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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

TWENTY-THREE VOLUMES.

—(11.)—

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Session

15 *February* —— 25 *August* 1883.

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COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1883.

TWENTY-THREE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

ELEVENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES):

[c. 3706-I.] Report of the Committee of Council on Education (England and Wales), with Appendix, 1882–83 - - - - p. 1

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THE REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL,

For the Year 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Lords of the Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council on Education, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following Report of the proceedings of the Education Department during the past year, for the promotion of elementary education among Your Majesty's subjects in England and Wales.

Elementary Schools.

Day schools.

In the year ending 31st August 1882 the inspectors visited 18,289 day schools in England and Wales, to which annual grants were made, containing 26,779 departments under separate teachers, and furnishing accommodation for 4,538,320 scholars. There were on the registers of these schools the names of 4,189,612 children, of whom—

1,314,609 were under 7 years of age;
2,670,480 between 7 and 13;
158,956 between 13 and 14; and
45,567 above 14.

Of these scholars 3,542,742 were present on the day of the inspector's visit to their respective schools, and 3,015,151 were, on an average, in daily attendance throughout the year: 2,943,114 having made the requisite number of attendances were qualified to bring grants to their schools, 690,660 (being under 7 years of age) without individual examination, and 2,252,454 (above 7), on passing a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic; 661,056 were actually presented for collective and 2,119,374 for individual examination, and while of these last 1,378,175 passed the prescribed test without failure in any one of the three subjects, 89·22 (88·99) scholars out of every 100 examined passed in reading, 81·92 (80·78) in writing, and 77·27 (75·69) in arithmetic. The figures within brackets show the proportion who passed in the previous year.

These figures show some improvement upon the returns quoted in our last report. While the increase of the population during the year is estimated at 1·35 per cent., the accommodation has increased by 148,687 school places (or 3·39 per cent.); the scholars on the registers by 144,250 (3·57 per cent.); the average attendance by 151,616 (5·29 per cent.); and the number of children individually examined by 123,676 (or 6·2 per cent.). The local effort which has resulted in this improvement may be measured by the continued support derived from voluntary contributions (724,846*l.* from 270,253 subscribers), and by an advance in the contributions from rates to the maintenance of board schools from 738,737*l.* to 808,121*l.* The school pence have risen from 1,509,653*l.* to 1,585,928*l.*

The annual Government grants to elementary day schools rose in the year from 2,247,507*l.* to 2,393,394*l.*, or from 15*s.* 8¼*d.* to 15*s.* 10½*d.* per scholar in average attendance.

Night schools.

The night schools examined during the year were 1,015 in number; 33,135 scholars above 12 years of age were, on an average, in attendance each night; 34,492 scholars were qualified for examination by having made the required number of attendances during the night school session. Of these, 25,370 were actually examined, and out of every 100 scholars so examined, 89·68 passed in reading, 69·07 in writing, and 49·27 in arithmetic.

Training Colleges.

Training colleges.

The inspectors found 35,444 certificated teachers at work in the aided schools which they visited, while the 41 training colleges, from which the supply of such teachers is mainly recruited, were attended in 1882 by 3,121 students. These students (with a few exceptions), and 2,919 acting teachers, were examined for certificates in December last. At Midsummer 1882, 5,602 candidates were examined for admission to the 1,641 vacancies declared in the training colleges, of whom 3,600 passed creditably, and 1,602 are now in their first year of residence, along with 1,536 students of the second year.

The following tables of statistics, abstracted from the reports of the inspectors on the public elementary schools visited by them in 1870, and in subsequent years, show the rate of progress since the passing of the Elementary Education Acts of 1870 and 1876, and the effect, on the administration of the parliamentary grant, of the changes made in the Code in 1871 and again in 1875.*

Page xli.

Another table annexed to this report gives with fuller detail the results of the work of the past year, compared with that of the preceding year, and with the Scotch returns for the same period.

* A table, No. 13, printed in the Appendix gives full details for 1870 and for each year from 1873 to 1882.

England and Wales.

	Years ending 31st August			
	1870.	1874.	1876.	1882.
I.—Estimated Population -	22,090,163	23,648,609	24,244,010	26,325,376 (April.)
II.—Number of Schools, Day- and Night (Institutions), inspected - - -	8,281	13,163	14,368	18,407
III.—				
Number of Departments—				
1. Day - - -	12,061	17,646	20,782	26,779
2. Night - -	2,504	1,432	1,474	1,015
Accommodation—				
1. Day schools - -	1,878,584	2,861,319	3,426,318	4,538,320
2. Night schools (not connected with day schools) - -	—	10,507*	14,810*	9,992*
Present at examination—				
1. Day scholars -	1,434,766	2,034,007	2,412,211	3,542,742
2. Night scholars -	77,918	36,720	41,133	27,888
Average attendance—				
1. Day scholars -	1,152,389	1,678,759	1,984,573	3,015,151
2. Night scholars -	73,375	48,690	49,858	33,135
IV.—Number of Teachers—				
Certificated - -	12,467	18,714	23,053	35,444
Assistant - - -	1,262	2,489	3,173	10,071
Pupil - - -	14,304	27,031	32,231	28,285
Studying in training colleges	2,097	2,982	3,007	3,121

II.—Voluntary Schools.

	For Year ending 31st August.			
	1870.	1874.	1876.	1882.
Number of schools - - - -	8,281	11,341	12,677	14,421
Number of departments - - -	12,061	16,357	18,057	20,139
Accommodation - - - -	1,878,584	2,626,318	2,870,168	3,239,574
Average attendance - - - -	1,152,389	1,540,466	1,656,502	2,069,920
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual income per scholar from 1. School pence -	0 8 4½	0 10 5½	0 10 6⅓	0 11 0
2. Voluntary contributions	0 6 11¾	0 7 9	0 8 8¼	0 6 10½
Cost - - per scholar in average attendance	1 5 5	1 10 10½	1 13 5¼	1 14 6¾
Grant earned - - - -	0 9 9¼	0 12 5	0 13 3¼	0 15 9

III.—Board Schools.

Number of schools - - - -	—	826	1,596	3,868
Number of departments - - -	—	1,289	2,725	6,640
Accommodation - - - -	—	245,508	556,150	1,298,746
Average attendance - - - -	—	138,293	328,071	945,251
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual income per scholar from 1. School pence	—	0 8 4	0 9 1⅓	0 9 4
2. Rates -	—	1 0 8½	1 2 2½	0 17 0
Cost - - per scholar in average attendance	—	1 15 4½	2 1 4½	2 1 6½
Grant earned - - - -	—	0 10 10½	0 13 0⅔	0 16 2

* 79 night schools (1874), 110 (1876), and 118 (1882), furnish this accommodation; the other night schools inspected being held in the premises of day schools.

The following table gives the means of comparing the financial results, measured by the expenditure and grant, of the working of the day schools of certain classes and localities during the past year :—

	Income per Scholar in average Attendance from		Expenditure per Scholar in average Attendance.		Grant earned per Scholar in average Attendance.
	School Pence.	Voluntary Contributions.	For Salaries.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Voluntary Schools:					
Church of England	0 10 5½	0 7 5¼	1 7 3½	1 14 9	0 15 8
Wesleyan	0 15 8	0 2 6	1 7 7¾	1 14 3½	0 16 4¾
Roman Catholic	0 8 10	0 6 3	1 1 5	1 10 6½	0 15 6¼
British and Undenominational	0 13 3½	0 5 10½	1 8 4¾	1 16 2¼	0 16 0½
London	0 13 3	0 8 10½	1 9 11½	2 1 2	0 16 1¼
ENGLAND AND WALES	0 11 0	0 6 10¼	1 6 11¾	1 14 6¾	0 15 9
		Rates.			
Board Schools:					
Birmingham	0 6 4½	0 17 0½	1 11 0½	2 0 2	0 17 5½
Bradford	0 15 6¾	0 15 4½	1 15 5¾	2 5 8¾	0 16 9
Hull	0 9 7	0 4 1½	1 3 3½	1 8 6¾	0 17 2¾
Leeds	0 11 1	0 14 0	1 10 8¾	2 0 7	0 15 10½
Liverpool	0 13 1½	0 12 9½	1 11 7	2 2 10	0 17 4
London	0 8 4½	1 11 7	2 3 2½	2 16 5½	0 16 10½
Manchester	0 14 10½	0 10 10½	1 8 8½	2 1 3¾	0 16 9¾
Sheffield	0 12 8	0 11 9¼	1 7 10¼	1 18 8½	0 16 9½
ENGLAND AND WALES	0 9 4	0 17 0	1 11 11	2 1 6½	0 16 2

We proceed to inquire what evidence is supplied by these tables, and by our own records, of results attained in respect of—

1. The provision of school accommodation;
2. The number, attendance, and instruction of scholars;
3. The supply of teaching power; and
4. The local organisation for meeting educational deficiencies, and carrying out the various provisions of the Education Acts.

Page xlii. A table annexed to this report shows in full detail, under the first three of these heads, the results of the administration of the department in each of the counties of England, in the district of the London School Board, and in Wales.

I.—*School Supply.*

We find that the schools in England and Wales, visited by the inspectors, for the purpose of annual grants, which in 1870 provided for 1,878,584 scholars, or for 8·75 per cent. of the population, were in 1882 sufficient for 4,538,320 scholars, or 17·24 per cent. of the population.

Of this total increase of 2,659,736 school seats, no fewer than 705,868 have been required to meet the growth of the population. The rest, or nearly 2,000,000 seats, may be taken as the measure of the deficiency which existed at the passing of the Education Act.

The additional amount of accommodation, in aided schools, which has thus been provided, since 1870, to the extent of 1,360,990* seats by voluntary effort, and 1,298,746 in board schools, has been supplied in several ways.

i. In the 12 years ending on the 31st of December 1882 building grants to the amount of 312,200*l.* have been paid by the Education Department, on the completion of the erection or enlargement of 1,572 schools, and 933 teachers' residences, affording new or improved accommodation for 280,146 scholars. These grants have been met by local contributions to the amount of 1,348,169*l.* The average cost of erecting voluntary schools, with residences for the teachers, has been about 5*l.* 7*s.* per scholar. This includes, as a rule, the value of the sites, so often given gratuitously in the case of schools of this class.

The whole of the 3,342 applications for building grants made in 1870 have now been disposed of. In 1,633 cases grants have been paid to the amount of 268,724*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; 376 have been rejected; and 1,333 have been withdrawn. About 216,000 additional children have been efficiently provided for with the aid of these grants, and as the schools must be conducted as public elementary schools, they will all come under inspection, and must be placed under the charge of certificated teachers.

ii. The great majority of the remaining 4,500 voluntary schools, with seats for some 1,150,000 children, which have come under inspection since 1870, have been erected, enlarged, or improved, without Government aid, at a cost to the promoters of at least 5,000,000*l.*

iii. The school boards have availed themselves freely of the power of borrowing, on the security of the rates, given by the Acts of 1870 and 1873. Up to the 1st of April 1883 we had sanctioned 5,384 loans, amounting to 14,721,650*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*,† to 1,679 school boards, by means of which new accommodation will be furnished for some 1,211,250 scholars. The estimated cost per child is thus about 12*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*‡; but the amount of the loan applied for is generally somewhat in excess of the sum eventually spent. No loan is recommended until we are satisfied that the accommodation which the board propose to supply with the aid of the loan is required in order to provide for the educational wants of the district. Most of the schools for which loans have been made are now in operation, and form part of the school provision shown in the returns for the current year.

Act of 1873, sec. 10.

It is satisfactory to find that in the accounts published by the Public Works Loan Board no sums due from school boards are entered as having been remitted or written off. The total advances made by the board to the 31st of March 1882 amounted

Seventh Report, pp. 8, 9.

* This is an increase of 72·45 per cent., while the average attendance has risen 79·71 per cent. In the past year the accommodation in voluntary schools has increased by 44,209, and in board schools by 104,478 places.

† 12,871,356*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* from the Public Works Loan Commissioners; 1,850,293*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* from the Metropolitan Board of Works and in the open market.

‡ This includes the cost of the sites, which, in the case of the numerous board schools in London, and in large towns, is often very considerable.

to 11,836,818*l.*, and only 1,040*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* was then in arrear; while 656,874*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* of principal had been repaid, and 1,949,679*l.* 7*s.* 6*d* had been paid as interest.

Act of 1870, s. 19.

iv. The school boards have also acquired a considerable number of schools, either by arrangement with private owners and managers, or, where the premises were held in trust for educational purposes, by transfer under the section of the Act of 1870, specially framed to meet such cases. The principles on which that section is administered are set forth in the Minutes of the 17th July 1871 and 13th August 1875, which, with an explanatory circular and other documents, will be found printed in a collective form in the Appendix to the Report for 1875–6. Upwards of a thousand schools, including 711 Church, 14 Wesleyan, and 202 British schools, have been transferred to school boards under these Minutes. Of the 57 schools transferred during the past year 46 were Church schools, and 5 of the remainder were in connexion with the British and Foreign School Society. We have no definite information with respect to the number of schools made over to boards (section 19) by private managers. But many of this latter class, as well as of the schools formally transferred, had not previously been in receipt of annual grants, so that they contribute to the increased accommodation in aided schools which has been provided in the last few years.

Sec. 23.

Appendix to Report, 1875–76, p. 156.

It remains for us to point out how far the supply now provided is sufficient to meet the wants of the country.

The age-statistics of the census of 1881 are not yet published, but the returns of the previous census showed that 23·1 per cent. of the total population are between 3 and 13 years of age. On the usual assumption that six sevenths of that population are of the class whose children ought to attend public elementary schools, it follows that (19·8, or say) 20 per cent. of the whole population might be found on the registers of our schools.

Report for 1869–70, p. xiv.

After making due allowance for absence on account of sickness, weather, distance from school, and other reasonable excuses for irregular attendance, it is generally calculated that school seats should be provided for one sixth of the total population; and these seats ought to be daily occupied. For the estimated population of 1882 (26,325,376) our returns, therefore, ought to show a provision of 4,387,562 school places. The actual supply (4,538,320) is somewhat in excess of this; but it is not evenly distributed thoughout the country; and it will be seen, on reference to the table on page xlii, that in several counties the seats are not equal in number to one sixth of the population. This occurs either where the inhabitants of the public elementary school class fall below the normal six sevenths, or where there has been of late years a large increase in the urban population, whose wants have not yet been met by the efforts of the school boards in large towns. The total school supply in England and in Wales shows an excess of 257,362 school seats; but, on the other hand, there is a deficiency to the amount of 196,802 places in Essex, Gloucester, Hants, the extra-metropolitan parts of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, in Sussex, Warwick, Worcester, and in the Metropolis.

Of the whole deficiency, about two thirds are found in the London district.

As the upper and middle classes in London at the time of the census were probably somewhat in excess of the ordinary proportion throughout the country, this deficiency (132,051 places) cannot fairly be taken as the exact measure of the supply still required for the district. But it certainly points to the necessity of further increasing the present provision, more especially when it is borne in mind that the number of children of school age in London increases by nearly 12,000 every year. It has been stated, indeed, that even at the present rate of increase a new school for 1,000 children ought to be opened in London each month, for 10 months in the year, to meet the yearly growth of the population.

II.—*School Attendance.*

We have said that to meet the wants of the children for whom our schools are provided, and who constitute *one fifth* of the total population, the number of school places to be provided ought to be equal to that of *one sixth* of the population. If the supply of seats is, on the whole, somewhat in excess of this number, the attendance of scholars falls lamentably short of it.

This may be seen from the fact that while, with our present population, there might be 5,265,075 (1 in 5) on the registers, and 4,387,562 (1 in 6) in average daily attendance, our returns show only 4,189,612* children on the registers, and 3,015,151 in attendance.

In other words, for every 100 children of school age, for whom some 86 school seats have been provided, we have only 79 scholars on the registers, and 57 in daily attendance.

While we recognise the great improvement, of recent years, in the number and attendance of scholars, these figures show that our efforts to secure still further progress must not be relaxed. Even after making still larger deductions than we did above for the absence from school of children under 5, for half-timers,† and for those who have passed the standard exempting them altogether from school attendance, and calculating that every child may be reasonably expected to go to school for seven years, it is evident that there might be half a million of scholars more than at present on the registers of aided schools, and a rather larger increase in the average attendance, which has risen from 1,152,389 in 1870 to 3,015,151 in 1882, *i.e.*, from 5·5 to 11·45 per cent. of the population. We look with confidence to this increase being effected under the New Code, which makes it, more than ever, the interest of all concerned in the efficiency of each inspected school, to increase the average yearly attendance by diminishing daily irregularities.

* To this number should be added some 54,681 children in schools under the inspection of other Departments; viz., 1,295 scholars, between 3 and 13, in naval schools; 9,198 on the school books, at home stations, of army schools; 739 in reformatories; 8,114 in industrial schools; and 35,335 in average daily attendance in the workhouse, separate union, and parochial and district schools under the Local Government Board.

† The number of half-time scholars is decreasing. Last year only 177,126 were presented to the inspectors.

Infants.

Of the day scholars on the registers 416,126 were below five, and 898,483 between five and seven years of age.

Of these 1,314,609 scholars only 690,660 had made the number of attendances required to bring grants to their schools; 661,056 were presented to the inspectors, of whom 227,443 were under instruction in classes of schools attended by older children, while 433,613 were taught in separate departments, by certificated teachers of their own, and in rooms set apart, and properly furnished for their occupation. The provision which in many districts was specially needed, and has been supplied of late years, for the separate accommodation of infants, will, it is to be hoped, materially increase the number of this latter class of scholars The methods of instruction for children over and under 7 years of age are very different, and cannot be efficiently carried on in the same room. Every school, therefore, except the very smallest, requires a separate department for infants; and the Code now in force (1883) contains special provisions for securing that proper arrangements are made for the purpose. Of the 863,817 infants in average attendance during the past year, 565,224 were found in infant schools; 139,746 in the infant classes of mixed schools under schoolmistresses; and as many as 158,847, we regret to say, in similar classes under the very unsuitable charge of male teachers.

Scholars above seven.

Of the 2,875,003 scholars above seven, borne on the registers of aided schools, 2,125,466 day scholars attended 250 times and upwards, and 126,988 attended 150 times and upwards under Half-time Acts, and the Article (20) of the Code which allows grants for children, above 10, who attend school in the intervals of non-regulated labour, or reside upwards of two miles from the school. Of the 2,252,454 day scholars thus qualified by attendance to bring grants to their schools by individual examination (being 78·35 per cent. of the number on the registers), 2,119,374 were actually presented to the inspectors. We are glad to notice an increase this year of 5·96 per cent. in the numbers qualified for examination, and of 6·2 in those actually examined; but with regard to these scholars we invite attention to the following considerations:—

i. They represent the three millions of children between the ages of 7 and 13, who, as appears from the tables of the Registrar General, might be reasonably expected to be found in elementary schools, and to make the number of attendances required to earn a grant; seeing that the maximum number of such attendances can, if regularly made, be completed in 25 weeks or half a year.

ii. The following table shows for each standard—

(*a.*) The age at which the standard ought to be passed.

(*b.*) The number of scholars of that age on the registers of aided schools.

(*c.*) The number of scholars examined in the standard.

(*d.*) The number above 10 years of age examined.

Standard	(*a*.)	(*b*.)	(*c*.)	(*d*.)
I. - - -	7	499,082	569,717	50,338
II. - - -	8	489,745	505,859	146,808
III. - - -	9	486,475	444,769	274,241
IV. - - -	10	456,822	346,539	338,927
V. - - -	11	415,406	184,093	183,915
VI. - - -	12	322,950	68,397	68,396

It thus appears that whereas, out of 2,119,374 scholars examined as many as 1,062,625, being over 10 years of age, ought to have been presented in Standards IV.–VI., only 591,238 were so presented,* while 471,387 (or 44·36 per cent.) were presented in standards suited for children of seven, eight, and nine years of age.

We ought, however, to point out that there has been a gradual improvement in this respect,† which is due partly to the more regular attendance and increased proficiency of the children between 5 and 10 years of age, and partly to the greater attention paid by teachers to the progress of individual scholars, in consequence of a provision of the Codes of late years, which made the payment of certain grants depend upon the proportion of scholars examined in the three upper standards. That proportion has risen from 17·96 in 1872 to 28·26 per cent. in the past year, and there is no reason why it should not rise still higher. In Scotland, the proportion which was only 18·77 in 1875 is now 36·69 per cent. Article 19 C. 6.

iii. Our statistics for the past year further show the following results. For the purpose of comparison, the corresponding results in Scotland are given in brackets.

* The proportion of scholars presented in Standards IV.–VI. was, in voluntary schools 28·87, and in board schools 26·93.

† In 1863–4, when the Revised Code was introduced, 41 per cent. of the number of scholars in average attendance were individually examined; and 86 per cent. of those *over 10* were examined in too low standards. The improvement referred to is shown by the following table:—

Year.	Per-centage of Average Attendance individually examined.	Per-centage of Scholars over Ten in Standards I.–III.
1872 - - -	49·51	63·71
1875 - - -	52·99	60·54
1878 - - -	64·95	58·91
1880 - - -	69·22	52·39
1881 - - -	69·69	47·84
1882 - - -	70·29	44·36

For every 100 of the average number of scholars in daily attendance—

i. 53 (54) were boys;
47 (46) were girls;
ii. 29 (19) were infants, *i.e.*, below 7 years of age;
37 (40) were between 7 and 10;
34 (41) were above 10;
iii. 23 (14) infants had made the requisite number of attendances; of whom
22 (13) were presented to the Inspectors;
iv. 75 (84) scholars above 7, had made the requisite number of attendances; and
70 (76) were presented to the Inspectors; of whom
35 (38) were above 10 years of age; while of these only
19 (27) were presented in Standards IV.–VI.
v. 62 (78) earned grants under Article 19 C. (class subjects).
vi. 6 (14) were presented for examination under Article 21 (specific subjects).

Each scholar presented to the Inspectors made, on an average, 2·48 (2·67) passes* in the standard examination.

iv. The following table shows the total number of children, of the class usually found in public elementary schools, *from 5 to 13 years of age*, with the number and proportion of such children whose names are borne on the registers of aided schools:—

Age.	Number of Children.		Number of Children on Registers.		Per-centage of Children on Registers.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
5–6 - -	565,680	573,323	398,633	419,985	70·47	73·25
6–7 - -	552,407	559,870	467,494	478,498	84·63	85·47
7–8 - -	539,307	546,594	478,263	499,082	88·68	91·31
8–9 - -	526,456	533,570	476,696	489,745	90·55	91·79
9–10 - -	513,915	520,859	458,623	486,475	89·24	93·4
10–11 - -	502,498	509,287	447,421	456,822	89·04	89·7
11–12 - -	490,981	497,614	395,235	415,406	80·5	83·48
12–13 - -	479,787	486,269	317,563	322,950	66·19	66·41
Total 5–13 -	4,171,031	4,227,386	3,439,928	3,568,963	82·47	84·42

There was an increase during the past year of 4·13 per cent. in the number of scholars between 5 and 10, and of 3·01 per cent. between 10 and 13. But we must point out (1) that for every 100 seats provided there is an average attendance of not more than 72·78 children in board, and 63·89 in voluntary

* The average number of passes made by each child presented was, in voluntary schools 2·45, in board schools 2·55.
The proportion of passes in each subject was—
Reading - - 88·94, and 89·84 (board schools).
Writing - - 80·68, and 84·68.
Arithmetic - - 75·61, and 80·97.

schools; (2) that for every 100 scholars on the registers there is an average attendance of only 72·41 in board, and of 71·77 in voluntary schools; (3) that only 78·35 per cent. of the scholars on the registers over 7 years of age were qualified by attendance for examination; and (4) that while 94·09 per cent. of these scholars were presented to the inspectors, not more than 55·64 per cent. of those above 10 were presented in standards appropriate to their age.* These figures are very significant. They show how much remains to be done, in many districts, in the way of enforcing the byelaws, which now extend over the whole of the country. The number of empty seats, in schools which have been provided at so large a cost to public funds and private benevolence, bear out the statements, so frequently made in the reports of the Inspectors and elsewhere, as to the extent to which many local authorities fail, or are hindered by the indifference of magistrates, in carrying out their primary duty of securing the early and regular attendance of the children in the districts under their jurisdiction. A table printed in a later section of this Report Page xxx. shows in what counties the working of the compulsory powers has been carried out with most effect.

The choice of *Class Subjects* (Article 19 C.), the grants for which depend upon the general proficiency of the classes, and not of individual scholars, has not, of late, been in any way restricted; and in the past year, which showed an average attendance of 2,056,247 scholars above seven, grants† have been made in respect of an average attendance of 1,878,987 scholars, of whom 1,514,446 were paid for passes in two subjects. New subjects, however, have not been taken up to any considerable extent: natural history in 11 instances; domestic economy in 8; chemistry in 2; agriculture in 1; and mensuration in 1: while of the subjects to which the grants were previously confined, geography has been taken in 14,205 instances; grammar in 17,510; history in 1,315; and needlework in 7,999.

Passing to what are termed "specific subjects," for which grants‡ are paid (Article 21) in respect of the proficiency of the scholars as tested by individual examination, we find that in the past year, of the 608,976 children presented in Standard IV. and upwards, in 6,566 departments, as many as 185,157 were examined in one or more of these subjects, of whom 137,671 passed successfully; 50,953 of them in *two* subjects, and 1,287 in *three* subjects. Of these scholars, 9,947 had passed Standard VI. in former years, and might have been presented in three specific subjects.§

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* The proportion of scholars *above 10* presented in Standards I.–III. was, in voluntary schools 43·21, in board schools 46·92.

† The amount claimed under Article 19 C. for the past year was 328,823*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

‡ The grants claimed for these subjects in the past year amounted to 33,592*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

§ These figures show, as compared with last year, a considerable falling off in the number of schools in which specific subjects are taught. They are evidently the smaller voluntary schools, the decrease in the number of denominational departments being 544, although the number of children examined shows an increase of 1,228; while the board schools, with an increase of only 35 departments, show an increase in the number examined of 10,264.

The following table shows the subjects generally taken up, and the number of children examined in the three stages of each subject:—

	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.
English	61,731	51,960	27,081
Mathematics (Algebra and Euclid)	5,030	1,060	332
Latin	743	164	49
French	2,604	775	319
German	24	6	2
Mechanics	2,548	1,003	382
Animal physiology	15,493	7,824	4,366
Physical geography	16,461	10,068	7,678
Botany	1,305	460	384
Domestic economy	27,449	19,642	12,721
Total	133,388	92,962	53,314

Of the 59,812 girls examined in domestic economy, 22,144 passed in both branches; 13,064 passed in the first branch only; and 4,103 in the second, relating to (1) the composition and nutritive value of food; (2) its functions; and (3) its preparation and culinary treatment.

We are sorry to find, on examining the school returns connected with this subject, that the education of so many children of 10 years of age and upwards is discontinued, as soon as, by passing the prescribed Standard, they are freed from the obligation to attend school, and become entitled to go to work. Out of 314,636 children presented in Standard IV. in 1881, as many as 130,543 disappeared from our schools in 1882; while the 159,805 scholars in Standard V., of 1881, fell in the year to 68,397.*

Drill.

It further appears from the reports of the inspectors that *military drill*, which (as distinguished from the ordinary school drill practised in every good school) was first recognised by the Code of 1871, is systematically taught to the boys attending 1,157 day schools. A short Manual of Elementary Military Exercise and Drill, which has been adopted in army schools for soldiers' children, has been placed by the Controller of the Stationery Office on the list of War Office publications. This manual may be found useful in civil schools, and will shortly be procurable (price 2*d.*) through the ordinary channels of trade.

Cookery is taught in 347 schools, or in 48 more schools than in 1881. We are glad to learn that arrangements are being made, in various parts of the country, by school boards and voluntary associations, for giving girls, in the last year of their stay at school, some practical instruction in this subject, a knowledge of which is so necessary for them in after life. The grants offered by the Code (Article 109 (*g.*) (ix.)), which has recently come into force will, it is hoped, though not large in amount, be of use in encouraging managers to make cookery a part of the ordinary course

* In the course of the last year Standard IV. of 1881 diminished 41·49 per cent., and Standard V. by 57·2 per cent. During the previous year Standard IV. of 1880 diminished 42·25 per cent., and Standard V. by 56·19 per cent.

of instruction. After the three elementary subjects and sewing, no subject is of such importance for the class of girls who attend public elementary schools; and lessons in it, if properly given, will be found to be not only of practical use, but to have great effect in awakening the interest and intelligence of the children.

Savings banks have been established in 1,376* and school libraries in 2,603 schools. In 26,681 departments of schools in which singing is taught, the instruction is given by ear in 22,352 or 83·77 per cent.

III.—*Teaching Power.*

The 18,289 elementary day schools in England and Wales, inspected in 1882, provided accommodation, in 26,779 departments, for 4,538,320 scholars, and 35,444 certificated teachers were employed in their instruction. The average daily attendance in these schools amounted, as we have shown, to only 3,015,151. The accommodation in the great proportion of these schools is so much in excess of the number of children attending them, that the existing staff of certificated teachers would probably be sufficient to meet a very large accession to the ranks of their scholars. But, even if teaching power is provided for the increased attendance, to which we look forward, by the employment of additional assistants, it is probable that the present supply of certificated teachers will fall short of what will be required to meet the wants of the country at large.

What progress has been made of late years towards providing a sufficient supply of competent teachers? And from what sources is this supply to be still further recruited?

There were on the 31st of December 1869, 12,842 pupil-teachers, 1,236 assistant teachers, and 12,027 certificated teachers at work in schools under inspection. These numbers have now risen to 28,285 pupil-teachers, 10,071 assistant, and 35,444 certificated teachers; while the pupil-teachers in the first year of their service have increased from 3,392 in 1869 to 5,790 in 1882.

An addition of 4,053 was made to the number of certificated teachers, as the result of the last Christmas examination, when 657 male and 848 female students of the second year, and 777 male and 1,771 female acting teachers, obtained places on the class list of candidates for certificates. 18 students also left after one year's residence.

Since the 1st of May 1871, moreover, certificates have been granted, without examination,† to 1,289 male and 1,868 female teachers on whose schools the inspectors have reported favourably: while provisional certificates (which hold good till the teacher completes his or her 25th year) have been granted to 567 male and 3,231 female ex-pupil-teachers, qualifying them to take charge of Article 60.

* In 1879 there were 848, in 1880, 1,087, and last year 1,187, such school banks.

† The Article (59) of the Code, under which these certificates were awarded, having served its purpose, by securing the recognition of those acting teachers who were reported by the inspectors to have worked for some years with diligence and success, and to have given proof of adequate professional skill, has been repealed.

small schools, with less than 60 children in average attendance throughout the year. The large number of pupil-teachers who yearly complete their engagement satisfactorily, and cannot be admitted to training colleges for want of room, furnish a valuable supply of teachers for these small schools.

The training colleges under inspection in England and Wales, which have been established at a cost* of 114,483*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* to the public purse, and of some 520,272*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.* to the promoters, provide accommodation for 3,215 students, and 3,138 are in residence. These colleges can, therefore, at present furnish a yearly supply of some 1,500 teachers who have been trained for two years. This supply would be of itself sufficient to fill up the waste (calculated at 6 per cent.) in a staff of 25,000 teachers. Looking at the number of duly qualified persons who yearly enter the profession through other recognised channels, and to the probable effect of recent changes in the Code, in attracting a superior class of teachers from the universities, and in improving the education of the uncertificated assistant teachers employed by school boards, we see no reason to doubt that, even taking into account the extent to which certificated assistants are now being employed, in large schools that have been established during the last few years, the supply of teachers trained in the existing colleges, and in others that will shortly claim annual grants, will be found sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

Trained teachers.

The extent to which the training colleges have contributed to the present supply of efficient teachers in England and Wales is shown by the fact that of 14,749 masters employed in schools reported on last year 8,957, or 60·73 per cent., had been trained for two years; 1,081, or 7·33 per cent., for one year; and 234, or 1·59 per cent., for less than one year, while 4,477, or 30·35 per cent., were untrained. In like manner, of 20,695 schoolmistresses, 8,891, or 42·96 per cent., had been trained for two years; 1,016, or 4·91 per cent., for one year; 218, or 1·05 per cent., for less than one year, and 10,570, or 51·08 per cent., were untrained. Of the teachers, however, who, from whatever cause, have not attended a training college, a considerable proportion cannot, except in a technical sense of the word, be classed as

* The denominational distribution of this expenditure has been as follows:—

Training Colleges.	Grant from Committee of Council.	Voluntary Contributions.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Church of England	92,613 15 3	271,185 16 1½
Roman Catholic	3,900 0 0	66,601 8 4
Wesleyan	5,049 10 0	68,804 18 9
British	12,920 0 0	80,080 0 0
Congregational	—	33,600 0 0
Total	114,483 5 3	520,272 3 2½

untrained, having, under the superintendence of some of our best teachers passed through the pupil-teachers' course, and served as assistants in large schools, before passing the examination for a certificate, and undertaking independent charges.

A considerable number of teachers who have not passed through the training colleges will always be required for service in the small schools throughout the country. Mr. Sharpe, the Inspector of the colleges for masters, stated in his report for 1880 :—

"The training colleges for masters do not supply the demand of the poorer class of schools ; they practically supply the demand only of those schools which can afford to pay about 100*l.* a year for head or assistant teachers."

The salaries obtained even by female teachers, after two years of training, are beyond the means of the managers of a large number of small schools. For we find that out of 18,128 schools on our registers in 1881, 1,373 (or 7·57 per cent.) had accommodation for not more than 60 scholars; while the reports of the Inspectors showed that out of 17,952 of these schools, as many as 5,492 (or 30·59 per cent.) had an average attendance not exceeding the same number (60) of scholars.

Salaries.

The following table of the salaries now enjoyed by the masters and mistresses of public elementary schools, when compared with those published, from time to time, in former reports of the Department, will show the marked improvement which has taken place of late years in the position and prospects of certificated teachers :—

Report, 1874–5, p. xvi.

CERTIFICATED MASTERS.

Number and per-centage in receipt of Salaries of

——	Under 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and less than 250*l.*	250*l.* and less than 300*l.*	300*l.* and over.	Total.
Principal -	84	839	2,583	5,005	1,697	645	299	171	11,323
	·74	7·41	22·81	44·2	14·99	5·7	2·64	1·51	—
Assistant -	116	1,065	812	898	·38	2	—	1	2,932
	3·96	36·32	27·69	30·63	1·3	·07	—	·03	—
1874.									
*	173	1,280	2,874	3,079	776	183	66	28	8,459
	2·05	15·13	33·98	36·4	9·17	2·16	·78	·33	—

* The figures for 1874 refer to the whole of the certificated teachers, both principal and assistant. Of the latter there were at that time but little over 1,000 of both sexes in our schools; at present there are upwards of 8,600.

CERTIFICATED MISTRESSES.

	Number and per-centage in receipt of Salaries of								
——	Under 40*l.*	40*l.* and less than 45*l.*	45*l.* and less than 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and over.	Total.
Principal -	486	708	654	6,914	3,649	1,855	406	172	14,844
	3·27	4·77	4·41	46·58	24·58	12·5	2·73	1·16	—
Assistant -	738	871	490	1,746	985	418	1	1	5,250
	14·06	16·59	9·33	33·26	18·76	7·96	·02	·02	—
1874.									
*	625	606	661	4,967	1,655	457	32	3	9,006
	6·94	6·73	7·34	55·15	18·38	5·07	·36	·03	—

The average salary of a certificated master, which in 1870 was 95*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, is now 119*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; that of a schoolmistress, was 57*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* in 1870, and is now 72*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* In addition to their other emoluments, 6,194 out of 14,255 masters, and 5,393 out of 20,094 mistresses, are provided with residences free of rent; these averages are calculated upon the whole of the certificated teachers, whether principal or assistants.

We may mention with regard to the principal teachers in the metropolitan district, that, in the past year, the average salary of 394 masters in voluntary schools was 151*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and that of 286 masters in board schools 250*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; while 536 schoolmistresses in board schools enjoyed an average income of 170*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* as compared with 87*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* that of 828 teachers in voluntary schools. The salaries of 6 masters in voluntary schools, and of 68 in board schools, amounted to 300*l.* a year and upwards, while 5 schoolmistresses in voluntary, and 138 in board schools, had salaries of 200*l.* and upwards.

It may be worth while to note here the great and increasing proportion of female teachers now employed in elementary schools.

In 1869, for every 100 teachers of each class, 48 certificated teachers, 60 assistant teachers, and 57 pupil-teachers were females; these proportions have increased in 1882 to 58 certificated teachers, 67 assistant teachers, and 69 pupil-teachers.

* The figures for 1874 refer to the whole of the certificated teachers, both principal and assistant. Of the latter there were at that time but little over 1,000 of both sexes in our schools; at present there are upwards of 8,600.

The number of female pupil-teachers in 1869 was 7,273; they now number 19,433, an increase of 167 per cent. The male pupil-teachers, who numbered 5,569 in 1869, have increased to 8,852, or by about 59 per cent.

The following tables show the increase which has taken place in the number of candidates for admission to training colleges, and of students undergoing a course of professional instruction:—

TABLE No. 1.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Students resident.								
	1871.			1882.			1883.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	780	920	1,700	1,008	1,199	2,207	1,009	1,183	2,192
British	162	124	286	190	255	445	190	263	453
Wesleyan	76	60	136	117	109	226	117	109	226
Congregational	24	26	50	23	32	55	22	33	55
Roman Catholic	70	73	143	42	146	188	60	152	212
Total	1,112	1,203	2,315	1,380	1,741	3,121	1,398	1,740	3,138

TABLE No. 2.

SHOWING the SOURCES from which the CANDIDATES for TRAINING, in each of the above three Years, were mainly drawn, at the previous CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

	1870.		1881.		1882.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupil-teachers of all years	6,426	8,284	9,846	20,476	8,852	19,433
Pupil-teachers in their last year	696	1,103	1,677	3,393	2,757	5,652
Pupil-teachers examined for admission into training colleges	522	744	1,811	2,618	1,918	3,116
Non-pupil-teachers examined	187	179	139	368	143	425
Candidates who passed the examination successfully	643	742	1,262	2,144	1,263	2,337

With the view of encouraging the study of scientific subjects in training colleges, it has of late years been arranged that success in the examinations in science, held by the Science and Art Department, should be taken into account in determining the students' places in the class list of candidates for certificates as teachers of public schools. Science.

The success of the students at the examinations held at Christmas 1882 will be seen from the following tables:—

Male Students.

College.	Total No. of Students examined.	Mathematics.				Theoretical Mechanics.				Acoustics (Light and Heat).			
		Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Bangor	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	17	5
Battersea	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	2	19	1
Borough Road	126	11	6	4	1	11	4	6	1	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	40	20
Carnarvon	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	15	5
Chelsea	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	9	73	17
Cheltenham	90	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	18	5
Chester	101	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	50	5	23	22
Culham	88	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	27	30
Durham	66	8	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	10	—	7	3
Exeter	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammersmith	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homerton	22	9	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	15	—	12	3
Peterborough	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	25	17
Saltley	99	9	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	37	1	14	22
Westminster	116	27	3	19	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winchester	55	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	2	24	2
York	63	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	59	—	48	11
Total	1,357	80	18	43	19	11	4	6	1	544	19	362	163

continued.

College.	Total No. of Students examined.	Magnetism and Electricity.				Inorganic Chemistry							
						Theoretical.				Practical.			
		Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Bangor	59	23	5	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Battersea	110	53	21	32	—	60	4	34	22	27	8	14	5
Borough Road	126	—	—	—	—	62	6	38	18	58	9	31	18
Carmarthen	60	33	3	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon	41	18	3	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea	109	59	15	37	7	17	4	11	2	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham	90	59	14	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	101	50	4	41	5	40	7	18	15	—	—	—	—
Culham	88	32	14	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter	61	61	8	44	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammersmith	41	—	—	—	—	28	—	20	8	28	17	10	1
Homerton	22	13	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough	50	25	1	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltley	99	41	11	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westminster	116	—	—	—	—	51	5	36	10	21	13	3	—
Winchester	55	23	2	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,357	490	101	338	51	258	26	157	75	134	52	58	24

continued.

College.	Total No. of Students examined.	Animal Physiology.				Elementary Botany.				Physiography.				Principles of Agriculture.			
		Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Bangor	59	36	10	20	6	30	10	17	3	59	17	37	5	—	—	—	—
Battersea	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borough Road	126	113	44	60	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	4	21	2
Carnarvon	41	7	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	34	—	28	6	3	2	1	—
Chelsea	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	5	4	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham	90	36	9	23	4	—	—	—	—	43	10	28	5	—	—	—	—
Chester	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	2	37	11	—	—	—	—
Culham	88	55	1	24	30	—	—	—	—	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	66	45	8	32	5	—	—	—	—	18	1	9	8	—	—	—	—
Exeter	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	3	20	5	—	—	—	—
Hammersmith	41	13	3	9	1	—	—	—	—	41	3	20	18	—	—	—	—
Homerton	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Peterborough	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	6	17	2
Saltley	99	29	1	19	9	—	—	—	—	22	6	12	4	—	—	—	—
Westminster	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	30	22	2	—	—	—	—
Winchester	55	2	—	2	—	21	—	9	12	21	1	17	3	14	9	5	—
York	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	4	33	11	—	—	—	—
Total	1,357	336	76	195	65	51	10	26	15	443	83	276	84	69	21	44	4

We are glad to see that the authorities of several colleges have introduced the principles of agriculture into the course of training for their students, and it is to be hoped that the number of these colleges will greatly increase. We may here point out how instruction in this important subject, to which so much attention is now paid by the Science and Art Branch of the Department at South Kensington, is encouraged and aided with grants, in the elementary schools and the colleges under our inspection.

Under the Code (1883), the principles of agriculture may be taken up—

1. By the scholars in elementary schools, as a branch of elementary science, which is recognised as a class subject (Article 109 (*f*) and Schedule II.).
2. By the older scholars, in the three highest Standards (v.–vii.), as a specific subject (Article 16, and Schedule IV.).
3. By pupil-teachers and assistant teachers, as an optional subject, during the course of their engagement, (Schedule V. 10). If they do take it up and pass successfully, at one of the (May) examinations held by the Science and Art Department, grants are made on their behalf by that Department, while their success is registered and marks allowed for it, in any examination they subsequently attend, as candidates either for admission to a training college, or for a certificate of merit.
4. By students in training, as a special science subject, during either, or both, of the two years of their residence in a training college.

FEMALE STUDENTS.

College	Total No. of Students Examined.	Animal Physiology.				Elementary Botany.				Physiography.			
		No. examined.	Passed.		Failed.	No. examined.	Passed.		Failed.	No. examined.	Passed.		Failed.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Brighton - -	68	—	—	—	—	31	—	15	16	—	—	—	—
Chichester - -	29	—	—	—	—	10	1	9	—	—	—	—	—
Darlington - -	72	20	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	19	—	12	7
Durham - -	66	—	—	—	—	17	—	16	1	—	—	—	—
Home and Colonial.	139	45	3	16	26	40	2	37	1	—	—	—	—
Homerton - -	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	12	12
Liverpool - -	101	—	—	—	—	51	6	41	4	26	3	19	4
Norwich - -	57	—	—	—	—	30	—	25	5	8	—	5	3
Salisbury - -	75	—	—	—	—	37	—	8	29	—	—	—	—
Southlands -	106	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	24	52
Stockwell - -	123	39	2	22	15	73	—	45	28	—	—	—	—
Tottenham - -	96	—	—	—	—	20	—	11	9	76	1	15	60
Wandsworth -	38	—	—	—	—	24	—	13	11	11	—	6	5
Warrington -	106	—	—	—	—	21	—	9	12	—	—	—	—
Whitelands -	138	16	1	8	7	118	18	99	6	—	—	—	—
Total - -	1,245	123	6	58	59	472	22	328	122	240	4	93	143

Languages.

Languages now enter into the course of study in all the training colleges for masters and in several of those for mistresses. At Christmas last 1,122 papers were worked by male students and 465 by female students.

The following table shows the number of papers worked in each language:—

——	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.
MALE STUDENTS.				
Drawing. First year - - - -	2	282	375	—
Second year - - - -	—	179	284	—
Science. FEMALE STUDENTS.				
First year - - - -	—	—	217	—
Second year - - - -	—	2	246	—

This statement of the number of candidates examined, and the number passed in languages and science, gives some idea of what has been done during the past year under the arrangements detailed in the report for 1878. The following table completes the analysis of the result of the examination at Christmas last, so far as these subjects are concerned.

Standing.	No. of Male Students who took—			
	One Subject.	Two Subjects.	Three Subjects.	Four Subjects.
Second year - -	23	365	225	43
First year - -	61	275	251	110
Total -	84	640	476	153

The number of students examined in drawing in 1882 was 2,666, of whom 1,698 passed the examination successfully.

A considerable number (763) of the candidates for admission to training colleges examined at midsummer 1882 received credit for previous success at the May examinations in science, as is shown by the following table :—

—	No. of *Candidates* who had passed in Science.	Number of *Passes* in										
		Theoretical Mechanics.	Applied Mechanics.	Acoustics, Light, and Heat.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Organic Chemistry.	Magnetism and Electricity.	Animal Physiology.	Elementary Botany.	Physiography.	Agriculture.	Total *Passes*.
Males -	597	20	6	143	100	6	351	139	10	126	68	969
Females -	166	—	—	10	2	—	56	53	16	24	36	197

Many of the candidates had passed in more than one subject, which accounts for the excess of the number of passes over that of candidates.

As regards languages, introduced into the admission examination for the first time in 1874, the number of papers worked at Midsummer 1882 was as follows :— Languages.

——	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.	Total.
Males - - -	3	304	568	6	881
Females - - -	—	27	1,133	11	1,171

IV.—*Local Organization.*

i.—*School Boards.*

The first object of the Education Act of 1870 was to secure a supply of efficient and suitable schools, sufficient to meet the requirements of the country. Where voluntary effort failed to provide this supply, in any district, the Department was directed to order the election of a school board, armed with full powers to make up the deficiency. We have shown how far this object has been accomplished in schools receiving annual aid, without taking into account the schools, more or less efficient, which are not yearly visited by our inspectors. We have also shown, in proof of the extent to which school boards have had to be called upon to supply deficiencies, that in the year ending 31st of August 1882, the number of board schools was 3,868; the accommodation in these schools 1,298,746; and the average attendance 945,231.

The population of England and Wales in 1881 was—

1. In the Metropolitan District - -	3,834,354
2. In municipal boroughs - - -	8,449,850
3. In civil parishes - - -	13,690,235
	25,974,439

Act of 1870, sec. 37.

1. The formation of a school board for London was prescribed by the Act of 1870.

Ibid. sec. 12 (1.).

2. Up to the 1st April 1883 (the date to which the following statistics have been corrected) boards have been established in 136 *boroughs*, with a population of 6,871,904. In 24 of these the election was compulsory, to supply a deficiency which could not be met without the aid of rates. In the remaining 112 cases the election was ordered on the voluntary application of the municipal authorities.

3. Of 1,992 school boards in towns (unincorporated) and rural districts 1,025 have been elected under compulsory orders from the Department, and 96 to meet deficiencies caused by the closing of schools by the managers; while the remaining 871 have been called into existence by the voluntary application of the ratepayers.

During the year ending 31st March 1883 we have issued two orders creating new school boards in boroughs (Folkestone and Warwick) and orders for 43 boards for 47 parishes. One of the borough boards and 31 of the parish boards were formed compulsorily. We have also issued 550 orders for the triennial elections of school boards; and 312 casual vacancies on school boards have, under the 44th section of the Act of 1876, been filled up by the remaining members of the board during the same period.

4. The population under school boards may be summed up thus:—

		England.	
1	London - - -	- 3,834,354	
121	Boards in boroughs -	- 6,635,768	
1,718	„ comprising 2,341 parishes	- 4,524,236	
1,840		14,994,358	
		Wales.	
15	Boards in boroughs -	- 236,136	
274	„ comprising 426 parishes	- 749,909	
2,129		986,045	
			15,980,403

ii.—*School Attendance Committees.*

The Elementary Education Act of 1876 provides for the appointment of a school attendance committee for every borough and parish for which a school board has not been elected.

These committees have been appointed in all the municipal boroughs (109) which are not under the jurisdiction of school boards, and in all those unions (579) of which any portion is not under the jurisdiction of a school board. We have, further, under the same Act (sec. 33), issued 71 orders authorising urban sanitary authorities to appoint school attendance committees for the parishes under their jurisdiction, to the exclusion of the school attendance committees of the unions comprising these parishes.

The total population under school attendance committees is therefore :—

England.

102 Boroughs - - -	1,540,436	
71 Urban sanitary districts - -	804,667	
534 Unions - - - -	7,274,465	
	9,619,568	

Wales.

7 Boroughs - - -	37,510	
— Urban sanitary districts - -	—	
45 Unions - - - -	336,958	
	374,468	
		9,994,036

Compulsion.

We called attention in our last Report to the inconvenience and uncertainty caused by the great variety in the standards, for total or partial exemption from school attendance, fixed by the byelaws of neighbouring districts. Some slight progress towards removing this hindrance to the efficient administration of the law has been effected, during the past year, by correspondence with the local educational authorities ; but much remains to be done, and we are of opinion that a general measure dealing with the educational conditions of employment, so as to secure greater, if not entire, uniformity in this important matter is much to be desired.

The following table will show the results effected in each county, under the present system, by the authorities entrusted with the duty of enforcing the byelaws, which are now universal throughout England and Wales.

In examining this table it is to be remembered that, as we show in an earlier part of this Report, *one fifth* of the population are of the age and condition of life for whom our schools have been provided, while a number of children, equal to *one sixth* of the population, might reasonably be expected to be found in daily attendance at these schools.

County.	Per-centage of Population under School Boards.	Per-centage of $\frac{1}{6}$ of Population on Registers.	Per-centage of Scholars on the Registers in Average Attendance.	Per-centage of $\frac{1}{6}$ of Population in Average Attendance.
Metropolitan District	100	62·7	76	57
Warwick	81	78·7	71	67
Monmouth	79	87·1	67	70
Stafford	75	88·3	70	74
Nottingham	72	85·8	67	69
York	70	83·4	67	67
Durham	68	84·6	71	73
Cornwall	67	75·6	67	61
Devon	64	73·4	72	64
Northumberland	62	78·2	70	66
Gloucester	60	72·2	70	60
Middlesex (*Ex. Met.*)	58	54·	71	46
Cumberland	57	81·	70	68
Lancaster	57	83·6	68	68
Norfolk	57	75·2	72	65
Leicester	56	90·4	72	78
Sussex	55	72·1	71	61
Derby	53	89·7	69	74
Worcester	53	77·7	71	66
Hants	52	66·4	71	57
Essex	51	72·2	71	61
Bedford	46	83·8	73	73
Kent (*Ex. Met.*)	40	73·9	71	63
Northampton	39	88·3	70	73
Surrey (*Ex. Met.*)	38	70·5	71	60
Cambridge	37	85·4	71	72
Somerset	34	80·	72	69
Suffolk	34	77·2	72	67
Westmoreland	34	81·9	74	73
Salop	31	84·4	71	68
Buckingham	31	90·4	71	78
Oxford	30	80·6	74	72
Lincoln	27	78·	68	63
Berks	26	78·	75	70
Hertford	24	81·1	72	70
Chester	23	82·2	71	70
Wilts	22	74·	72	64
Hereford	17	78·7	73	69
Huntingdon	17	86·4	72	74
Rutland	8	86·8	72	71
Dorset	5	85·9	71	74
Wales	73	86·2	67	69
General Average:—				
1. England and Wales	62	80·67	71·97	69·65
2. Scotland	100	74·37	75·81	67·66

It will be seen from this table that—

1. The 10 counties in which the largest proportion of the children of school age, are borne on the registers, are—in order of merit—Buckingham and Leicester (equal), Derby, Stafford, Northampton, Monmouth, Rutland, Huntingdon, Dorset, and Nottingham,

2. The 10 counties which secure the best attendance on the part of the scholars on the registers are—the Metropolitan District, Berks, Oxford, Westmoreland, Hereford, Bedford, Rutland, Devon, Hertford, and Norfolk.

3. The 10 counties which stand highest when tested by these two standards of efficiency (number of scholars and regularity of attendance) combined, are—Leicester and Rutland (equal), Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Oxford, Dorset, Berks, Hereford, and Hertford.

4. The 10 counties in which the average attendance approaches most closely to the number who ought to be daily at school are—Leicester, Buckingham, Huntingdon, Derby, Stafford, Dorset, Bedford, Northampton, Durham, and Westmoreland.

Accounts of School Boards.

Up to the 29th September 1882 (the close of the year for which the accounts have to be made up for audit) the school boards in England numbered 1,828, and in Wales 287, viz. :— Education Act, 1873, sec. 17.

In England—London—	In Wales—
120 in boroughs.	15 in boroughs.
1,707 in parishes.	272 in parishes.

Of these, 1,798 in England and 278 in Wales sent to the Department statements of receipts and expenditure for the year ending at Michaelmas 1882; and 35 had neither received nor paid money during the year. Four failed to forward statements of their receipts and expenditure. Education Act, 1870, sec. 62.

The district auditors were unable to examine the accounts of 42 boards in sufficient time for the audited financial statements to be included in this Report. We have, however, obtained copies of their accounts from 38 of these boards, and included them in the abstract published in the Appendix.

Income.

The total sum received by the 1,798 boards *in England*, copies of whose accounts were sent in, was 4,017,421*l.*; or, excluding loans for works of a permanent character, 2,962,497*l.*; whilst the sum received by 278 boards *in Wales* was 276,134*l.*; or, excluding loans, 194,506*l.*

The proportions which the several sources of *current income*, excluding loans for works of a permanent character, bear to the *total income* for each of the three years, 1879–80, 1880–1, and 1881–2, are given in the following table (for details see Appendix) :—

	England.			Wales.		
	1879–80.	1880–1.	1881–2.	1879–80.	1880–1.	1881–2.
Grants from the Education Department (including grants for Science and Art) -	Per cent. 23·3	Per cent. 23·2	Per cent. 24·5	Per cent. 31·9	Per cent. 31·5	Per cent. 34·1
Rates - - -	60·9	60·8	58·8	52·	52·4	48·9
School fees and sale of books to the children	14·4	14·3	15·1	14·8	15·	16·3
Other sources of income	1·4	1·7	1·6	1·3	1·1	·7

These tables show that the proportion of the expenditure borne by grants from Imperial funds is greater in Wales than in England, and this appears to be due to greater economy on the part of Welsh school boards in carrying on the educational work of their districts. (*See* the comparative statement of the cost of the maintenance of schools at p. xxxvii.)

The proportion of the *total receipts* raised by loans in each of the three years was:—

In England.			In Wales.		
1879–80.	1880–1.	1881–2.	1879–80.	1880–1.	1881–2.
31· per cent.	26·6 per cent.	26·3 per cent.	25·9 per cent.	21·5 per cent.	29·6 per cent.

There is again a reduction in the per-centage of loans in England. Although we may look for a further decrease in the course of the next few years, there must always be a considerable expenditure out of loans, especially in large towns, in providing school accommodation for the annual increase in the population, and to this cause, viz., loans of an unusual amount to the school boards for two of the larger towns in Wales, the increased per-centage in the principality is attributed.

Annual Grants.

Grants for the maintenance of schools were paid to 1,669 boards in England, and to 259 boards in Wales, being an increase of 77 in England, and 13 in Wales, over the number to which grants were paid in 1880–1; the sum paid being 790,796*l.*, as against 692,541*l.* in 1880–1.

Rates.

Education Act, 1870, ss. 53 & 54.

The deficiencies in the "school fund" required to be met by the rating authorities out of the local rate, and paid by them to the treasurers of school boards during the years ending at Michaelmas 1880–2, were:—

	In England.			In Wales.		
	1879–80.	1880–1.	1881–2.	1879–80.	1880–1.	1881–2.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
London - -	585,567	661,175	674,855	—	—	—
Boroughs - -	451,879	493,345	527,027	14,276	19,354	17,262
Parishes - -	440,473	515,586	540,082	70,190	74,768	77,932
Totals - -	1,477,919	1,670,106	1,741,964	84,466	94,122	95,194

These sums represent an average rate per £ on the rateable value of the districts—

	In England.			In Wales.		
	1879–80.	1880–1.	1881–2.	1879–80.	1880–1.	1881–2.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
London - -	5·7	6·1	5·9	—	—	—
Boroughs - -	4·1	4·3	4·7	4·	5·2	4·5
Parishes - -	5·6	6·2	6·1	6·3	6·6	6·6
Total average rate	5·1	5·5	5·5	5·7	6·2	6·1

The increase in the average rate from $\left\{\begin{matrix}5\cdot1d., \text{ England} \\ 5\cdot7d., \text{ Wales}\end{matrix}\right\}$ to $\left\{\begin{matrix}5\cdot5d., \text{ England} \\ 6\cdot1d., \text{ Wales}\end{matrix}\right\}$, during the three years 1880–82, is accounted for by the schools provided by school boards having increased from 3,433 in 1880 to 3,868 in 1882, by an increase of 175,979 in the average number of children attending such schools, and by an increase in the amount annually required to meet the liabilities incurred by school boards in providing school accommodation for the children in their districts.

These expenses, viz., interest on loans to meet capital charges, and repayment of instalments of the principal of such loans, increased from 484,052*l.* in 1880, to 627,112*l.* in 1882, and now require a rate of 1·9*d.* in the pound on the rateable value of school districts, as against a rate of 1·6*d.* in 1880.

During the same years the cost of the *maintenance* of board schools—*i.e.*, salaries of teachers, books, repairs of furniture and buildings, lighting and warming—for each child in average attendance fell from 2*l.* 1*s.* 11¾*d.* to 2*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*; but mainly in consequence of a higher grant being earned in the latter year, the proportion contributed by the ratepayers fell from 18*s.* 7*d.* to 17*s.*

If, in addition to the cost of maintaining the schools and instructing the children, the cost of administration and the annual instalments in repayment of and the interest on loans incurred in providing the necessary school accommodation be taken into account, it is found that although the average sum per pound contributed by the ratepayers rose from 5·1*d.* in 1880 to 5·6*d.* in 1882, the sums required from the rates for expenditure actually incurred during those years fell from 2*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.* to 1*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* for each child in average attendance.

Of this amount, as we have already shown, 17*s.* is spent upon the annual maintenance of board schools; while about 13*s.* 3½*d.* goes to interest and repayment of loans. The remainder cannot be charged against the children in board schools, as most, and in some districts, where the boards have no schools under

their management, the whole of the administration which it maintains is incurred in the interest of the voluntary schools.

The following tables show the number of boroughs and parishes which paid rates varying from less than 1*d.* in the £ to 1*s.* and above; the number of boroughs and parishes which paid rates of 3*d.* and upwards and less than 3*d.* in the £; and the per-centage which each class bears to the whole number:—

Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the rateable Value of the District.	England.											
	Boroughs.						Parishes.					
	Numbers.			Per-centage.			Numbers.			Per-centage.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Of 1*s.* and above	4	2	6	3·5	1·7	5·1	122	146	147	7·9	9·	8·8
Of 9*d.* and below 1*s.* - -	12	12	11	10·5	10·3	9·3	175	202	207	11·2	12·4	12·3
Of 6*d.* and below 9*d.* - -	26	30	22	22·8	25·9	18·7	447	489	517	28·8	30·	30·8
Of 3*d.* and below 6*d.* - -	37	35	40	32·5	30·2	33·9	590	575	592	38·1	35·3	35·2
Of 1*d.* and below 3*d.* - -	25	25	31	21·9	21·6	26·3	166	175	180	10·8	10·8	10·7
Below 1*d.* -	10	12	8	8·8	10·3	6·7	49	40	37	3·2	2·5	2·2
Total - -	114	116	118	—	—	—	1,549	1,627	1,680	—	—	—

Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the rateable Value of the District.	Wales.											
	Boroughs.						Parishes.					
	Numbers.			Per-centage.			Numbers.			Per-centage.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Of 1*s.* and above	1	—	—	6·7	—	—	28	36	36	11·0	13·9	13·7
Of 9*d.* and below 1*s.* - -	—	2	1	—	13·3	6·7	43	43	41	16·9	16·6	15·6
Of 6*d.* and below 9*d.* - -	3	5	3	20·	33·3	20·	76	77	72	30·0	29·7	27·4
Of 3*d.* and below 6*d.* - -	9	5	9	60·	33·4	60·	78	72	87	30·7	27·8	33·1
Of 1*d* and below 3*d.* - -	1	2	1	6·7	13·3	6·7	20	24	20	7·9	9·3	7·6
Below 1*d.* -	1	1	1	6·6	6·7	6·6	9	7	7	3·5	2·7	2·6
Total - -	15	15	15	—	—	—	254	259	263	—	—	—

Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the rateable Value of the District.	England.						Wales.					
	Number.			Per-centage.			Number.			Per-centage.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Of 3*d.* and above.												
Boroughs - -	79	79	79	69·3	68·1	67·	13	12	13	86·7	80·	86·7
Parishes - -	1,334	1,412	1,463	86·1	86·8	87·1	225	228	235	88·6	88·	89·4
Total -	1,413	1,491	1,542	85·0	85·5	85·8	238	240	248	88·5	87·6	89·2
Below 3*d.*												
Boroughs - -	35	37	39	30·7	31·9	33·	2	3	2	13·3	20·	13·3
Parishes - -	215	215	217	13·9	13·2	12·9	29	31	28	11·4	12·	10·6
Total - -	250	252	256	15·0	14·5	14·2	31	34	30	11·5	12·4	10·8

Loans.

We continue to receive applications for our sanction to loans for works of a permanent character, for supplying the deficiency in the school accommodation in the districts under school boards, and we have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance 12,871,356*l.* upon the security of the rates. Under the terms of section 36 of the Act 38 & 39 Vict. c. 89. it is the duty of the Local Government Board to satisfy themselves that any loan advanced by the Commissioners upon the security of a rate is applied to the work for which it is advanced, and under the 8th section of the Public Works Loans Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 62.), local authorities are required to cause their treasurer to keep a separate account for any money advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners on the security of a rate.

In addition to the sum which we have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance, we have sanctioned loans amounting to 1,850,293*l.* from the Metropolitan Board of Works and in the open market.

Up to Michaelmas 1882 the loans advanced to school boards were as follows:—

	£
The School Board for London - -	4,801,409
School boards in boroughs in England -	3,817,139
„ „ parishes „ -	4,197,566
	£12,816,114

	£
School boards in boroughs in Wales -	180,483
„ „ parishes „ -	590,905
	£771,388

We find that the liabilities of school boards in respect of loans outstanding were—

In England.			In Wales.		
On 29th September 1880.	On 29th September 1881.	On 29th September 1882.	On 29th September 1880.	On 29th September 1881.	On 29th September 1882.
£	£	£	£	£	£
10,257,485	11,202,227	12,103,490	601,503	638,915	712,897

Expenditure.

The sum expended by school boards in England during the year under review amounted to 3,946,317*l.*, as compared with 3,591,266*l.* in the previous year; and in Wales to 269,456*l.*, as compared with 230,572*l.*

The expenditure may be divided into six headings, viz., (1) Administration; (2) Maintenance of schools; (3) Capital charges for works of a permanent character; (4) Repayment of loans contracted for capital charges; (5) Interest on loans; (6) Miscellaneous; and the proportion which each bears to the total expenditure is shown by the following table:—

——	England.		Wales.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Administration - - -	249,108	= 6·3	16,108	= 6·
Maintenance of schools - -	2,054,473	= 52·1	138,527	= 51·4
Capital charges for works of a permanent character - -	1,043,250	= 26·4	78,220	= 29·0
Repayment of loans - -	169,304	= 4·3	11,032	= 4·1
Interest on loans - - -	422,765	= 10·7	24,011	= 8·9
Miscellaneous - - -	7,416	= ·2	1,557	= ·6

If we omit expenditure met by loans, viz., capital charges, the comparison upon the ordinary current expenditure would stand thus:—

——	England.		Wales.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Administration - - -	249,108	= 8·6	16,108	= 8·4
Maintenance of schools - -	2,054,473	= 70·8	138,527	= 72·4
Repayment of loans - -	169,304	= 5·8	11,032	= 5·8
Interest on loans - - -	422,765	= 14·6	24,011	= 12·6
Miscellaneous - - -	7,416	= ·2	1,557	= ·8

It thus appears, that in England 8·6 per cent., and in Wales 8·4 per cent., of the current expenditure, including the cost of enforcing attendance at school, is incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Education Acts; 20·4 per cent. in England, 18·4 per cent. in Wales, in providing school accommodation; and 70·8 per cent. in England, 72·4 per cent. in Wales, in instructing the children.

In these tables "repayment of loans" represents the portion of capital charges for works of a permanent character chargeable to the rates of the year, whilst interest on loans represents the annual charge to which the ratepayers are put for the privilege of spreading the cost of works of a permanent character over a series of years instead of defraying it out of the rates as it occurs.

The total expenditure of the year, viz., England, 3,946,317*l.*, Wales, 269,456*l.*, was met by—

	England.		Wales.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Rates	1,682,534	= 42·6	91,924	= 34·1
Grants, school fees, &c.	1,220,533	= 31·	99,312	= 36·9
Loans	1,043,250	= 26·4	78,220	= 29·0

or, omitting the expenditure met by loans—

	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Rates	1,682,534	= 58·	91,924	= 48·1
Grants, school fees, and other sources of current income	1,220,533	= 42·	99,312	= 51·9

The expenditure on the *maintenance* of schools, viz., England, 2,054,473*l.*, and Wales, 138,527*l.*, was defrayed from the following sources:—

	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Rates	842,196	= 41·	39,779	= 28·7
Grant	724,582	= 35·3	66,214	= 47·8
School fees and books sold to children	447,695	= 21·8	31,735	= 22·9
Other sources of school income	40,000	= 1·9	800	= ·6

Turning now to the financial returns of schools inspected for annual grants during the year ended the 31st August 1882, we extract the following results.

For the purpose of comparison the corresponding results in Scotland are given.

The cost of "maintenance" per child in average attendance was as follows:—

1882.	England and Wales.			London.			England, including London.			England, excluding London.			Wales.			Scotland.		
	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In Board Schools	2	1	6¾	2	16	5¼	2	2	3	1	17	5½	1	13	9¼	2	2	1
In Voluntary Schools	1	14	6¾	2	1	2	1	14	8	1	14	1	1	12	1¾	1	16	5¾
These charges were met—																		
In *Board Schools*—																		
By the ratepayers	0	17	0	1	11	7	0	17	6½	0	12	9	0	11	2	0	11	6
By the children	0	9	4	0	8	4½	0	9	5¾	0	9	10¼	0	7	8½	0	12	8¼
By endowment	0	0	0¾	0	0	0¼	0	0	1	0	0	1¼		—		0	0	7¼
By miscellaneous receipts	0	0	6½	0	1	0¼	0	0	6¾	0	0	5	0	0	1½	0	0	4
In *Voluntary Schools*—																		
By the subscribers	0	6	10¼	0	8	10¼	0	6	10¼	0	6	8	0	6	9	0	6	3½
By the children	0	11	0	0	13	3	0	11	1	0	10	10¾	0	8	10½	0	12	2
By endowment	0	1	4¾	0	2	4¾	0	1	5	0	1	3¾	0	1	0	0	2	1
By miscellaneous receipts	0	0	4½	0	0	8½	0	0	4¾	0	0	4½	0	0	3¼	0	0	4

The grants paid for the year ending 31st August 1881 were, for each child in average attendance,—

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
In board schools -	15 10	15 8	17 $9\frac{3}{4}$
In voluntary schools -	15 $7\frac{3}{4}$	15 $10\frac{1}{4}$	16 $8\frac{1}{2}$

But in the year under review the grants reached,—

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
In board schools - -	16 $1\frac{3}{4}$	16 $4\frac{1}{2}$	17 11
In voluntary schools -	15 $9\frac{1}{4}$	15 11	16 $11\frac{1}{2}$

We append a comparative statement showing the average sums earned, under certain articles of the two Codes, by the children in England and Scotland respectively, during the past year:—

—	England and Wales. — Grant earned.	Scotland. — Grant earned.	Amount which could be earned.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	
Attendances (Art. 19 *a.*) -	5 $11\frac{3}{4}$	6 $2\frac{3}{4}$	6*s.* England and Wales. 6*s.* 6*d.* Scotland.
On Examination.			
In Standards (Art. 19 B. 2.) calculated on the average attendance of children above seven.	7 $2\frac{1}{2}$	7 $5\frac{1}{2}$	9*s.* or (for the few children above 7 examined) in infant schools, 12*s.*
In Classes (Art. 19 *c.*) calculated on the average attendance of children above seven, excluding such children in infant schools.	3 $2\frac{1}{2}$	3 $8\frac{3}{4}$	4*s.*
In Special Subjects (Art. 21) calculated on the number of children presented in Standards IV. to VI.	1 $1\frac{1}{4}$	2 $3\frac{3}{4}$	8*s.* or (for scholars who have previously passed in Standard VI.) 12*s.*
On Infants presented (Art. 19 B. 1.) calculated on the average attendance of children under seven.	7 1	5 $8\frac{3}{4}$	8*s.* or 10*s.*

The results of the past year show that whilst the average cost of the maintenance of board schools increased slightly, the ratepayers in England and Wales were called upon to contribute 5*s.* 2½*d.* per child less than the average sum contributed in 1875–6.

During the same period the average cost of voluntary schools increased from 1*l.* 13*s.* 5¼*d.* to 1*l.* 14*s.* 6¾*d.*; this increase being more than met by an increase in the grant and school fees.

We again note that both in board schools and in voluntary schools the average sum (12*s.* 6¾*d.*) paid by the children in Scotland exceeds, by a considerable amount, the average sum (10*s.* 5¾*d.*) paid by the children in England and Wales; that 53·65 per cent of the scholars in England and Wales paid less than 3*d.* a week as compared with 36·39 per cent. in Scotland; that 39·03 per cent. as compared with 53·56 per cent. paid 3*d.* and less than 6*d.* a week; that 3·51 per cent. as compared with 4·09 per cent. paid 6*d.* and over; and that the free scholars were 3·81 per cent. in England and Wales and 5·96 per cent. in Scotland.

We publish in the Appendix:—

1. A list of the cases in which we have refused annual grants, under section 98 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to elementary schools, which we think to be unnecessary, situated in the districts of school boards, with our reasons for each such refusal. Education Act, 1876, s. 98.

2. A list of the cases in which penalties have been inflicted for inaccurate or fraudulent registration. Registers.

3. A list of the school boards which have been declared in default during the year ending 31 March last, under sections 6, 32, 63, and 66 of the Act of 1870.

Pensions.

We received during the year ending at Lady day 1883, 140 applications on behalf of teachers in England and Wales, satisfying the conditions of the Minutes of 26th June and 16th July 1875, and have awarded 5 pensions of 25*l.*, and 5 of 20*l.*, together with 12 gratuities to the amount of 360*l.*

Since the practice of granting pensions was resumed in 1875, we have dealt with 672 English applications. We have awarded 16 pensions of 30*l.*, 108 of 25*l.*, and 159 of 20*l.*, and 64 gratuities to the amount of 2,460*l.*

There are at present 270 teachers to whom pensions have been granted in *England and Scotland*, of whom 20 have 30*l.*, 100 have 25*l.*, and 150 have 20*l.* a year.

The full number of pensions, allowed to be borne on the estimates, has therefore been filled up.

(Signed) CARLINGFORD.
A. J. MUNDELLA.

Education Department,
the 20th day of July 1883.

Return for Years ending 31st August 1881 and 1882, England and Wales; 30th September 1881 and 1882, Scotland.

		England and Wales.				Scotland.			
				Increase.				Increase.	
		1881.	1882.	No.	Per cent.	1881.	1882.	No.	Per cent.
Day school.	Total population (April)	25,974,430	26,325,376	350,946	1·35	3,735,573	3,775,364	39,791	1·065
	Population, 3-5 years	1,378,930	1,397,561	18,631	1·35	200,169	202,301	2,132	1·065
	" 5-14 "	5,413,210	5,486,349	73,139	1·35	773,566	781,804	8,238	1·065
	" 3-14 "	6,792,140	6,883,910	91,770	1·35	973,735	984,105	10,370	1·065
	Number of schools inspected { institutions	18,062	18,289	227	1·26	3,074	3,073	*1*	*·03*
	{ departments	26,376	26,779	403	1·53	3,395	3,380	*15*	*·44*
	No. of scholars for whom accommodation was provided	4,389,633	4,538,320	148,687	3·39	612,483	619,086	6,603	1·08
	" on the school registers	4,045,362	4,189,612	144,250	3·57	544,982	555,660	10,678	1·96
	" present at inspection	3,372,990	3,542,742	169,752	5·03	475,021	490,372	15,351	3·23
	" in average attendance	2,863,535	3,015,151	151,616	5·29	409,966	421,265	11,299	2·76
	" qualified by attendance for examination, under seven	649,436	690,660	41,224	6·35	55,267	57,731	2,464	4·46
	" " " " over seven	2,125,714	2,252,454	126,740	5·96	345,142	355,535	10,393	3·01
	" collectively examined, under seven	620,213	661,056	40,843	6·59	51,414	54,207	2,793	5·43
	" individually examined, under ten	984,490	1,056,749	72,259	7·34	151,333	158,693	7,360	4·86
	" " " over ten	1,011,208	1,062,625	51,417	5·08	159,895	162,057	2,162	1·35
	" " " (total)	1,995,698	2,119,374	123,676	6·20	311,228	320,750	9,522	3·06
	" " " in Standards I.–III.	1,460,256	1,520,345	60,089	4·11	198,766	203,073	4,307	2·17
	" " " " IV.-VI.	535,442	599,029	63,587	11·88	112,462	117,677	5,215	4·64
	" who passed in reading	1,776,059	1,890,921	114,862	6·47	286,099	296,085	9,986	3·49
	" " writing	1,612,203	1,736,176	123,973	7 69	276,518	286,354	9,836	3·56
	" " arithmetic	1,510,608	1,637,651	127,043	8·41	262,014	273,048	11,034	4·21
	" " the three subjects	1,264,121	1,378,175	114,054	9·02	233,062	243,814	10,752	4·61
	" in average attendance earning grants under Art. 19 C.	1,799,528	1,878,987	79,459	4·42	318,716	328,448	9,732	3·05
	" examined under Art. 21 (specific subjects)	173,665	185,157	11,492	6·62	55,462	58,210	2,748	4·95
	" " " in one subject	91,089	93,093	2,004	2·20	18,391	19,378	987	5·37
	" " " in two subjects	80,308	89,621	9,313	11·6	33,956	35,034	1,078	3·17
	" " " in three subjects	2,268	2,443	175	7·71	3,115	3,798	683	21·93
	" who passed under Art. 21	122,746	137,671	14,925	12·16	47,237	50,083	2,846	6·02
	" " " in one subject	79,589	85,431	5,842	7·34	22,411	23,088	677	3·02
	" " " in two subjects	41,961	50,953	8,992	21·43	22,525	24,190	1,665	7·39
	" " " in three subjects	1,196	1,287	91	7·61	2,301	2,805	504	21·9
	Number of certificated teachers	33,562	35,444	1,882	5·61	5,544	5,728	184	3·32
	" assistant teachers	8,559	10,071	1,512	17·67	568	712	144	25·35
	" pupil-teachers	29,424	28,285	*1,139*	*3·87*	3,804	3,650	*154*	*4·05*
	" female assistants (Art. 32. c. 3)	2,459	2,603	144	5·86	116	120	4	3·45
	" stipendiary monitors	388	306	*82*	*21·13*	60	47	*13*	*21·67*
	Number of half-time scholars on registers	185,980	177,126	*8,854*	*4·76*	34,912	35,186	274	·78
	" " " qualified by attendance for examination	137,783	126,988	*10,795*	*7·83*	23,995	23,382	*613*	*2·55*
Day and night schools.		£	£	£		£	£	£	
	Amount of school income derived from (1) Rates	738,737	808,121	69,384	9·39	196,563	191,797	*4,766*	*2·42*
	" " (2) Voluntary subscriptions	728,936	724,846	*4,090*	*·56*	30,322	30,128	*194*	*·64*
	" " (3) Pence	1,509,653	1,585,928	76,275	5·05	260,501	269,218	8,717	3·35
	Total income (including grant, &c.)	5,349,840	5,566,804	216,964	4·06	866,699	878,506	11,807	1·36
	Total cost of maintenance	5,336,979	5,572,820	235,841	4·42	862,774	873,918	11,144	1·29

Note.—Italics denote decrease.

TABLE showing the RESULTS of the INSPECTION and EXAMINATION of ELEMENTARY
the Year ending

County.	Population (1881).	One-Sixth of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Departments.						Accommodation.	Number of Scholars on Registers.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance.
				National or Church of England.	Wesleyan.	Roman Catholic.	British, &c.	Board.	Total.			
Bedford - -	149,473	24,912	140	110	5	2	4	73	194	29,736	25,452	18,757
Berkshire - -	218,363	36,394	231	254	10	4	19	24	311	40,514	36,329	27,783
Buckingham -	176,323	29,387	240	226	2	3	24	55	310	35,263	32,016	23,226
Cambridge -	185,594	30,932	205	167	—	1	20	72	260	36,443	31,674	23,038
Chester - -	644,037	107,340	464	472	44	39	89	34	678	124,724	108,691	78,293
Cornwall - -	330,686	55,114	314	162	22	1	9	209	403	53,905	50,791	34,769
Cumberland -	250,647	41,774	269	177	2	19	22	120	340	48,400	42,433	30,110
Derby - -	461,914	76,986	369	321	20	16	47	133	537	90,734	85,941	60,396
Devon - -	603,595	100,599	545	401	8	12	50	249	720	98,970	84,357	62,710
Dorset - -	191,028	31,838	253	259	4	5	9	24	301	37,054	31,245	23,288
Durham - -	867,258	144,543	470	317	33	75	90	233	748	152,885	154,406	112,720
Essex - -	576,434	96,072	493	427	13	9	46	156	651	94,764	89,024	65,070
Gloucester -	572,433	95,406	472	470	20	15	52	90	647	94,693	82,919	59,884
Hampshire -	593,470	98,912	448	452	5	15	29	135	636	89,227	82,047	60,045
Hereford - -	121,062	20,177	188	170	—	5	8	26	209	22,677	19,224	14,305
Hertford - -	203,069	33,845	217	258	—	3	21	39	321	39,676	34,394	25,040
Huntingdon -	59,491	9,915	90	81	2	—	10	17	110	13,205	10,423	7,959
Kent (extra metropolitan)	710,248	118,375	536	605	21	18	44	130	818	113,226	108,680	79,684
Lancaster - -	3,454,441	575,740	1,665	1,469	229	471	375	307	2,851	683,748	604,493	419,799
Leicester - -	321,258	53,543	290	280	7	13	18	75	393	61,643	60,810	44,315
Lincoln - -	469,919	78,320	579	480	37	14	23	138	692	88,660	76,868	53,942
Middlesex (extra metropolitan)	369,929	61,655	183	182	3	11	23	79	298	48,594	43,931	32,112
Monmouth -	211,267	35,211	173	86	2	18	20	123	249	38,345	39,144	26,582
Norfolk - -	444,749	74,125	501	376	2	7	15	201	601	75,358	69,520	51,313
Northampton -	272,555	45,426	287	299	4	5	19	71	398	50,209	49,019	34,535
Northumberland	434,086	72,348	323	209	3	36	91	78	417	73,454	68,864	49,534
Nottingham -	391,815	65,302	271	255	13	14	21	103	406	69,803	68,317	46,851
Oxford - -	179,529	29,926	252	258	2	7	21	33	321	37,490	30,718	23,246
Rutland - -	21,434	3,572	35	40	—	—	—	2	42	4,389	3,667	2,681
Salop - - -	248,014	41,336	300	315	10	8	19	34	386	45,314	40,119	28,832
Somerset - -	469,109	78,185	549	502	9	7	37	123	678	86,522	76,336	56,148
Stafford - -	981,013	163,502	564	546	54	62	21	283	966	175,802	178,003	126,951
Suffolk - -	356,893	59,482	414	356	1	3	27	120	507	62,360	57,856	42,465
Surrey (extra metropolitan)	420,559	70,093	290	329	4	13	25	91	462	64,410	60,413	44,419
Sussex -	490,505	81,751	402	391	3	19	14	135	562	79,405	71,534	52,541
Warwick - -	737,339	122,890	369	359	6	50	22	170	607	118,589	123,089	89,811
Westmoreland -	64,191	10,698	108	90	—	—	18	15	123	14,026	10,645	7,986
Wilts - -	258,965	43,161	349	362	—	3	45	26	436	53,388	46,135	33,950
Worcester -	380,283	63,381	281	303	6	13	28	86	436	62,550	60,743	44,249
York - -	2,886,564	481,094	1,932	1,545	170	131	189	904	2,939	535,446	502,016	350,299
Metropolitan (London School Board District)	3,834,354	639,059	878	901	47	178	100	827	2,053	527,430	492,973	379,707
Wales - -	1,360,513	226,752	1,350	753	4	41	167	797	1,762	259,789	244,353	165,806
Total -	25,974,439	4,329,073	18,289	16,015	827	1,366	1,931	6,640	26,779	4,538,320	4,189,612	3,015,151

Day Schools in the Metropolis and Counties in England, and in Wales, for 31st August 1882.

Number of Scholars presented for Examination						Scholars Ex. Standard VI.	Scholars presented for Examination in Specific Subjects.	Per-centage of Scholars who passed in			Staff.			Average Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.
Under Ten Years.	Over Ten Years.	In Standards				Number of presented,	Number of	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Certificated Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Pupil-Teachers.	
		I.—III.	IV.	V.	VI.									£ s. d.
7,002	5,506	9,718	1,747	777	266	76	958	77·48	76·54	77·7	229	56	171	1 13 8¼
9,701	9,012	13,515	3,128	1,557	513	34	642	85·06	81·92	71·12	364	85	225	1 15 2½
8,233	6,937	11,645	2,205	954	366	42	462	83·14	77·22	76·24	343	40	175	1 14 10¾
8,336	7,050	11,777	2,226	954	429	46	749	87·24	77·36	72·54	290	64	231	1 14 1½
27,196	29,959	40,566	9,466	5,157	1,966	232	3,224	91·15	80·22	74·42	841	268	782	1 14 8¾
12,367	13,355	18,699	4,075	2,074	874	159	2,089	89·6	78·96	70·48	438	79	364	1 11 2¼
10,287	11,390	15,292	3,493	2,022	870	126	1,454	88·38	76·61	76·02	383	79	302	1 16 11
21,370	20,792	31,131	6,587	3,361	1,083	165	2,872	86·64	77·06	70·9	652	233	560	1 14 0
21,845	20,959	30,288	7,215	3,781	1,520	297	3,111	91·46	82·68	74·65	802	133	645	1 13 9¾
7,880	7,368	10,440	2,761	1,383	664	53	414	93·47	83·53	78·09	322	54	207	1 12 10½
38,470	39,249	57,325	11,562	6,178	2,654	491	4,900	89·01	82·57	82·32	1,032	381	1,170	1 12 0¼
22,786	21,620	32,706	6,883	3,502	1,315	124	2,474	87·4	77·81	73·82	793	249	507	1 16 0½
20,746	19,731	29,468	6,897	2,972	1,140	131	1,770	88·98	79·63	72·27	748	144	584	1 14 5½
20,573	20,425	29,941	6,531	3,257	1,269	117	1,931	88·33	80·2	73·22	737	187	552	1 14 7
5,516	6,117	8,385	1,950	985	313	17	367	93·22	78·71	70·56	227	28	93	1 17 4¼
8,811	7,599	12,025	2,543	1,262	580	82	1,398	88·15	80·23	74·4	348	58	260	1 17 1
3,049	2,428	4,316	732	303	126	19	270	77·2	72·74	70·17	112	11	62	1 12 6¼
27,884	28,226	40,216	9,294	4,905	1,693	175	2,242	89·9	77·5	73·54	971	299	662	1 16 6½
155,102	155,981	213,069	56,194	31,016	10,804	1,366	29,248	91·73	84·05	80·77	4,049	1,822	4,042	1 14 5
16,220	14,532	21,709	5,612	2,754	677	133	3,281	88·36	84·27	83·75	490	181	407	1 15 4
19,672	19,376	29,043	6,206	2,761	1,038	166	2,484	86·29	78·12	70·88	774	100	430	1 15 4¼
10,385	10,735	15,260	3,346	1,795	719	111	2,110	89·15	81·97	70·25	387	146	298	2 0 6½
8,914	8,831	13,212	2,732	1,302	499	49	778	92·8	82·56	78·5	280	87	272	1 11 7¼
18,435	18,044	27,629	5,457	2,484	909	81	1,023	83·1	73·37	70·38	690	174	441	1 14 7½
12,489	10,318	16,434	3,865	1,876	632	127	1,989	92·62	83·27	77·66	443	100	296	1 15 4
17,386	18,491	25,271	5,726	3,435	1,445	301	1,451	90·66	79·9	76·24	549	182	485	1 15 6
15,941	14,791	22,203	5,128	2,526	875	136	3,263	85·45	76·89	77·28	541	220	425	1 15 8
8,491	7,271	11,308	2,584	1,263	607	130	1,043	85·43	77·34	73·93	354	52	169	1 16 6¾
1,012	899	1,332	364	145	70	10	129	90·11	76·98	75·46	45	3	18	1 17 1½
10,496	11,059	15,454	3,436	1,923	742	154	3,096	90·3	87·24	70·74	410	50	262	1 15 8
20,276	18,010	27,795	6,326	3,116	1,049	144	1,740	90·61	79·89	76·64	745	147	542	1 13 7
46,412	45,781	67,411	15,007	7,451	2,324	207	4,574	87·9	84·49	76·42	1,276	511	1,379	1 13 1
16,223	14,263	23,606	4,347	1,971	567	75	867	86·27	73·84	68·29	561	134	337	1 13 6
14,565	15,246	20,791	5,013	2,825	1,182	232	3,953	90·28	80·75	77·04	580	179	376	1 19 6½
13,542	17,641	26,451	5,727	2,932	1,073	143	3,154	87·64	80·16	77·11	696	197	406	1 19 7½
31,021	30,564	45,523	9,584	4,995	1,483	217	5,064	93·13	86·12	83·3	946	373	873	1 15 6
2,950	3,450	4,276	1,152	660	312	81	563	88·5	75·42	75·3	134	16	64	2 1 2½
12,754	10,798	17,980	3,538	1,473	561	56	1,011	82·27	80·07	68·24	469	68	294	1 11 9½
15,389	15,740	22,590	4,977	2,608	954	94	2,123	88·91	82·85	77·85	506	120	485	1 15 5½
125,588	132,394	184,484	42,731	22,700	8,067	1,291	19,657	86·97	80·05	76·83	3,897	1,311	3,676	1 16 0¼
119,880	129,441	175,484	40,014	24,273	9,550	1,422	53,013	91·17	87·86	83·18	5,042	1,016	2,774	2 9 9¼
56,551	61,246	84,577	18,178	10,425	4,617	835	8,216	90·02	83·31	76·1	1,948	434	1,082	1 12 11
1,056,749	1,062,625	1,520,345	346,539	184,093	68,397	9,947	185,157	89·22	81·92	77·27	35,444	10,071	28,235	1 16 8½

PART I. OF APPENDIX.

SCHOOL BOARDS - - - - -

GENERAL ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS of INCOME, EXPENDITURE, and LIABILITIES

(Published under Section 62 of the

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
BEDFORD.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Luton (*U.D.*)	1,055 7 11	1,307 19 9	2·75	831 16 4	- -	- -	2,000 0 0	11 3 3	5,206 7 3	- -	1
rlesey - -	169 8 0	330 0 0	5·25	111 9 10	- -	- -	- - -	2 0 0	612 17 10	- -	2
spley Guise	202 3 4	285 0 0	13·25	55 5 9	- -	- -	- - -	31 16 5	574 5 6	19 8 6	3
Biggleswade -	288 6 0	500 0 0	5·25	126 11 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	914 17 3	- -	4
Campton (U.D.) -	54 6 0	139 0 0	10·	23 10 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	216 16 10	- -	5
ple - -	42 11 4	50 0 0	3·5	15 12 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	108 3 6	1 18 0	6
Dean -	47 1 0	60 0 0	5·	23 2 5	- -	- -	- - -	3 0	130 6 5	- -	7
Eastcotts -	69 18 0	110 0 0	6·25	37 3 8	- -	- -	- - -	1 8 11	218 10 7	- -	8
Eaton Socon -	135 12 0	240 0 0	4·8	35 19 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	411 11 6	4 4 5	9
Elstow - -	72 8 0	290 0 0	10·25	30 4 6	- -	- -	- - -	16 9	393 9 3	6 19 0	10
Everton (U.D.)	43 12 0	60 0 0	3·5	22 19 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	126 11 7	5 13 6	11
Flitwick - -	102 6 2	105 19 0	4·	35 8 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	243 13 7	- -	12
Goldington -	59 12 0	100 0 0	6·	25 5 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	184 17 6	21 10 1	13
Great Barford	61 7 6	164 0 0	9·25	20 5 9	- -	- -	- - -	15 0	246 8 3	23 5 0	14
Harlington -	57 3 0	100 0 0	4·	22 11 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	179 14 3	- -	15
Houghton Regis - -	161 3 0	320 0 0	8·	51 10 7	- -	- -	1,000 0 0	- -	1,532 13 7	- -	16
Husborne Crawley -	46 15 0	120 0 0	11·25	14 0 7	- -	- -	- - -	2 8 6	183 4 1	- -	17
Kempston -	236 2 0	200 0 0	4·	130 12 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	566 14 6	36 0 2	18
Keysoe - -	48 11 6	135 0 0	7·25	28 13 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	212 5 2	- -	19
Langford -	137 14 0	225 0 0	6·	56 0 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	418 14 11	- -	20
Lidlington -	95 5 2	39 0 0	2·3	34 8 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	168 13 4	- -	21
Little Staughton - -	29 15 0	87 0 0	8·	12 5 1	- -	- -	- - -	10 0	129 10 1	4 4 0	22
Marston Moretaine - -	40 0 1	130 0 0	4·	16 10 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	186 10 5	- -	23
Maulden -	133 6 0	76 0 0	4·75	50 8 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	259 14 1	3 10 0	24
Millbrook -	30 7 0	75 0 0	4·	13 15 1	- -	- -	- - -	5 3	119 7 4	- -	25
Oakley - -	28 17 0	65 0 0	3·	5 9 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	99 6 8	6 4 6	26
Potton - -	169 6 0	420 0 0	18·	100 11 6	- -	- -	- - -	4 11 2	694 8 8	- -	27
Ridgmont -	81 2 0	80 0 0	5·5	26 3 0	26 6 2	- -	- - -	- -	213 11 2	- -	28
Sharnbrook -	101 10 0	185 0 0	6·	48 18 6	- -	- -	- - -	17 15 6	353 4 0	- -	29
Shefford (U.D.)	121 7 0	349 5 0	33·	62 0 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	532 12 6	- -	30
Shillington -	267 1 0	200 0 0	6·	74 17 1	- -	- -	- - -	11 19 8	553 17 9	- -	31
Souldrop -	36 15 0	93 0 0	5·75	10 7 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	140 2 3	- -	32
Stanbridge (U.D.) -	53 15 0	176 6 10	6·	56 8 3	- -	- -	- - -	1 0 0	287 10 1	- -	33
Steppingley -	44 5 0	56 16 6	7·	13 11 4	11 0 0	- -	- - -	18 4	126 11 2	- -	34
Stevington -	77 17 0	80 0 0	7·5	21 16 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	179 13 9	- -	35
Streatly -	- - -	35 0 0	3·	9 3 1	10 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	54 3 1	5 13 0	36
Sundon -	46 14 0	135 0 6	6·	26 1 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	207 15 9	- -	37
Thurleigh -	36 8 0	45 0 0	3·	25 10 5	16 10 0	- -	- - -	- -	123 8 5	- -	38
Willington -	34 18 0	50 0 0	4·75	7 9 9	- -	- -	- - -	16 7	98 4 4	6 4 6	39
Woburn -	121 17 3	120 0 0	4·	70 7 4	- -	- -	- - -	*100 0 0 11 2 6	423 7 1	18 2 4	40
Wootton -	154 9 0	275 0 0	8·9	43 14 1	- -	- -	- - -	2 0 0	475 3 1	- -	41
Total -	4,796 2 3	7,614 7 1	- -	2,428 2 0	63 16 2	- -	3,000 0 0	201 10 10	18,103 18 4	162 17 0	

* Donation.

ACCOUNTS.

of SCHOOL BOARDS for the Year ended the 29th September 1882.

Elementary Education Act, 1870.)

EXPENDITURE.

	1. Cost of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	215 0 0	91 8 8	2,532 8 9	- -	2,501 15 4	- -	237 5 10	374 14 10	- -	5,952 13 5	12,528 16 1	359 17 6
2	50 0 0	11 5 4	529 17 5	- -	- -	- -	28 14 8	101 5 4	- -	721 2 9	2,871 13 0	—
3	20 0 0	5 4 0	456 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	500 15 2	—	—
4	60 0 0	14 7 8	648 1 3	- -	- -	- -	38 16 3	133 17 9	- -	895 2 11	3,796 4 11	—
5	25 0 0	6 13 6	159 6 1	- -	- -	- -	19 4 8	70 13 4	- -	280 17 7	1,999 16 3	27 2 5
6	12 12 0	3 14 0	107 14 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	125 18 0	- - -	3 7 6
7	4 16 0	1 10 1	111 9 10	- -	- -	- -	7 10 0	1 16 9	- -	127 2 8	45 0 0	—
8	- -	5 8 10	175 7 1	- -	- -	- -	5 14 1	19 17 5	- -	206 7 5	1,100 14 6	—
9	28 15 0	7 1 3	312 1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	352 1 11	- - -	87 6 10
10	12 0 0	4 7 9	217 18 10	- -	- -	- -	15 15 6	52 14 6	- -	309 15 7	1,494 11 3	—
11	12 0 0	4 4 9	133 1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	154 19 4	—	—
12	12 0 0	3 16 1	212 0 11	- -	- -	- -	5 18 7	7 2 5	- -	240 18 0	197 9 9	—
13	12 0 0	2 10 2	153 13 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	189 13 9	—	—
14	18 0 0	4 11 5	163 0 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	208 17 4	—	—
15	10 0 0	2 0 0	158 12 9	- -	- -	- -	14 9 8	22 16 1	- -	207 18 6	637 2 0	19 13 11
16	32 0 0	12 16 0	496 13 4	- -	713 4 8	- -	33 6 8	34 15 6	- -	1,322 16 2	966 13 4	—
17	10 0 0	2 14 6	137 6 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	150 1 1	—	—
18	40 0 0	7 1 0	557 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	640 16 2	- - -	72 9 11
19	17 6	2 13 6	152 1 4	- -	- -	- -	14 3 7	48 1 1	- -	217 17 0	1,358 15 10	—
20	30 6 8	14 0 10	300 0 6	- -	- -	- -	18 1 4	66 14 7	- -	429 3 11	1,888 8 4	—
21	12 5 0	2 16 11	160 14 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	175 16 9	—	—
22	10 0 0	2 2 0	103 19 10	- -	- -	- -	4 12 10	7 2 11	- -	132 1 7	199 10 2	21 0 0
23	24 10 0	6 17 2	126 8 2	- -	- -	- -	31 10 3	39 12 2	- -	228 17 9	1,100 0 11	6 6 0
24	17 0 0	3 1 7	226 0 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	249 12 3	—	—
25	12 0 0	1 16 1	87 12 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	101 9 0	—	—
26	30 0 0	4 16 4	80 5 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	121 6 1	—	—
27	37 5 0	14 6 0	450 3 1	- -	- -	- -	36 14 9	132 11 3	5 0 0	676 0 1	3,759 16 9	—
28	11 0 0	19 6	192 15 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	204 15 0	—	—
29	- -	4 4 6	252 4 9	- -	- -	- -	23 1 4	73 3 8	- -	352 14 3	2,073 11 1	—
30	35 0 0	9 10 4	301 8 0	- -	- -	- -	24 0 6	88 5 1	- -	458 3 11	2,497 12 1	—
31	26 5 0	5 12 9	431 16 3	- -	- -	- -	19 7 4	32 0 4	- -	515 1 8	900 4 4	—
32	16 0 0	3 17 8	99 5 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	119 2 10	—	—
33	15 0 0	4 14 3	175 4 2	- -	198 3 10	32 11 0	24 18 9	62 10 0	- -	513 2 0	1,554 14 9	20 0 0
34	12 0 0	2 13 7	105 16 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	120 9 10	—	—
35	- -	4 2 8	137 11 5	- -	- -	- -	13 8 0	21 11 6	- -	176 13 7	603 0 0	—
36	2 0 0	10 0	44 9 9	- -	8 8 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	61 0 9	- - -	19 16 3
37	7 0 0	2 13 2	154 6 8	- -	- -	- -	7 6 9	24 4 2	- -	195 10 9	684 7 7	—
38	- -	2 5 0	109 7 3	- -	- -	- -	7 5 6	26 19 1	- -	145 16 10	762 15 10	—
39	12 12 0	10 10	80 15 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100 2 9	—	—
40	14 10 0	3 13 9	387 1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 3	423 18 5	—	—
41	30 15 8	4 1 1	369 19 1	- -	- -	- -	36 11 2	57 17 10	- -	499 4 10	1,626 12 6	7 19 0
	930 9 10	292 14 6	11,791 18 7	- -	3,421 11 13	32 11 0	667 18 0	1,500 7 7	5 11 3	18,805 19 7	44,647 11 3	614 19 4

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
BERKS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Reading	1,384 13 5	3,900 0 0	5·75	554 10 10	- -	- -	4,000 0 0	- -	9,839 4 3	- -	1
Balking	39 7 0	165 0 0	7·	10 19 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	215 6 8	3 4 0	2
Chieveley	141 15 0	260 0 0	7·75	44 6 0	22 9 7	- -	- - -	48 12 10	517 3 5	20 12 1	3
Cholsey	146 3 0	120 0 0	2·	77 18 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	344 1 7	- -	4
Earley	363 14 5	750 0 0	7·75	149 10 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,263 4 8	6 11 2	5
East Ilsley	101 2 6	80 0 0	4·75	26 14 10	- -	- -	- - -	1 7 11	209 5 3	4 8 6	6
Inkpen	70 12 4	128 0 0	9·	33 18 5	- -	- -	- - -	4 10 9	237 1 6	6 0 0	7
Leckhampstead	14 18 8	55 0 0	5·5	9 12 3	12 6 6	- -	- - -	12 2	92 9 7	6 7 6	8
SuttonCourtney	- - -	30 0 0	1·25	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	30 0 0	5 15 6	9
Tilehurst	155 12 5	700 0 0	6·25	97 10 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	953 3 4	5 5 8	10
Total	2,417 18 9	6,188 0 0	- -	1,005 1 9	34 16 1	- -	4,000 0 0	55 3 8	13,701 0 3	58 4 5	
BUCKINGHAM.											
Buckingham	121 17 3	400 0 0	5·	75 10 3	- -	- -	- - -	10 0 0	607 7 6	- -	11
Chipping Wycombe	741 19 1	1,100 0 0	13·	432 7 0	- -	- -	- - -	54 15 9	2,329 1 10	- -	12
Adstock	49 0 0	90 0 0	12·25	30 11 7	- -	- -	- - -	17 10 0	187 1 7	- -	13
Bledlow	60 17 0	100 0 0	5·75	30 3 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	191 0 0	- -	14
Bow Brickhill	41 14 0	150 0 0	13·	31 11 9	- -	- -	- - -	3 13 0	226 18 9	- -	15
Chalfont St. Giles	124 13 0	300 0 0	14·	40 17 4	55 8 4	- -	- - -	12 6	521 11 2	19 19 10	16
Chearsley	42 14 0	55 0 0	8·5	12 14 5	- -	- -	- - -	3 10 0	113 18 5	- -	17
Chesham	323 6 0	250 0 0	2·5	137 6 7	- -	- -	- - -	8 17 8	719 10 3	- -	18
Chipping Wycombe	289 6 0	*520 0 0	5·5	151 3 4	- -	- -	- - -	89 13 0	1,050 2 4	8 7 6	19
Dorney (U.D.)	44 1 0	177 13 8	13·5	26 9 0	- -	- -	- - -	4 13 4	252 17 0	5 5 0	20
Drayton Parslow	39 16 0	50 0 0	6·	30 3 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	119 19 6	- -	21
Ellesborough	34 1 0	80 0 0	3·75	14 5 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	128 6 0	- -	22
Emberton (U.D.)	52 3 0	136 0 0	7·	25 5 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	213 8 2	- -	23
Fulmer	22 14 6	50 0 0	4·	14 9 2	10 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	97 3 8	3 7 0	24
Haddenham (U.D.)	88 2 0	125 17 10	3·75	27 13 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	241 13 2	17 0 3	25
Hanslope	169 17 9	375 0 0	5·1	39 1 8	- -	- -	- - -	1 15 2	585 14 7	- -	26
Haversham (U.D.)	34 8 0	96 13 0	1·	8 8 11	- -	- -	- - -	2 0 0	141 9 11	- -	27
LangleyMarish	214 10 0	265 0 0	3·5	92 14 3	- -	- -	- - -	3 11 4	575 15 7	- -	28
Linslade	182 12 4	250 0 0	4·75	113 2 11	- -	- -	- - -	2 10 6	548 5 9	- -	29
Long Crendon	105 8 0	215 0 0	9·5	54 7 5	- -	- -	- - -	2 2 7	376 18 0	- -	30
Olney (U.D.)	173 0 0	294 4 0	8·	99 14 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	566 18 0	- -	31
Shenley (U.D.)	90 8 2	150 10 7	2·5	53 15 9	- -	- -	- - -	1 11	274 16 5	- -	32
Stoke Poges (U.D.)	181 15 2	250 0 0	5·4	78 8 9	36 7 6	- -	- - -	- -	546 11 5	- -	33
Tingewick	80 16 0	125 0 0	8·	45 19 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	251 15 6	- -	34
Turville	33 1 0	90 0 0	8·8	12 15 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	135 16 4	- -	35
West Wycombe	240 19 0	455 0 0	12·	133 14 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	829 13 8	- -	36
Woughton-on-Green (U.D.)	2 10 11	272 0 0	7·	21 14 1	- -	- -	536 0 0	3 13 0	835 18 0	- -	37
Wyrardisbury	65 11 0	140 0 0	6·25	44 15 6	- -	- -	- - -	3 7 0	253 13 6	5 5 0	38
Total	3,651 1 2	6,562 19 1	- -	1,859 3 2	101 15 10	- -	536 0 0	212 6 9	12,923 6 0	59 4 7	
CAMBRIDGE.											
Wisbeach	322 4 3	750 0 0	5·	185 3 4	- -	- -	- - -	1 0 0	1,258 7 7	- -	39
Ashley - cum - Silverley	38 9 0	110 0 0	7·5	25 0 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	173 9 10	- -	40
Barrington	69 5 0	70 0 0	3·	30 9 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	169 14 9	6 15 0	41
Bassingbourn (U.D.)	171 8 0	326 17 2	8·	73 0 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	571 5 11	- -	42
Benwick	117 15 0	151 14 6	7·	42 2 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	311 12 4	- -	43
Bottisham	198 4 9	170 0 0	5·	76 5 6	12 0 0	- -	- - -	3 0 0	459 10 3	- -	44
Chatteris	119 3 0	150 0 0	1·5	73 15 9	- -	- -	138 0 0	6 7 4	487 6 1	42 18 3	45

* Includes amount received from Contributory District.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	330 17 0	151 3 4	4,048 13 1	27 8 1	3,745 19 9	13 9 6	311 8 2	686 7 9	- -	9,315 6 8	21,960 10 8	—
2	10 0 0	3 9 2	88 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	2 12 6	- -	207 11 0	- - -	16 11 3
3	25 0 0	15 9 8	461 11 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	522 12 9	- - -	21 5 7
4	5 1 6	4 11 4	304 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 1 0	53 3 0	- -	382 10 5	1,503 11 6	—
5	95 0 0	11 8 8	986 17 3	- -	25 6 6	- -	49 16 7	143 19 6	- -	1,318 19 8	4,076 4 5	—
6	4 0 0	3 0 9	140 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	151 14 1	- - -	43 0 4
7	10 0 0	2 4 1	157 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 18 10	45 7 5	- -	232 19 10	1,284 5 8	—
8	12 0 0	2 2 10	55 19 11	- -	- -	-	3 19 8	15 2 4	- -	95 12 3	427 19 7	1 11 10
9	10 0 0	3 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	18 19 0	—	—
10	104 12 0	12 0 5	379 2 0	- -	18 5 0	6 11 1	70 3 6	108 15 5	- -	704 15 1	2,666 13 0	—
	606 10 6	208 13 9	6,622 16 6	27 8 1	3,789 11 3	20 0 7	562 7 9	1,055 7 11	- -	12,951 0 9	31,919 4 10	82 9 0
11	26 5 0	7 14 3	434 18 2	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	468 17 5	—	—
12	70 0 0	62 10 1	1,655 0 7	- -	379 6 1	43 10 0	84 9 4	340 18 0	89 13 0	2,725 7 1	8,756 17 7	309 13 1
13	4 4 0	2 15 6	124 19 6	- -	- - -	- - -	6 5 10	22 9 8	- -	160 14 6	644 1 3	—
14	15 0 0	4 10 0	163 3 11	- -	- - -	- - -	13 6 9	14 19 6	6 2 8	217 2 10	414 10 6	4 19 10
15	5 0 0	- -	133 11 9	- -	- - -	- - -	31 3 8	50 7 7	- -	220 3 0	1,408 5 4	—
16	35 0 0	6 0 6	330 11 5	- -	27 11 11	21 18 1	20 0 0	21 3 9	- -	482 5 6	550 0 0	—
17	10 0 0	1 2 2	68 2 11	- -	- - -	- - -	7 15 10	12 19 9	- -	100 0 8	358 5 2	—
18	65 0 0	32 16 5	700 7 8	- -	14 17 3	- -	65 13 8	99 17 1	- -	978 12 1	2,961 11 6	63 12 7
19	57 0 0	10 1 4	592 17 7	- -	- - -	- - -	81 2 5	274 1 7	- -	1,023 10 5	7,769 16 5	—
20	20 10 0	6 0 8	118 15 6	- -	- - -	- - -	10 18 10	40 4 2	- -	201 14 2	1,137 17 5	78 10 4
21	6 0 0	1 10 0	114 6 1	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	121 16 1	—	—
22	- -	1 0 0	102 16 4	- -	- - -	- - -	14 1 0	10 5 11	- -	128 3 3	280 2 9	6 10 0
23	2 10 0	2 0 0	149 17 5	- -	- - -	- - -	6 7 7	23 9 2	- -	184 4 2	663 18 3	—
24	- -	- -	120 19 3	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	124 6 3	—	—
25	4 2 0	5 11 0	186 3 11	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	212 17 2	—	—
26	26 17 0	7 9 9	337 16 5	- -	4 10 6	- -	18 0 5	55 5 7	- -	449 19 8	1,565 17 10	—
27	- -	1 0 0	107 8 10	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	108 8 10	—	—
28	10 0 0	3 8 4	448 8 9	- -	- - -	- - -	26 10 8	71 9 4	- -	559 17 1	2,017 4 6	—
29	23 0 0	5 3 4	443 0 10	- -	- - -	- - -	25 13 5	84 4 6	- -	581 2 1	2,380 16 11	4 2 0
30	23 5 0	6 13 10	232 7 9	- -	- - -	- - -	22 17 7	83 13 8	- -	368 17 10	2,368 0 3	—
31	35 0 0	9 19 2	392 17 2	- -	- - -	- - -	25 3 6	91 12 6	- -	554 12 4	2,598 19 10	—
32	25 0 0	14 1 10	219 8 11	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	258 10 9	—	—
33	24 7 6	9 16 4	446 16 2	- -	1 10 0	- -	25 13 3	94 1 9	- -	602 5 0	2,662 11 1	14 12 4
34	8 2 0	2 2 6	189 18 7	- -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	30 2 0	- -	250 5 1	840 0 0	—
35	25 0 0	3 0 11	77 10 6	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	105 11 5	—	—
36	37 13 4	17 19 10	507 14 6	- -	- - -	- - -	41 17 11	131 18 1	- -	737 3 8	3,737 3 6	—
37	15 0 0	18 6 4	228 12 9	- -	545 16 0	- -	23 8 9	36 18 4	- -	868 2 2	1,566 7 6	—
38	6 0 0	9 11 5	184 15 3	- -	- - -	- -	13 16 4	46 7 5	- -	265 15 5	1,311 0 3	11 15 0
	579 15 10	252 5 6	8,813 8 5	- -	973 11 9	65 8 1	584 6 9	1,636 9 4	95 15 8	13,060 5 11	45,993 7 10	493 15 2
39	110 0 0	51 16 3	933 16 7	- -	- - -	4 13 8	71 11 9	102 16 9	- -	1,364 15 0	5,421 1 2	—
40	25 0 0	2 0 0	172 9 5	- -	- - -	- -	10 19 5	44 1 5	17 6	255 7 9	1,250 18 6	61 5 2
41	- -	2 18 6	130 12 4	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	146 5 10	—	
42	27 13 0	9 5 11	421 8 5	- -	- - -	8 12 9	24 18 6	91 15 8	- -	583 14 3	2,597 8 11	12 17 1
43	5 0 0	4 0 0	206 1 8	- -	- - -	- -	15 19 10	51 15 9	7 6	283 4 9	1,463 11 11	—
44	26 16 0	6 17 0	407 19 7	- -	- - -	- -	11 10 7	37 9 11	- -	490 13 1	734 14 4	200 1 6
45	52 3 0	19 19 0	373 3 9	- -	21 15 5	25 5 10	27 12 0	4 8 6	- -	567 5 9	110 8 0	14 14 11

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
CAMBRIDGE—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cottenham	252 9 6	260 0 0	4·	118 13 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 18 11	642 1 1	- -	1
Doddington	101 0 10	270 0 0	6·	29 18 10	46 7 0	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	448 6 8	- -	2
Dullingham	65 1 0	295 0 0	13·1	36 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 16 5	398 3 7	5 9 6	3
Foxton	- - -	45 0 0	3·75	- - -	- - -	- - -	447 0 0	- - -	492 0 0	- -	4
Fulbourn	53 2 8	125 0 0	3·75	23 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 9	201 16 8	6 6 0	5
Gamlingay	188 11 2	540 0 0	17·75	105 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 9	834 12 5	- -	6
Great Abington (U.D.)	38 16 0	49 3 0	3·	25 4 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 6 4	133 9 11	- -	7
Haddenham	111 13 0	266 0 0	5·1	46 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	428 6 6	- -	8
Harston	86 15 0	120 0 0	8·	52 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 3	263 4 8	- -	9
Hauxton	- - -	- - -	- -	2 0 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 3 0	13 3 7	- -	10
Impington	35 1 0	100 0 0	9·	27 7 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	162 8 5	5 15 6	11
Leverington	70 18 0	130 0 0	3·75	39 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	240 16 10	6 19 6	12
Littleport	333 18 0	470 0 0	5·25	112 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 5	922 17 1	- -	13
Manea	112 11 0	240 0 0	7·25	59 3 6	47 19 7	- - -	- - -	- -	459 14 1	22 17 9	14
March	766 10 8	300 0 0	1·5	312 16 7	320 10 0	- - -	- - -	1 1 0	1,700 18 3	- -	15
Pampisford	39 14 0	- - -	- -	13 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 0 0	113 4 7	- -	16
Parson Drove	81 2 0	165 0 0	4·	36 0 7	31 14 1	- - -	- - -	- -	313 16 8	- -	17
Rampton	37 1 0	40 0 0	4·	14 0 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	92 1 8	- -	18
Sawston	187 1 0	270 0 0	7·25	126 2 1	- - -	- - -	600 0 0	- -	1,183 3 1	- -	19
Soham	176 18 0	430 0 0	3·75	74 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 3 6	689 15 3	- -	20
Stapleford	40 10 0	240 0 0	17·5	20 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	301 1 9	16 8 0	21
Swaffham Prior	29 0 0	*81 3 10	1·5	11 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	122 3 3	- -	22
Thorney	204 17 5	400 0 0	3·6	134 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 6	746 3 11	- -	23
Tydd St. Giles	72 19 0	140 0 0	4·	37 14 2	10 0	- - -	- - -	- -	251 3 2	20 6 8	24
Waterbeach	98 6 0	241 0 0	3·5	43 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	383 4 9	6 8 0	25
Whittlesey, St. Mary and St. Andrew	335 2 0	750 0 0	3·75	109 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 13 11	1,200 4 3	8 16 0	26
Wicken	90 5 0	50 0 0	1·5	51 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	192 3 2	5 9 6	27
Willingham	172 12 2	260 0 0	3·5	69 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 12 0	503 9 6	6 6 0	28
Wimblington	- - -	156 10 8	3·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	156 10 8	8 12 6	29
Total	4,818 3 11	8,162 9 2	- -	2,241 9 1	459 0 8	- -	1,185 0 0	155 3 4	17,021 6 2	169 8 2	
CHESHIRE.											
Congleton	- - -	100 0 0	·75	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	100 0 0	- -	30
Macclesfield	- - -	300 0 0	·75	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	300 0 0	- -	31
Staleybridge	- - -	250 0 0	·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	250 0 0	- -	32
Aston-by-Sutton (U.D.)	53 11 0	102 0 0	2·	43 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	200 5 3	- -	33
Bramhall	27 8 0	125 0 0	2·	20 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	173 7 2	- -	34
Brindley (U.D.)	38 18 0	- - -	- -	40 11 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	84 9 0	- -	35
Bulkeley (U.D.)	21 8 0	118 1 6	9·	18 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	158 4 0	- -	36
Burwardsley	34 6 0	85 0 0	12·4	13 12 11	16 4 0	- - -	- - -	- -	149 2 11	- -	37
Church Coppenhall	247 11 1	200 0 0	5·75	156 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	607 7 9	- -	38
Daresbury (U.D.)	215 15 0	353 13 6	3·5	154 14 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	724 2 7	- -	39
Disley Stanley (U.D.)	268 10 0	537 12 5	6·	249 15 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,055 18 4	- -	40
Dukinfield	- - -	214 12 3	1·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	214 12 3	- -	41
Dutton	22 2 0	172 0 0	4·	14 0 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	208 2 2	- -	42
Over	473 0 3	500 0 0	4·5	255 3 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 18 2	1,235 2 0	35 11 0	43
Runcorn	- - -	400 0 0	2·	67 16 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 15 0	474 11 7	- -	44
Shavington-cum-Gresty	75 1 6	110 0 0	7·8	67 5 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 11	252 9 0	- -	45
Sutton (E.M.)	60 9 2	150 0 0	4·	57 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	267 9 2	- -	46
Weaverham (U.D.)	179 3 8	434 9 0	3·5	128 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6	742 6 7	- -	47
Whitley (U.D.)	22 7 0	108 3 7	3·1	22 9 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	173 0 3	6 9 0	48
Willaston	165 9 0	250 0 0	11·6	169 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	584 14 9	- -	49
Wimboldsley (U.D.)	26 8 0	94 10 0	2·	16 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	137 0 2	- -	50
Wrenbury with Frith (U.D.)	224 9 0	*400 0 0	7·	142 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 11 0	773 6 6	- -	51
Total	2,155 16 8	5,005 2 3	- -	1,638 9 11	16 4 0	- -	- - -	49 18 7	8,865 11 5	42 0 0	

* Includes amount received from Contributory District.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.			2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.		Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	30 0 0	12 8 6		529 16 1	- -	- -	- -	14 8 11	51 12 6	- -	638 6 0	1,460 11 1	—
2	22 0 0	3 13 4		276 4 4	- -	- -	- -	50 17 10	69 15 10	- -	422 11 4	1,946 8 8	58 13 6
3	46 0 0	3 19 4		198 1 4	- -	64 7 2	- -	13 10 3	52 18 10	- -	384 6 5	1,499 2 3	25 2 9
4	15 0 0	18 10		14 11	- -	107 12 6	- -	5 1 4	10 0 2	- -	139 7 9	711 18 8	10 0
5	15 0 0	6 16 9		162 7 7	- -	22 16 6	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	213 6 10	- - -	37 5 2
6	26 15 0	5 9 5		503 1 4	- -	- -	- -	34 18 2	133 9 3	- -	703 13 2	3,778 5 8	75 8 7
7	- -	10 9		125 4 6	- -	- -	6 8	- -	- -	- -	126 1 11	- - -	12 11 7
8	30 0 0	14 10 8		280 3 9	- -	- -	- -	29 17 6	40 3 7	- -	394 15 6	1,100 9 10	21 13 5
9	30 10 0	3 7 10		210 9 6	- -	- -	- -	32 10 0	52 6 6	- -	329 3 10	1,462 10 0	—
10	- -	2 2 0		18 5 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 7 1	—	—
11	10 0 0	4 9 0		137 14 8	- -	29 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	186 19 2	—	—
12	20 0 0	5 17 0		151 4 10	- -	- -	- -	14 15 1	54 11 9	- -	252 18 2	1,545 7 9	55 9 0
13	39 16 3	24 2 10		729 6 7	- -	- -	- -	17 0 0	26 3 7	- -	836 9 3	731 0 0	—
14	15 0 0	8 12 11		327 10 2	- -	- -	- -	19 1 10	73 16 1	- -	466 18 9	2,089 12 9	75 3 8
15	90 0 0	18 1 9		1,338 7 2	- -	- -	- -	46 0 1	153 1 2	- -	1,645 10 2	4,328 16 5	185 16 10
16	- -	3 12 9		87 12 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	91 5 5	—	—
17	20 0 0	23 0 8		248 3 1	- -	14 0	22 1 0	- -	- -	- -	327 4 9	616 0 0	9 0 11
18	12 0 0	2 7 4		74 4 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	88 12 3	- - -	22 11 3
19	52 3 5	11 7 1		422 6 4	- -	411 0 0	- -	61 16 0	83 2 9	- -	1,041 15 7	2,650 12 0	100 3 10
20	61 10 0	8 7 4		404 13 11	- -	- -	- -	24 8 6	136 6 6	- -	705 6 3	3,824 3 1	—
21	15 0 0	12 0 4		118 2 8	- -	- -	- -	107 5 3	49 4 4	- -	318 0 7	1,377 6 4	23 13 9
22	30 0 0	2 0 0		62 6 5	- -	25 0 0	- -	12 0 0	24 17 3	- -	156 3 8	576 0 0	—
23	15 0 0	11 1 9		743 9 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	769 11 2	- -	8 18 10
24	21 0 0	23 12 5		160 6 10	- -	- -	1 0 0	10 0 0	10 15 7	- -	247 1 6	280 0 0	45 17 1
25	22 10 0	12 16 4		217 7 10	- -	- -	- -	21 5 2	82 3 9	- -	362 11 1	2,324 11 2	59 17 1
26	70 0 0	28 11 2		778 2 3	- -	6 0	- -	48 8 2	185 18 11	- -	1,120 2 6	5,264 5 7	157 4 6
27	26 10 0	3 5 0		136 13 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	171 17 7	—	—
28	26 0 0	5 9 6		385 12 5	- -	- -	- -	7 9 11	28 14 9	- -	459 12 7	813 10 11	113 3 1
29	- -	14 10 5		- - -	- -	180 14 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	203 16 11	—	—
	1,008 6 8	373 19 8		11,479 5 5	- -	876 11 7	61 19 11	802 16 1	1,741 11 1	1 5 0	16,515 3 7	49,958 15 0	1,377 13 1
30	80 0 0	10 8 4		- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	90 8 4	- - -	49 19 6
31	275 0 0	82 2 3		- - -	45 10 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	408 12 8	—	—
32	188 13 0	45 5 9		- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	233 18 9	—	—
33	30 0 0	4 7 9		221 7 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	255 15 8	- - -	38 18 6
34	20 5 0	3 17 5		124 11 6	- -	- -	- -	29 2 6	48 9 10	- -	226 6 3	1,312 16 4	27 18 8
35	21 0 0	2 9 8		75 18 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	99 8 7	- - -	1 15 0
36	13 10 0	10 9		62 5 0	- -	- -	- -	10 0 9	36 17 0	- -	123 3 6	1,042 16 0	—
37	19 0 0	2 2		99 2 6	- -	- -	- -	3 11 0	13 1 9	- -	134 17 5	370 7 7	—
38	36 0 0	11 2 9		564 1 8	- -	- -	- -	10 3 2	36 14 7	1 3 0	659 5 2	1,039 5 10	—
39	50 0 0	3 2 5		467 14 6	- -	- -	- -	34 3 9	129 1 11	- -	684 2 7	3,662 17 8	15 0 0
40	62 0 0	- -		672 8 1	- -	- -	- -	70 2 3	185 11 9	- -	990 2 1	5,249 13 4	—
41	154 18 0	19 7 7		- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	174 5 7	- - -	20 0 0
42	30 0 0	3 3 6		99 17 2	- -	37 9 6	- -	24 6 10	40 0 10	- -	234 17 10	1,119 12 8	—
43	62 2 0	45 14 6		919 17 7	- -	- -	- -	61 1 4	169 8 0	- -	1,293 14 5	3,329 7 11	18 18 10
44	160 0 0	53 0 10		190 4 7	15 7 0	- -	- -	24 11 4	26 0 6	- -	469 4 3	675 11 8	—
45	25 0 0	7 10 10		207 10 7	- -	- -	- -	13 14 1	48 2 1	- -	301 17 7	1,360 14 5	23 16 8
46	13 0 0	4 5 1		138 0 4	- -	- -	- -	71 0 5	89 11 9	- -	315 17 7	2,372 18 4	—
47	59 10 5	42 16 6		383 0 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	†58 12 4	544 0 2	- - -	109 0 6
48	20 0 0	5 10 3		80 19 7	- -	31 9 11	- -	13 9 11	47 18 7	- -	205 17 3	1,356 0 2	—
49	30 0 0	6 3 4		420 11 5	- -	- -	- -	23 0 4	80 3 8	- -	559 18 9	2,273 12 3	—
50	15 4 0	- -		74 9 1	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	14 17 11	- -	114 11 0	418 3 10	20 8 3
51	32 10 0	5 13 6		525 6 11	- -	- -	- -	39 5 2	145 2 4	- -	747 17 11	4,106 16 9	—
	1,397 12 5	357 15 2		5,327 8 3	60 17 5	68 19 5	- -	437 12 10	1,111 2 6	59 15 4	8,863 3 4	29,690 14 4	325 15 11

† Proportion of grant paid over to former School Managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
CORNWALL.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*Bodmin - Falmouth (U.D.) - -	247 5 3	400 0 0	3·25	89 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	739 17 5	10 0	2
*Launceston -	118 13 9	180 0 0	4*	45 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	344 4 7	- -	3
*Liskeard (U.D.) - -	250 8 0	500 0 0	4·5	128 13 10	- - -	- - -	1,135 0 0	2 14 0	2,016 15 10	- -	4
*St. Ives - -	127 1 0	700 0 0	14*	196 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 13 6	1,053 16 5	- -	5
Alternon -	35 7 0	49 10 0	1·75	18 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	102 18 10	- -	6
Blisland (U.D.)	- - -	123 17 6	7*	24 19 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	148 17 2	8 3 0	7
Boscastle (U.D.) - -	74 14 0	162 0 4	8*	80 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	267 8 1	- -	8
Boyton (U.D.)	52 18 0	52 10 0	4*	21 0 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	126 8 7	- -	9
Bresge - -	141 16 4	180 0 0	5·25	48 8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 9	370 10 11	- -	10
Calstock -	559 14 11	450 0 0	10*	227 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,237 14 1	- -	11
Camborne -	836 11 0	720 0 0	5·3	323 4 10	- - -	- - -	1,468 0 0	6 13 6	3,354 9 4	8 7 6	12
Cardynham -	- - -	80 0 0	2*	5 12 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0	85 15 0	7 0 6	13
Colan - -	36 18 0	45 0 0	4·5	18 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 8	101 13 1	4 10 6	14
Crantock -	30 2 0	50 0 0	4*	15 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 5 8	- -	15
Crowan - -	272 5 0	192 0 0	5·75	87 17 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	552 2 11	- -	16
Davidstow -	38 8 0	87 18 1	5*	23 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	149 11 1	- -	17
East Looe (U.D.) - -	293 14 6	80 0 0	4·25	83 4 6	47 1 8	- - -	- - -	21 6 7	525 7 3	- -	18
Endellion -	147 17 4	270 0 0	11·5	52 2 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	469 19 9	- -	19
Fowey - -	96 12 0	300 0 0	12*	83 17 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	480 9 9	- -	20
Germoe - -	88 0 6	58 10 0	8*	24 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170 19 8	- -	21
Gorran - -	89 8 0	218 0 0	8·25	47 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	354 14 9	- -	22
Gulval - -	142 9 0	200 0 0	9*	65 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 1 6	542 11 8	- -	23
Gwennap -	321 8 7	600 0 0	10·75	108 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	1,032 15 4	- -	24
Illogan - -	608 0 9	350 0 0	2·75	282 19 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 12 0	1,257 12 7	- -	25
Jacobstow -	37 10 0	15 0 0	1·5	19 16 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 6 10	4 1 0	26
Kea - -	124 6 0	275 0 0	8·25	67 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	467 0 6	- -	27
Kenwyn(U.D.)	158 1 4	400 0 0	7*	54 18 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	612 19 4	10 8 6	28
Lanivet - -	37 6 0	*132 0 0	3·75	16 3 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	185 9 7	5 13 0	29
Lanlivery -	78 1 10	240 0 0	8*	36 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6	354 8 3	- -	30
Lanteglos-by-Fowey - -	205 7 11	115 0 0	5·2	112 14 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	433 1 11	4 10 6	31
Lewannick -	49 7 0	155 0 0	7·75	23 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 12 11	232 14 8	4 14 6	32
Lezant - -	46 5 2	136 13 10	6·25	27 14 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	210 13 0	- -	33
Linkinhorne -	197 5 0	240 0 0	6*	98 17 8	21 19 6	- - -	- - -	7 2 2	565 4 4	- -	34
Ludgvan -	119 8 0	130 0 0	4*	77 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	327 7 5	7 4 6	35
Luxullion -	122 9 5	135 0 0	6·75	37 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0	295 10 11	- -	36
Madron - -	50 13 0	120 0 0	2*	6 17 4	- - -	- - -	300 0 0	- -	477 10 4	6 9 9	37
Manaccan (U.D.) - -	- - -	91 3 8	5*	29 13 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 16 11	5 7 0	38
Marazion -	55 19 0	- - -	- -	24 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 17 3	6 12 0	39
Mawgan - in - Meneage (U.D.) -	101 16 0	162 0 0	6*	81 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 2	295 11 6	- -	40
Mawgan - in - Pyder - -	57 4 0	70 0 0	3·5	16 3 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	143 7 7	- -	41
Mevagissey -	335 16 3	180 0 0	10*	136 0 6	- - -	- - -	75 0 0	- -	726 16 9	- -	42
Morvah - -	- - -	31 0 0	5·9	- - -	- - -	- - -	310 0 0	- -	341 0 0	- -	43
Mullion - -	14 9	80 0 0	6*	22 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	103 3 5	- -	44
North Tamerton - -	50 19 0	80 0 0	7·3	18 11 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	149 10 0	- -	45
Padstow - -	260 12 3	340 0 0	11·3	85 12 3	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	696 4 6	6 5 0	46
Paul - -	257 5 0	296 6 0	6*	127 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 14 0	724 13 4	7 3 6	47
Perranarworthal - -	89 14 8	77 0 0	5·5	39 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 6	206 8 5	5 16 0	48
Perranuthnoe	25 6 0	100 0 0	8·5	23 0 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	148 6 2	- -	49
Perranzabuloe	247 1 0	230 0 0	7*	102 0 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	579 1 9	- -	50
Poundstock -	34 4 0	80 0 0	4·5	21 8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0	116 7 10	- -	51
Redruth - -	524 15 1	200 0 0	2*	170 18 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	895 13 1	8 6 6	52
Roche - -	168 0 0	110 0 0	3·75	79 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	361 13 3	- -	53
St. Agnes -	480 3 11	550 0 0	13·8	192 16 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,223 0 8	- -	54
St. Allen - -	51 14 4	95 0 0	7*	26 7 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	173 1 7	- -	55
St. Austell -	979 1 7	2,200 0 0	13·5	541 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	3,721 4 10	- -	56
St. Blazey -	304 8 0	290 0 0	8*	123 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	717 18 2	- -	57
St. Breock(U.D.)	233 16 2	610 0 0	9*	101 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 6	960 13 1	29 11 9	58

* Includes amount received from Contributory District.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	30 0 0	2 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 7 6	- - -	9 8 8
2	75 0 0	38 7 3	466 19 2	33 14 4	- -	10 9 4	48 0 5	78 19 10	- -	752 0 4	2,208 18 4	—
3	10 0 0	12 8 2	286 19 3	- -	- -	10 6 0	7 2 2	24 0 2	10 0	351 5 9	678 17 9	219 13 11
4	38 0 0	18 1 8	527 6 11	- -	1,254 1 9	140 16 0	132 5 0	132 10 5	- -	2,243 1 9	3,784 8 4	241 3 2
5	75 0 0	13 15 3	479 0 8	- -	156 5 0	14 7 4	129 0 0	220 14 3	3 1 7	1,091 4 1	6,196 10 0	187 14 0
6	5 0 0	2 19 6	62 10 3	- -	- -	- -	6 11 6	16 15 2	- -	93 16 5	473 18 0	14 6 0
7	- -	2 14 0	110 12 11	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	33 8 6	- -	174 18 5	940 0 0	19 11 0
8	8 12 3	4 14 1	166 7 4	- -	- -	- -	15 12 10	25 11 9	- -	220 18 3	719 8 8	—
9	5 0 0	2 0 0	102 6 2	- -	- -	- -	11 0 0	17 17 8	- -	138 3 10	500 0 0	—
10	24 0 0	7 3 7	305 9 1	- -	- -	- -	10 12 4	17 9 0	21 17 6	386 11 6	467 1 5	—
11	50 0 0	18 13 4	978 10 8	- -	96 1 0	- -	68 7 8	108 2 6	- -	1,319 15 2	3,025 5 4	—
12	147 0 0	16 10 3	1,410 4 11	- -	387 4 1	- -	61 14 3	186 0 1	1 5 2	2,218 6 3	6,031 5 7	—
13	3 15 0	16 4 9	40 4 8	- -	505 6 3	- -	17 17 3	26 16 1	- -	617 4 6	782 2 9	49 17 6
14	6 0 0	2 2 4	58 18 4	- -	25 5 0	- -	5 8 3	7 13 5	- -	109 17 10	213 14 11	—
15	6 0 0	2 3 6	73 4 10	- -	- -	- -	3 10 11	13 10 1	- -	98 9 4	382 5 6	—
16	24 0 0	6 15 0	499 7 0	- -	- -	12 18 6	13 19 4	22 16 10	- -	579 16 8	642 2 8	—
17	- -	2 4 8	72 2 9	- -	- -	- -	8 6 9	30 0 6	- -	112 14 8	849 10 3	13 4 0
18	22 10 0	9 11 7	448 0 4	- -	- -	- -	30 10 10	48 1 8	29 0 6	587 14 11	1,345 4 2	79 11 0
19	22 0 0	9 11 10	292 7 5	- -	37 0 0	- -	27 2 7	91 0 1	- -	479 1 11	2,522 6 6	8 3 10
20	37 0 0	9 11 4	267 7 0	- -	- -	- -	26 13 10	98 6 2	- -	438 18 4	2,788 13 10	177 18 8
21	12 0 0	4 12 5	137 18 9	- -	- -	- -	7 3 5	26 1 7	- -	187 16 2	737 18 3	21 6 8
22	13 0 0	3 13 6	188 2 5	- -	- -	- -	33 9 4	55 18 4	- -	294 3 7	1,572 12 0	—
23	17 0 0	16 10 4	395 1 2	- -	- -	- -	42 9 2	63 10 7	- -	534 11 3	1,783 4 8	—
24	25 10 0	11 11 8	635 4 7	- -	- -	- -	43 6 9	169 15 9	10 18 5	896 7 2	4,807 13 8	—
25	55 11 8	19 14 2	1,040 6 3	- -	- -	- -	39 14 5	109 13 8	- -	1,265 0 2	3,097 5 8	—
26	-	1 4 8	62 3 4	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	67 9 0	- - -	10 6 6
27	30 0 0	8 7 1	318 7 6	- -	279 1 0	21 13 0	32 3 4	61 9 4	- -	751 1 3	1,533 3 0	65 10 3
28	48 12 0	11 2 8	444 3 3	- -	- -	3 15 3	31 9 5	35 2 4	- -	584 13 5	974 16 0	199 18 7
29	10 0 0	17 9	104 2 8	- -	23 7 6	- -	7 16 0	12 11 2	- -	164 8 1	351 0 0	—
30	10 0 0	11 6 3	197 9 11	- -	- -	- -	41 9 8	68 7 2	- -	328 15 0	1,911 11 0	—
31	25 0 0	6 14 0	357 4 4	- -	- -	- -	6 10 3	25 3 2	- -	425 2 3	712 5 9	2 15 8
32	6 8 9	6 18 2	127 5 0	- -	3 8 8	1 0 0	27 0 0	45 2 5	- -	221 17 6	1,269 0 0	—
33	9 10 0	3 2 0	145 2 2	- -	3 8 0	- -	24 19 8	40 17 0	- -	226 18 10	1,142 1 4	—
34	22 0 0	11 6 11	431 12 1	- -	383 14 3	30 19 10	25 19 1	64 5 7	- -	969 17 9	1,832 1 6	3 0 0
35	17 13 4	13 1 3	222 11 10	- -	- -	- -	10 7 6	39 10 0	- -	310 8 5	1,118 3 10	52 6 3
36	4 17 6	8 13 4	246 5 11	- -	- -	- -	18 17 0	12 0 10	- -	290 19 7	329 17 6	—
37	13 10 0	8 13 3	41 16 6	- -	146 16 2	- -	- - -	- - -	88 5 6	305 11 2	300 0 0	—
38	6 13 4	4 16 6	130 11 7	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	147 8 5	- - -	26 19 10
39	8 0 0	5 2 4	91 5 11	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	111 0 3	- - -	16 3 1
40	10 0 0	3 13 6	228 9 1	- -	- -	- -	10 8 1	39 16 2	- -	292 6 10	1,126 19 6	53 4 3
41	8 0 0	7 0	133 5 3	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	141 12 3	—	—
42	37 0 0	13 17 7	458 12 2	- -	192 1 9	25 1 3	37 19 5	116 9 6	- -	881 1 8	3,277 6 6	63 17 9
43	- -	6 19 0	11 12 10	- -	105 0 0	11 0 0	- - -	- - -	4 16 6	139 8 4	310 0 0	—
44	9 5 9	2 0 0	87 5 0	- -	- -	- -	3 12 5	5 8 11	- -	107 12 1	152 0 8	—
45	3 3 0	1 11 0	119 3 11	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	123 17 11	- - -	28 14 7
46	27 15 0	13 7 1	465 16 6	- -	- -	- -	27 4 9	98 2 7	- -	638 10 11	2,776 8 1	89 2 5
47	21 7 8	9 3 4	420 7 9	- -	- -	27 0 0	43 10 6	72 14 8	- -	601 7 5	2,045 8 6	—
48	16 0 0	7 9 3	184 19 8	- -	- -	- -	9 15 3	39 11 11	- -	263 12 1	1,123 18 11	44 10 6
49	10 0 0	7 15 7	85 6 3	- -	12 0 0	- -	11 4 0	18 6 6	15 6 0	159 18 4	515 4 0	—
50	30 0 0	13 12 10	392 19 6	- -	- -	- -	25 16 10	100 0 3	- -	562 9 5	2,834 19 5	—
51	- -	1 10 0	102 6 10	- -	- -	- -	3 2 6	11 13 4	- -	118 12 8	330 4 1	22 1 3
52	46 5 0	10 9 10	804 13 7	- -	- -	- -	19 19 9	71 16 5	- -	961 1 1	2,032 10 10	80 0 0
53	20 10 0	8 0 7	320 1 2	- -	- -	- -	8 8 0	12 12 10	- -	369 12 7	352 16 0	—
54	38 7 0	17 4 1	874 3 6	- -	- -	- -	57 7 3	193 16 9	1 5 6	1,182 4 1	5,495 1 7	—
55	18 0 0	4 14 6	117 4 9	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	19 6 5	- -	171 15 8	540 0 0	—
56	129 0 0	26 15 1	2,296 3 5	5 17 2	419 17 8	22 0 0	238 17 10	299 14 8	- -	3,438 5 10	8,363 18 2	—
57	31 0 0	6 15 5	600 1 7	- -	- -	- -	30 8 6	45 15 8	- -	714 1 2	1,277 14 0	—
58	35 0 0	10 11 1	459 17 10	- -	65 0 0	- -	61 8 1	120 5 11	- -	781 14 8	3,316 4 0	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
CORNWALL—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
St. Cleer	154 0 0	90 0 0	2*	85 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 9 9	345 1 4	- - -	1
St. Clether	44 5 0	36 0 0	3*	18 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	98 15 11	10 0 0	2
St. Columb Major	240 5 0	350 0 0	5·5	138 2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	728 7 0	5 16 2	3
St. Columb Minor	336 2 0	360 0 0	7*	130 19 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	827 1 4	- - -	4
St. Erme	36 7 0	90 0 0	5·25	19 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	145 13 9	10 2 6	5
St. Ervan	22 16 0	40 0 0	3*	15 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 5 11	- - -	6
St. Eval	23 16 11	65 0 0	5·5	11 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	105 2 5	- - -	7
St. Ewe	96 10 0	105 0 0	4*	49 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	250 14 0	- - -	8
St. Gennys	37 5 0	53 0 0	4·25	14 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6	104 10 10	4 5 6	9
St. Gluvias	72 7 2	105 0 0	4*	37 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	215 0 6	4 1 0	10
St. Hilary	84 2 0	70 0 0	4*	44 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 6 0	213 12 6	- - -	11
St. Just-in-Penwith	576 2 0	450 0 0	7·25	250 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,277 0 6	- - -	12
St. Keverne	146 16 0	202 0 0	4·5	75 8 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	424 4 1	- - -	13
St. Levan	72 5 3	55 0 0	3·7	20 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	148 3 9	- - -	14
St. Merryn	52 11 6	118 0 0	6·5	31 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	202 11 6	5 0 0	15
St. Mewan	78 3 0	125 0 0	6*	40 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	244 0 6	5 7 6	16
St. Neot	151 7 6	130 0 0	4·25	82 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	364 5 9	6 0 0	17
St. Stephen-in-Brannel	211 6 0	260 0 0	3·25	108 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	580 12 1	- - -	18
St. Stephen's-by-Launceston	59 11 8	204 0 0	9·25	30 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	294 7 0	16 13 0	19
St. Stephen's-by-Saltash	102 18 0	250 0 0	5*	39 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	392 16 9	- - -	20
St. Stythian's	147 18 4	150 0 0	5·5	58 8 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	356 16 5	- - -	21
St. Teath (U.D.)	317 17 0	558 9 8	13*	111 9 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	987 15 9	- - -	22
Saltash	189 4 0	248 0 0	9·5	76 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	513 5 11	- - -	23
Sancreed	38 15 0	30 0 0	1·5	17 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	86 9 9	- - -	24
Sennen	- - -	130 0 0	10·1	42 7 3	- - -	- - -	96 0 0	- - -	268 7 3	6 14 3	25
Sithney	139 17 10	140 0 0	4*	64 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	344 17 0	5 5 6	26
Stoke Climsland	146 7 5	200 0 0	6·5	60 0 10	14 0 0	- - -	- - -	6	420 8 9	- - -	27
Talland (U.D.)	142 14 0	170 0 0	5·5	71 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	384 1 0	3 6	28
Tregony (U.D.)	84 5 0	69 7 9	5*	56 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 3	217 14 9	10 10 0	29
Tywardreath	144 16 8	120 0 0	4·25	66 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 18 8	333 19 6	- - -	30
Uny Lelant	78 8 1	280 2 0	1·5	20 0 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	380 0 8	25 9 3	31
Warbstow (U.D.)	51 8 0	135 10 4	6·5	42 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0	229 13 5	7 17 0	32
Warleggon	41 19 0	54 0 0	9*	19 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 4 0	- - -	33
Week St. Mary	42 0 0	44 3 9	3·5	24 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 6	111 11 7	- - -	34
Wendron	302 19 9	350 0 0	7*	120 1 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	773 0 9	- - -	35
Whitstone	19 7 0	70 0 0	7·5	11 16 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 3 9	3 18 6	36
Total	14,585 18 8	20,028 2 11	- - -	6,656 16 2	93 1 2	- - -	3,384 0 0	253 15 8	45,001 14 7	272 18 8	
CUMBERLAND.											
Carlisle	902 2 2	2,500 0 0	4·5	673 16 11	- - -	- - -	400 0 0	17 9 7	4,493 8 8	- - -	37
Arlecdon (U.D.)	425 14 2	1,020 0 0	6*	332 8 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 3	1,780 5 0	- - -	38
Arthuret (U.D.)	350 10 0	284 4 4	3*	272 18 4	23 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 0	930 13 8	- - -	39
Aspatria and Brayton	304 13 0	75 0 0	1*	187 11 9	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 1 4	578 6 1	- - -	40
Bassenthwaite	55 5 0	60 0 0	2·5	65 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 18 9	184 5 2	4 14 6	41
Bewcastle	104 17 0	168 0 0*	3*	73 8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 18 9	349 4 7	27 7 4	42
Bowness	118 15 0	385 0 0	10·25	147 0 8	10 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	661 11 4	- - -	43
Brampton	338 16 8	400 0 0	5·5	194 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 17 10	936 8 11	- - -	44
Burgh-by-Sands	38 19 11	110 0 0	3*	45 6 9	3 17 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	198 3 8	- - -	45
Caldbeck	136 2 6	202 7 0*	6·5	103 12 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 11	450 8 9	6 0 0	46
Clifton (U.D.)	200 16 7	364 12 0	12*	139 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 6	705 13 10	- - -	47
Cockermouth & Papcastle	273 16 0	305 14 4	4*	160 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 12 11	746 2 3	9 5 0	48
Cummersdale	12 2 0	125 0 0	5*	28 12 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0	165 19 9	6 15 6	49
Cumwhitton (U.D.)	23 9 0	84 0 9	6*	25 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	133 7 5	- - -	50

* Including amount received from Contributory District.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	15 0 0	7 11 5	272 5 7	- -	- -	- -	24 0 0	38 1 7	- -	356 18 7	1,064 0 0	7 15 7
2	7 0 0	1 5 0	70 3 3	- -	- -	- -	4 10 5	18 8 11	- -	111 7 7	523 11 6	13 10 0
3	20 0 0	18 15 0	506 8 3	- -	- -	- -	48 19 2	121 6 10	- -	721 5 5	3,420 18 7	10 0 0
4	45 0 0	11 6 3	631 6 1	- -	- -	- -	44 7 6	134 10 7	- -	866 10 5	3,615 17 1	—
5	12 0 0	3 7 8	79 18 8	- -	- -	- -	4 13 7	17 18 3	- -	128 0 8	507 3 1	—
6	- -	1 12 3	80 3 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	81 16 0	- - -	2 0 0
7	- -	1 19 5	70 3 8	- -	- -	13 6	8 19 2	12 5 8	- -	94 1 5	343 9 8	—
8	- -	2 10 0	253 7 8	- -	- -	- -	7 19 3	12 16 4	- -	276 13 3	358 3 9	27 0 0
9	2 2 0	2 5 0	75 6 9	- -	- -	- -	5 0 6	18 8 5	- -	107 8 2	521 5 4	—
10	12 0 0	3 3 4	186 8 2	- -	- -	- -	4 3 10	16 1 2	- -	225 17 6	454 13 4	10 2 6
11	4 0 0	7 4 0	128 4 7	- -	- -	- -	10 5 1	40 13 11	- -	190 7 7	1,152 11 6	—
12	53 0 0	15 8 4	1,041 18 2	- -	220 18 5	49 1 6	196 8 0	178 1 8	1 13 3	1,756 9 4	4,682 10 11	831 6 3
13	21 0 0	7 1 11	287 2 10	- -	- -	- -	40 14 0	28 13 8	- -	384 12 5	778 16 0	—
14	- -	3 19 10	139 2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	143 2 0	—	—
15	- -	7 10 1	132 16 5	- -	23 0 0	- -	10 17 1	40 1 9	- -	219 5 4	1,134 9 8	30 0 0
16	2 17 0	2 15 6	181 19 6	- -	- -	- -	12 8 2	41 6 1	- -	246 13 9	1,167 14 8	—
17	24 0 0	5 16 1	247 18 3	- -	19 5 11	- -	28 12 8	28 17 10	13 12 6	374 3 3	763 12 4	15 9 10
18	13 6 0	4 8 3	484 12 3	- -	- -	- -	25 17 7	25 16 1	- -	559 0 2	711 6 5	—
19	5 13 4	5 16 0	143 2 4	- -	- -	- -	35 0 5	40 4 0	- -	246 9 1	1,103 12 6	3 0
20	28 0 0	6 10 0	284 16 7	- -	- -	- -	20 9 2	29 17 2	- -	369 12 11	832 12 8	—
21	20 0 0	10 8 1	238 15 11	- -	- -	- -	19 7 2	34 17 8	- -	323 8 10	977 6 1	8 3
22	16 0 0	66 8 4	404 9 10	- -	- -	6 5 1	38 12 10	154 10 9	- -	686 6 10	4,376 13 10	90 12 1
23	28 0 0	2 12 0	390 10 10	- -	- -	- -	20 15 6	65 6 6	- -	507 4 10	1,850 15 11	40 0 0
24	8 10 0	6 6 7	115 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	†26 7 4	156 6 7	- - -	8 3 11
25	19 0 0	9 19 2	140 18 9	- -	267 9 0	4 5 6	28 16 0	42 6 8	- -	519 9 10	1,219 4 0	165 9 6
26	20 0 0	4 10 3	275 19 9	- -	14 1 6	4 8 0	9 7 8	24 6 5	- -	357 19 1	686 15 10	—
27	15 0 0	6 5 6	376 0 9	- -	- -	- -	10 15 8	16 8 1	- -	424 10 0	437 18 10	—
28	15 0 0	8 11 6	250 17 0	- -	- -	- -	17 17 2	67 17 10	- -	384 17 0	1,922 8 1	—
29	22 8 0	6 8 0	177 18 8	- -	- -	- -	11 2 3	43 3 0	- -	271 9 11	1,221 15 9	60 13 10
30	17 15 0	23 7 3	319 12 8	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	†4 3 0	355 17 11	- - -	31 9 8
31	17 16 7	16 3 5	199 19 9	- -	- -	- -	64 12 6	90 8 6	- -	414 10 0	2,499 18 10	32 18 0
32	1 0 0	2 4 6	141 5 0	- -	- -	- -	17 0 1	67 19 11	- -	237 6 6	1,930 1 5	24 5 0
33	- -	2 19 0	76 19 6	- -	- -	- -	9 12 0	16 0 10	- -	105 11 4	451 4 0	10 0
34	- -	1 10 6	83 16 3	- -	- -	- -	8 0 0	12 12 0	- -	105 18 9	352 0 0	3 10 0
35	45 0 0	11 5 5	611 3 8	- -	- -	- -	39 19 4	50 8 1	† 6 0	758 2 6	1,408 1 6	—
36	5 0 0	1 6 10	77 18 7	- -	- -	2 6 6	3 1 8	11 16 9	- -	105 8 10	335 2 0	15 0 0
	1,935 5 2	822 1 5	29,287 10 9	39 11 6	4,639 12 11	398 7 1	2,468 19 6	4,836 7 6	222 8 9	44,923 3 3	136,720 17 6	3,220 16 9
37	260 0 0	40 13 9	2,752 3 11	33 13 8	428 7 10	16 10 0	149 13 5	300 19 4	5 0	4,182 11 11	13,541 12 2	—
38	63 17 4	19 2 11	1,001 7 0	- -	- -	- -	190 10 0	309 17 1	15 0	1,684 12 2	8,662 10 0	—
39	47 4 7	9 10 1	847 19 10	- -	99 2 10	- -	35 0 0	5 12 0	- -	945 6 6	105 0 0	—
40	45 16 0	13 9 0	557 6 7	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	616 11 7	—	—
41	9 0 0	2 2 4	155 11 3	- -	- -	- -	7 10 0	25 3 1	- -	204 1 2	711 2 8	13 2 0
42	20 10 0	3 17 3	265 9 2	- -	- -	- -	16 14 6	64 12 1	- -	398 10 4	1,829 2 8	—
43	20 0 0	3 7 6	481 15 9	- -	- -	- -	40 12 6	63 19 6	- -	609 15 3	1,787 5 0	—
44	17 15 0	6 11 6	779 12 3	3 16 2	- -	- -	31 12 0	39 2 11	14 8	879 4 6	1,091 4 0	—
45	30 0 0	2 18 9	148 14 11	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	17 5	182 11 1	- - -	31 19 4
46	32 0 0	9 9 7	270 10 9	- -	- -	- -	27 19 5	96 14 2	2 7 0	445 0 11	2,735 3 3	—
47	15 0 0	15 6 4	436 19 2	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	436 5 6	—	—
48	55 0 0	26 9 5	605 10 7	5 12 0	- -	- -	16 12 10	60 1 8	- -	778 11 6	1,700 1 0	—
49	- -	11 15 7	133 3 3	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	151 14 4	—	—
50	2 10 0	2 10 0	102 7 5	- -	- -	- -	11 9 9	41 15 11	- -	160 13 1	1,182 14 0	—

† Proportion of grant paid over to former School Managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
CUMBERLAND —*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dalston	105 0 5	199 11 0	2·5	97 7 11	- -	- -	- - -	2 5 2	404 4 6	- -	1
Dearham	193 13 0	300 0 0	9·5	152 18 5	- -	- -	- - -	7 4 11	563 16 4	- -	2
Distington	157 12 0	214 0 0	8·5	160 4 11	- -	- -	- - -	1 10 0	533 6 11	- -	3
Egremont	639 13 10	1,350 0 0	5·1	452 18 5	- -	- -	- - -	13 0	2,443 5 3	- -	4
Ellenborough & Ewanrigg	192 9 0	400 0 0	7·5	127 18 8	- -	- -	- - -	3 13 7	724 1 3	4 14 6	5
Flimby	166 11 0	300 0 0	5·25	147 16 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	614 7 7	4 11 6	6
Gamblesby	61 19 7	35 17 6	3·	28 6 10	30 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	156 3 11	6 0 0	7
Great Broughton (U.D.)	182 7 2	336 0 0	9·6	106 9 2	24 2 0	- -	- - -	4 8	640 3 0	4 14 6	8
Harrington	215 19 10	450 0 0	5·75	233 6 3	- -	- -	- - -	4 13 7	903 19 8	9 15 3	9
Hayton (U.D.)	81 18 0	240 12 0	9·	66 11 9	- -	- -	- - -	2 3 2	391 4 11	14 1 2	10
Holme Abbey	- - -	5 1 0	·2	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	5 1 0	- -	11
Holme, East Waver	26 16 0	75 0 0	3·	28 19 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	130 15 7	5 0 0	12
Holme, Low	193 8 0	315 0 0	6·4	167 8 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	675 16 10	5 0 0	13
Holme, St. Cuthbert	56 13 0	200 0 0	8·	46 6 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	302 19 2	- -	14
Irthington	33 15 3	120 0 0	4·	21 0 6	8 3 6	- -	- - -	1 11 6	184 10 9	- -	15
Kirkandrews-on-Eden (U.D.)	61 7 0	169 15 2	8·25	60 10 2	- -	- -	- - -	2 7 6	293 19 10	- -	16
Kirkbride	60 16 0	81 13 0	10·	64 17 3	- -	- -	- - -	2 7	207 8 10	- -	17
Kirkland and Blencarn	30 13 0	27 1 10	3·	17 5 0	30 0 0	- -	- - -	1 4 5	106 4 3	15 5 0	18
Lamplugh	48 9 0	60 0 0	1·	44 14 9	- -	- -	- - -	5 4 1	158 7 10	- -	19
Lowside Quarter	48 0 4	60 0 0	3·	35 11 2	- -	- -	- - -	3 5	143 14 11	- -	20
Millom	833 11 0	1,550 0 0	3·75	668 16 4	22 15 4	- -	- - -	1 11 1	3,076 13 9	- -	21
Moresby	- - -	50 0 0	2·5	- - -	- -	- -	1,863 0 0	1 11 8	1,914 11 8	9 10 6	22
Nether Denton	42 6 0	55 0 0	3·	24 4 6	8 0 0	- -	- - -	14 8	130 5 2	3 3 0	23
Orton	28 17 0	50 0 0	2·5	35 6 6	3 17 0	- -	- - -	- -	118 0 6	- -	24
Papcastle (*See* Cockermouth)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Penrith	208 19 8	450 0 0	2·25	172 5 2	- -	- -	- - -	4 0 0	835 4 10	45 0 0	26
Renwick	44 11 5	101 9 0	6·1	31 6 3	- -	- -	- - -	6 8	177 13 4	- -	27
St. Bees (U.D.)	153 13 0	321 14 8	7·	137 6 6	- -	- -	- - -	4 9 6	617 3 8	10 3 0	28
Seaton (U.D.)	123 19 8	800 0 0	8·	106 14 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,030 13 9	15 7 2	29
Sebergham	60 11 6	80 0 0	4·	59 8 11	- -	- -	- - -	15 4 6	215 4 11	- -	30
Stainburn	- - -	5 0 0	·7	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	5 0 0	—	31
Stanwix	- - -	100 0 0	1·2	2 4 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	102 4 8	22 1 6	32
Thursby	47 15 0	95 0 0	4·	43 15 4	3 12 10	- -	- - -	6 5 4	201 8 6	- -	33
Waverton	26 14 0	125 0 0	4·5	29 12 11	- -	- -	- - -	1 0 6	182 7 5	- -	34
Wetheral	221 1 0	650 0 0	5·	183 17 6	32 10 0	- -	566 0 0	1 3 6	1,654 12 0	22 19 2	35
Workington	813 1 2	870 0 0	5·	691 3 3	- -	- -	2,000 0 0	4 3 8	4,378 8 1	- -	36
Total	8,448 0 10	16,326 13 7	- -	6,702 14 5	210 13 4	- -	4,829 0 0	119 1 6	36,636 3 8	251 8 7	
DERBY.											
Chesterfield	843 6 5	900 0 0	5·25	741 1 5	- -	- -	2,563 0 0	- -	5,047 7 10	- -	37
Derby	2,985 16 9	6,984 0 0	4·6	2,443 0 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	12,412 17 8	- -	38
Ashover	130 19 0	200 0 0	6·	144 8 5	- -	- -	- - -	19 6	476 6 11	- -	39
Beard, &c.	411 17 8	550 0 0	6·	339 12 3	- -	- -	- - -	5 0 0	1,306 9 11	7 14 0	40
Beighton	207 3 1	360 0 0	6·	147 9 2	- -	- -	- - -	250 0 0* / 1 19 1	966 11 4	- -	41
Belper	437 0 10	940 0 0	9·	254 17 7	- -	- -	1,709 0 0	14 12 4	3,355 10 9	67 10 7	42
Bolsover	- - -	200 0 0	5·5	- - -	- -	- -	3,100 0 0	- -	3,300 0 0	36 12 4	43
Bradwell	79 2 3	80 0 0	8·5	50 0 7	- -	- -	- - -	3 13 7	212 16 5	- -	44
Brampton (U.D.)	802 12 0	1,318 19 10	12·	474 17 5	- -	- -	- - -	15 16 9	2,612 6 0	8 15 7	45
Brimington (U.D.)	416 11 4	507 8 4	9·2	310 13 1	- -	- -	650 0 0	- -	1,884 12 9	37 3 11	46
Buxton	406 1 4	640 0 0	7·5	323 1 7	- -	- -	239 0 0	- -	1,608 2 11	- -	47
Chellaston	50 7 0	180 0 0	16·3	55 19 11	- -	- -	- - -	7 3 5	293 10 4	- -	48
Church Gresley	296 3 0	- - -	—	250 4 4	- -	- -	- - -	14 0 0	560 7 4	- -	49
Clay Lane (U.D.)	904 2 8	1,404 4 11	6·4	647 10 6	- -	- -	4,000 0 0	11 1 0	6,966 19 4	- -	50
Clown	164 13 0	100 0 0	3·5	181 11 9	23 0 0	- -	- - -	8 12 11	477 17 8	- -	51
Draycott	125 0 0	170 0 0	5·	109 19 4	- -	- -	- - -	6 12 8	411 12 0	- -	52
Dronfield	439 19 0	1,400 0 0	18·	338 5 2	- -	- -	- - -	41 3 9	2,219 7 11	- -	53
Eckington	910 4 6	2,000 0 0	17·	550 14 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	3,460 18 10	- -	54
Egginton	17 2 0	80 0 0	2·25	19 2 2	- -	- -	- - -	11 4 0	127 8 2	2 6 6	55

* Donation.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	23 0 0	8 1 5	373 16 5	- -	- -	- -	21 1 8	32 12 0	- -	458 11 6	915 13 4	—
2	50 7 6	23 11 9	462 14 0	- -	- -	- -	27 10 9	89 5 3	- -	653 9 3	2,522 16 2	—
3	29 10 0	12 7	368 13 3	- -	- -	- -	23 13 9	93 7 11	- -	515 17 6	2,644 15 1	—
4	75 0 0	42 6 5	1,257 16 2	- -	1,166 1 0	98 10 11	235 11 11	159 9 6	60 19 11	3,095 15 10	4,379 8 1	284 12 0
5	45 0 0	7 5 10	517 11 6	- -	- -	- -	60 9 0	95 14 7	- -	730 15 5	2,689 17 0	—
6	45 0 0	25 2 5	490 13 11	- -	- -	- -	30 5 4	106 11 3	- -	702 4 5	3,014 7 10	30 2 7
7	- -	1 11 8	144 17 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 16 0	1 5 3	158 10 10	105 0 0	12 8 8
8	30 8 0	4 12 4	453 16 0	- -	1,721 18 0	- -	38 0 0	70 16 2	- -	2,324 5 0	1,748 0 0	1,650 12 6
9	45 0 0	17 4 3	628 2 3	- -	8 7 9	- -	75 16 1	117 13 10	- -	901 19 5	3,286 14 9	—
10	20 0 0	10 2 10	192 12 0	- -	- -	- -	108 19 11	90 1 9	- -	435 17 8	2,436 10 10	—
11	3 10 0	1 4 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	4 14 0	—	—
12	6 0 0	11 1 4	93 11 10	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	†11 13 6	127 6 8	—	—
13	24 15 0	13 3 10	451 17 11	- -	10 16 8	- -	24 13 2	71 3 11	- -	601 10 6	1,959 19 2	—
14	25 0 0	13 17 0	193 0 4	- -	- -	- -	25 3 3	35 19 6	- -	293 0 1	1,002 14 3	8 15 0
15	6 7 6	2 17 6	119 2 9	- -	- -	- -	20 3 8	38 14 7	- -	187 6 0	1,086 7 7	7 7 6
16	15 0 0	3 9 3	155 6 3	- -	- -	- -	12 7 6	45 11 11	1 15 9	233 10 8	1,290 7 3	—
17	10 0 0	2 2 1	159 17 8	- -	- -	- -	7 7 2	26 19 2	- -	206 6 1	762 18 7	—
18	- -	1 0 9	49 6 5	- -	- -	- -	9 17 7	16 5 0	- -	91 14 9	454 9 2	—
19	26 1 10	11 4 0	132 0 11	- -	- -	- -	12 9 10	20 15 3	- -	202 11 10	1,174 1 0	—
20	8 10 0	8 10 10	104 4 7	- -	1 18 0	2 6	- -	- -	7 0	123 12 11	—	—
21	80 0 0	23 7 6	2,034 19 6	- -	80 0 0	- -	221 1 4	210 16 11	- -	2,650 5 5	5,858 5 4	336 6 5
22	15 0 0	33 13 2	- - -	- -	826 3 1	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	884 6 9	1,863 0 0	—
23	- -	3 0 0	109 6 11	- -	- -	- -	17 0 0	25 11 8	- -	158 1 7	714 0 0	—
24	12 0 0	2 10 0	108 8 11	- -	- -	- -	4 17 11	18 15 3	- -	146 12 1	526 2 7	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	122 18 4	32 15 3	482 4 7	64 6 0	- -	- -	61 16 10	18 3 1	- -	827 4 1	456 15 10	—
27	- -	2 10 6	115 15 2	- -	- -	- -	16 0 0	25 4 0	- -	159 9 8	704 0 0	1 4 11
28	32 0 0	5 12 8	468 15 2	- -	- -	- -	16 19 5	59 15 1	- -	593 5 4	1,690 15 0	—
29	34 9 3	15 19 7	366 9 0	- -	175 14 6	- -	11 6 9	62 18 7	- -	702 4 10	3,576 2 3	130 4 11
30	4 0 0	2 7 7	212 12 7	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	8 0 5	227 0 7	—	—
31	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	—	—
32	- -	19 11 8	20 15 1	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	62 8 3	—	—
33	27 6 0	10 7 5	160 1 8	- -	- -	- -	315 19 0	19 14 11	- -	533 9 0	303 1 0	—
34	10 0 0	2 14 8	120 3 11	- -	- -	- -	24 16 5	38 4 5	- -	195 19 5	1,067 5 1	—
35	80 0 0	41 9 3	817 8 2	- -	640 11 7	22 0 0	48 6 8	20 14 6	†16 17 0 22 7 0	1,712 13 4	1,121 16 8	—
36	171 16 8	73 18 1	1,669 19 10	- -	2,100 0 0	68 0 0	31 11 3	111 0 5	3 0 8	4,229 6 11	5,140 9 0	—
	1,676 13 0	646 3 5	21,613 14 5	107 7 10	7,259 1 3	205 3 5	2,031 5 7	2,934 14 2	131 5 7	36,856 17 3	87,841 7 7	2,499 15 10
37	159 5 0	43 0 5	2,091 13 3	23 15 8	1,561 5 9	- -	151 14 4	248 17 6	- -	4,279 11 11	7,459 13 9	—
38	919 19 4	373 13 11	7,258 6 11	404 14 5	1,088 5 8	156 0 6	326 15 0	1,450 3 9	- -	11,977 19 6	39,100 13 0	—
39	24 3 0	7 17 7	305 3 6	- -	- -	- -	22 15 7	88 0 11	- -	449 0 7	2,492 17 1	36 8 1
40	63 0 0	14 11 8	910 19 10	18 4 4	- -	- -	54 18 5	207 5 7	- -	1,276 13 10	5,880 18 7	—
41	20 0 0	6 1 2	517 13 3	- -	- -	- -	75 6 10	126 14 2	- -	745 15 5	3,563 12 11	1 7 5
42	80 0 0	64 6 2	962 17 0	- -	525 5 0	24 2 0	155 9 4	248 18 9	- -	2,128 8 10	8,704 17 4	—
43	34 11 8	102 14 0	- - -	- -	1,020 0 0	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,193 18 0	3,100 0 0	—
44	7 0 0	2 14 2	211 9 9	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	221 3 11	—	—
45	80 0 0	19 16 2	1,227 11 4	6 18 6	- -	- -	177 15 2	334 17 3	- -	1,855 14 0	9,430 2 8	—
46	60 0 0	31 1 3	892 10 5	- -	430 0 0	- -	64 12 3	249 15 9	- -	1,765 3 7	7,722 3 8	182 5 5
47	40 0 0	5 18 10	881 12 4	- -	20 13 9	- -	64 15 3	221 18 6	- -	1,234 18 8	6,401 14 1	114 11 6
48	16 10 0	3 4 2	153 7 4	- -	- -	9 14 2	64 0 0	103 19 3	- -	350 14 11	1,890 0 0	20 0 0
49	54 8 0	6 19 4	608 17 8	- -	- -	- -	34 3 1	127 4 11	- -	831 13 4	3,609 19 5	25 6 0
50	120 0 0	38 5 6	1,729 13 5	- -	2,142 19 10	- -	34 5 0	240 15 7	- -	4,305 19 4	11,349 9 10	—
51	37 10 0	5 17 3	326 12 7	- -	- -	- -	20 19 1	81 1 11	- -	472 0 10	2,296 1 7	—
52	14 6 8	9 4 7	319 18 3	- -	25 0 0	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	368 9 6	—	—
53	60 0 0	17 10 9	932 12 5	- -	107 18 0	- -	97 8 7	439 17 0	14 0	1,656 0 9	9,233 4 7	—
54	237 10 0	27 15 2	2,307 14 6	- -	- -	- -	243 0 3	713 17 1	- -	3,529 17 0	20,164 3 9	366 19 7
55	21 0 0	- -	105 7 0	- -	2 7 6	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	131 1 0	—	—

† Proportion of grant paid over to former School Managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
DERBY—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Foston and Scropton	42 12 0	92 4 6	3·	25 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	160 12 6	2 10 1	1
Hartington, Upper Quarter	233 0 0	250 0 0	6·5	165 18 10	42 0 0	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	695 8 10	- -	2
Hayfield	- - -	150 0 0	2·7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	150 0 0	- -	3
Heage	188 7 0	246 16 0	8·	112 13 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	547 16 11	6 7 9	4
Hilton (U.D.)	68 19 0	198 10 7	4·5	132 2 2	- - -	- - -	1,231 19 0	7 14 0	1,639 4 9	34 0 2	5
Ilkeston	36 2 4	300 0 0	1·75	66 4 10	- - -	- - -	3,800 0 0	- -	4,202 7 2	- -	6
Killamarsh	288 15 3	400 0 0	8·	205 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	894 5 6	- -	7
Linton (U.D.)*	- - -	41 3 9	1·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 6	46 4 3	22 5 0	8
Little Eaton	69 12 11	200 0 0	10·	71 9 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 8	341 16 8	- -	9
Long Eaton	408 7 10	500 0 0	3·	335 11 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 4 6	1,274 4 3	31 9 5	10
Marston Montgomery	30 1 0	95 0 0	6·	16 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	141 18 3	- -	11
Melbourne (U.D.)	206 14 10	147 9 11	2·25	109 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 4	464 4 1	5 5 0	12
Mickleover	101 16 4	220 0 0	3·5	113 14 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 7 6	436 17 10	16 18 6	13
Morley	28 9 3	150 0 0	10·	17 3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	195 12 6	- -	14
Normanton (E.M.)	65 17 0	217 5 0	6·	57 4 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	340 6 11	4 19 0	15
Norton	226 13 11	620 0 0	8·	172 12 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,019 6 4	- -	16
Pinxton	264 18 8	317 9 10	11·	148 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 10	737 15 6	20 19 2	17
Ripley (U.D.)	- - -	59 17 5	·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	59 17 5	- -	18
Sandiacre	183 0 1	450 0 0	12·	137 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 4	772 10 11	17 5 7	19
Shirland and Higham	404 7 4	450 0 0	9·4	357 8 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0	1,212 10 5	- -	20
South Normanton	238 5 0	410 0 0	10·5	205 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 6	853 11 7	- -	21
South Wingfield	176 18 0	350 0 0	7·25	124 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	651 10 11	- -	22
Swadlincote	- - -	250 0 0	8·	43 12 9	- - -	- - -	2,107 0 0	- -	2,400 12 9	4 14 10	23
Unstone	182 0 0	330 0 0	6·5	120 0 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	632 0 9	- -	24
Total	13,072 19 7	24,460 10 1	- -	10,121 12 3	65 0 0	- -	19,399 19 0	452 0 2	67,572 1 1	326 17 5	
DEVON.											
Barnstaple	- - -	100 0 0	·7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 17 6	110 17 6	- -	25
Bideford	472 0 10	550 0 0	8·5	200 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	1,240 9 7	- -	26
Dartmouth	393 13 9	500 0 0	7·5	213 10 7	- - -	- - -	932 0 0	15 16 2	2,060 0 6	- -	27
Devonport	1,612 13 11	2,300 0 0	5·9	595 0 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	4,515 14 3	- -	28
Exeter	1,592 1 0	1,600 0 0	2·25	456 0 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 5 6	3,687 6 11	- -	29
Great Torrington	219 1 5	400 0 0	11·	59 15 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 14 4	685 11 0	- -	30
Plymouth	2,743 16 6	5,509 14 4	6·9	675 13 10	- - -	57 17 1	5,500 0 0	16 13 8	14,503 15 5	- -	31
Tiverton	- - -	800 0 0	4·25	103 8 6	159 0 4	- - -	- - -	- -	1,065 8 10	- -	32
Totnes	397 19 3	170 0 0	2·75	59 8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	627 8 1	- -	33
Abbots Kerswell	37 17 0	75 0 0	5·	13 0 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	126 17 11	- -	34
Alphington	123 19 0	194 8 11	5·75	44 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	365 1 9	- -	35
Ashburton	163 9 0	133 11 10	2·25	126 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	423 6 8	- -	36
Ashwater	74 14 0	130 0 0	12·5	38 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	294 14 0	5 5 0	37
Axminster	133 0 0	400 0 0	6·	69 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	604 6 3	- -	38
Aylesbeare (U.D.)	201 14 6	112 1 0	4·	58 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	372 0 6	18 0 0	39
Bampton	- - -	200 0 0	5·	18 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	218 10 10	- -	40
Beaford	- - -	90 0 0	8·	7 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	97 15 2	6 7 6	41
Bishop'sNympton	83 6 0	120 0 0	3·25	44 17 2	2 10 0	- -	- - -	11 6	251 4 8	- -	42
Blackawton	70 2 6	130 0 0	4·	22 5 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	222 8 5	- -	43
Bow	35 15 0	200 0 0	10·25	16 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	264 17 7	- -	44
Bradworthy	56 7 6	175 0 0	11·	26 0 3	- - -	- - -	650 0 0	- -	907 7 9	- -	45
Bratton Clovelly	56 15 0	95 0 0	5·75	28 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 10	182 12 0	- -	46
Braunton	160 4 0	220 0 0	4·25	57 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	437 5 9	- -	47
Bridford	23 5 0	81 0 0	6·75	12 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 0	119 12 0	1 9 0	48
Brixham	197 12 0	210 0 0	2·5	114 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	521 14 4	- -	49
Broadhempston	51 11 0	94 5 6	4·2	31 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	182 4 9	5 3 2	50
Broadwoodwidger (U.D.)	60 17 0	198 2 0	2·	34 8 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	293 7 0	- -	51
Buckfastleigh	587 6 1	200 0 0	4·75	183 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	980 7 3	- -	52

* Unaudited account.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	15 0 0	3 4 0	157 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	178 13 10	—	—
2	34 0 0	6 19 5	564 5 0	- - -	3 13 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	608 17 5	- - -	68 1 5
3	29 0 0	11 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 7 2	—	—
4	30 0 0	3 17 9	342 19 6	4 1 10	18 14 7	- - -	38 0 0	61 17 7	- - -	505 19 0	1,730 0 0	—
5	25 1 1	33 6 4	347 6 1	- - -	450 0 0	- - -	31 10 0	52 12 10	- - -	973 16 6	2,712 9 0	—
6	51 17 6	63 9 5	308 10 7	- - -	3,275 18 4	- - -	62 5 4	15 18 0	- - -	3,777 19 2	3,737 14 8	—
7	35 0 0	11 18 3	551 15 8	- - -	11 18 6	- - -	111 0 0	168 8 3	1 6 3	891 6 11	4,747 0 0	—
8	3 6 8	6 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 19 10	- - -	42 11 0
9	15 0 0	17 17 3	192 14 10	- - -	- - -	19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	226 11 1	—	—
10	47 10 0	13 3 4	832 11 8	- - -	104 16 5	21 9 5	77 4 10	209 8 7	18 9	1,337 12 5	5,906 10 8	—
11	6 0 0	7 9 5	99 0 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	13 1	- - -	128 2 9	7 10 0	4 12 11
12	23 0 0	7 0 6	424 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	459 10 3	—	—
13	16 0 0	2 14 6	261 2 8	- - -	359 3 0	9 9 4	40 14 0	69 7 7	- - -	775 9 7	1,951 14 0	10 0 0
14	7 10 0	2 11 1	54 16 3	- - -	384 3 11	13 0 0	23 12 6	48 18 9	- - -	534 12 6	1,133 15 0	—
15	25 0 0	5 0 5	207 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 0 6	65 4 2	- - -	346 14 11	1,383 18 6	—
16	73 11 10	27 11 0	719 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 15 2	51 3 11	- - -	898 8 5	1,435 17 11	—
17	48 12 0	10 12 10	530 3 2	- - -	25 16 0	- - -	50 1 5	200 6 6	- - -	886 11 1	5,682 12 7	466 6 5
18	47 18 1	6 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 13 3	—	—
19	22 2 0	7 2 6	420 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 1 3	87 8 2	- - -	606 17 9	2,377 15 0	—
20	41 10 0	24 11 9	1,187 11 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 12 7	105 15 6	- - -	1,390 1 0	2,991 10 7	—
21	44 2 0	7 13 2	495 1 7	- - -	96 5 10	- - -	31 5 9	122 3 3	2 4 6	798 16 1	3,459 2 2	32 11 3
22	39 9 8	6 12 10	450 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 4 0	113 14 6	- - -	641 11 11	3,218 3 5	88 2 7
23	14 10 0	- - -	206 13 11	- - -	1,748 2 6	92 6 0	186 18 0	119 1 2	- - -	2,322 6 5	3,970 2 0	—
24	66 0 0	4 7 1	443 2 10	- - -	- - -	14 1 6	43 18 1	108 6 7	- - -	679 16 1	3,007 9 1	45 7 8
	2,810 4 6	1,071 5 5	30,543 6 11	457 14 9	13,402 7 7	341 1 11	2,429 1 7	6,483 16 4	5 3 6	57,870 19 11	192,302 16 10	1,504 11 3
25	66 13 4	30 4 3	- - -	9 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	106 0 1	—	—
26	46 5 0	19 16 6	1,079 6 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 1 5	54 14 0	- - -	1,223 3 6	1,542 2 1	—
27	30 5 0	14 16 5	741 0 1	- - -	1,543 5 0	87 17 6	105 0 11	194 10 8	- - -	2,719 15 7	5,441 14 8	84 1 6
28	325 0 0	180 9 1	2,987 1 0	107 14 0	- - -	- - -	156 2 1	500 18 11	- - -	4,237 5 1	14,193 1 9	—
29	222 12 0	79 14 3	2,592 11 0	121 3 3	- - -	- - -	104 8 3	518 17 10	- - -	3,729 6 7	14,631 1 6	—
30	53 10 0	6 18 8	513 9 8	13 0 9	- - -	- - -	42 2 1	72 0 0	- - -	706 1 2	2,015 1 8	34 16 2
31	657 18 2	428 10 4	5,571 18 3	1,527 15 8	4,851 15 1	- - -	783 2 9	1,202 11 10	1 3 6	15,024 15 7	36,419 9 2	2,769 11 2
32	101 10 0	32 13 5	977 14 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	30 16 0	- - -	1,162 14 3	860 0 0	—
33	43 0 0	13 5 0	389 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	445 16 1	—	—
34	5 0 0	1 0 0	93 6 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 3 1	21 11 1	- - -	127 1 1	609 14 8	—
35	12 0 0	3 6 3	285 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 0 4	77 0 5	4 2 3	402 16 4	2,179 12 5	15 13 4
36	22 10 10	7 19 0	324 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 0 0	47 0 9	- - -	444 4 3	1,154 0 0	—
37	8 0 0	11 10 10	225 19 1	- - -	- - -	13 16 6	13 3 11	10 13 3	16 0	304 8 7	394 15 5	18 0 0
38	20 0 0	2 0 0	389 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 4 2	116 13 3	- - -	561 12 7	3,300 0 7	—
39	- - -	6 15 1	296 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 3 10	47 16 4	- - -	402 1 1	1,333 0 10	—
40	65 0 0	18 1 6	173 3 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 14 4	33 18 2	- - -	298 17 0	960 2 2	33 15 0
41	- - -	3 16 4	27 14 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 18 9	- - -	19 3 11
42	13 0 0	2 2 6	211 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 2	38 6 10	- - -	275 3 9	1,084 18 11	—
43	32 0 0	4 1 8	137 16 8	- - -	- - -	2 0 6	26 6 2	23 1 0	- - -	225 6 0	638 16 11	1 5 0
44	12 10 0	6 1 [illegible]	[illegible] 3 8	- - -	142 0 0	6 15 0	14 0 0	36 11 8	35 18 2	401 8 9	686 0 0	—
45	15 0 0	25 18 [illegible]	[illegible] 3 3	- - -	586 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 0 0	890 14 5	650 0 0	22 8 0
46	2 10 0	1 12 6	118 0 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 2 1	38 12 4	- - -	170 17 10	1,093 3 1	—
47	27 0 0	4 11 9	350 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 16 10	45 13 2	- - -	441 15 1	1,203 19 11	—
48	- - -	2 13 3	80 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 1 3	19 8 4	- - -	115 14 9	542 15 0	—
49	30 0 0	13 3 9	441 16 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 7 10	19 15 2	- - -	530 2 10	559 2 2	—
50	7 0 0	2 11 7	149 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 12 0	18 5 5	- - -	194 0 11	510 8 0	—
51	11 6 8	3 17 0	166 14 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 11 8	52 7 2	- - -	267 17 1	1,471 12 4	—
52	27 5 0	15 17 4	559 13 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 0 0	121 19 0	- - -	760 15 3	3,448 4 9	20 0 0

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
DEVON—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Buckland Brewer -	118 0 0	125 0 0	8·	45 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	288 8 2	- -	1
Cadeleigh -	- - -	41 0 0	4·25	15 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	56 3 10	- -	2
Chawleigh (U.D.) - -	79 8 0	100 0 0	4·5	23 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	202 15 0	3 18 0	3
Cheriton Bishop	70 1 6	295 0 0	17·8	37 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 6	403 10 0	- -	4
Cheriton Fitzpaine (U.D.)-	54 5 0	105 0 0	3·	27 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 9 8	193 3 7	- -	5
Chivelstone -	36 3 0	65 0 0	4·75	18 18 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	120 1 1	- -	6
Christow (U.D.) - -	96 5 0	124 10 10	5·5	38 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	259 10 2	- -	7
Chulmleigh -	117 7 0	130 0 0	4·	46 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10	294 15 8	- -	8
Church Stanton	47 5 0	135 0 0	6·	14 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 10	198 5 0	6 16 0	9
Clawton (U.D.)	93 2 0	158 0 0	8·	49 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	300 15 10	- -	10
Clayhidon -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	11
Clovelly - -	104 0 0	40 0 0	4·	42 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	186 18 9	5 12 6	12
Coffinswell (U.D.) - -	30 8 0	7 10 0	·75	9 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	47 4 9	- -	13
Colebrooke -	110 2 6	127 9 2	5·	46 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 4 0	285 0 5	- -	14
Coleridge -	48 3 0	95 0 0	6·9	18 2 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	161 5 5	3 10 6	15
Colyton - -	169 6 4	240 0 0	5·	77 11 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 6 0	496 3 4	- -	16
Crediton - -	98 19 0	400 0 0	3·4	39 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	548 8 0	- -	17
Culmstock -	118 2 11	100 0 0	5·	41 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	261 10 8	- -	18
Dalwood - -	49 13 0	61 0 0	6·	20 5 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	130 18 7	3 7 8	19
Dawlish - -	443 9 3	400 0 0	4·	224 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 16 8	1,076 2 4	- -	20
Denbury (U.D.)	45 0 0	49 7 10	2·25	21 14 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	116 2 8	- -	21
Drewsteignton	101 6 0	200 0 0	8·	55 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 9 2	361 19 7	- -	22
Dunsford -	66 14 0	55 0 0	4·5	38 14 10	1 4 0	- - -	- - -	- -	161 12 10	- -	23
East Anstey -	47 9 0	90 0 0	11·	20 0 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	157 9 10	- -	24
East Down -	26 17 0	48 0 0	2·75	14 7 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 9 4	90 13 9	5 0 0	25
East Putford (U.D.) - -	22 12 6	38 0 0	4·	21 0 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	81 13 0	- -	26
East Stonehouse - -	443 3 0	400 0 0	3·	231 14 10	- - -	- - -	3,813 0 0	- -	4,887 17 10	- -	27
East Teignmouth (U.D.)	452 9 8	969 3 4	8·	208 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,629 18 9	- -	28
East Worlington (U.D.) -	38 15 0	90 0 0	6·5	20 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	149 13 4	- -	29
Erme and Avon (U.D.) - -	103 19 0	124 11 1	3·5	66 17 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	295 7 5	5 6 0	30
Ermington -	285 0 6	305 0 0	6·75	143 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 15 2	758 4 4	- -	31
Exmouth (U.D.) - -	138 17 0	396 0 0	3·	41 9 11	- - -	- - -	300 0 0	2 5 4	878 12 3	- -	32
Germansweek	46 16 3	32 0 0	5·75	17 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	98 7 4	- -	33
Halberton -	57 11 0	160 0 0	2·5	21 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	238 13 11	- -	34
Halwell & Beaworthy - -	76 10 0	108 0 0	9·5	41 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	126 15 0	353 3 2	- -	35
Halwell & Moreleigh - -	45 6 0	117 10 0	5·25	16 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	179 9 6	22 7 2	36
Hartland - -	232 17 11	400 0 0	11·25	60 14 9	- - -	- - -	600 0 0	40 0 0	1,333 12 8	- -	37
Hatherleigh -	148 2 0	236 0 0	10·	61 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	445 9 9	- -	38
Heanton Punchardon (U.D.) - -	52 12 0	134 0 0	6·	22 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	208 15 8	- -	39
Hemyock -	84 0 0	100 0 0	5·	35 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 6	219 14 6	17 9 3	40
Hennock -	32 5 0	93 0 0	5·25	16 18 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	142 3 5	- -	41
Highweek -	192 19 8	410 0 0	9·5	85 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 3 0	694 4 2	2 15 0	42
Hittisleigh -	28 13 0	76 1 7	11·	7 0 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 4 4	177 19 9	- -	43
Holbeton -	103 14 2	155 0 0	5·6	35 9 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	294 3 7	- -	44
Horwood (U.D.) - -	37 16 0	60 0 0	3·75	14 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	112 11 7	- -	45
Instow - -	48 10 0	70 0 0	6·	26 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	145 8 7	- -	46
Inwardleigh -	45 7 0	105 0 0	8·75	21 6 3	- - -	- - -	300 0 0	10 0	472 3 3	- -	47
Ipplepen -	66 14 0	110 0 0	3·9	23 0 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	199 14 2	9 4 9	48
Kenton - -	213 5 0	320 9 0	6·4	58 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 17 3	598 19 9	- -	49
Lapford (U.D.)	72 0 0	85 4 7	4·	25 3 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	182 7 7	- -	50
Littleham (U.D.) - -	18 18 0	55 0 8	6·	14 16 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	88 15 0	- -	51
Lustleigh -	50 7 0	69 15 6	6·	35 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	155 17 8	6 0 6	52
Lydford - -	30 0 0	113 0 0	4·25	17 9 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	160 9 7	- -	53

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.				2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.				5. Loans.				6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.			Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.			Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.			Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.		Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	7	0	0	4 14 2	232 14 9	- -	-	-	-	- -	8	7	8	32 2 3	- -		284 18 10	909 3 1	—
2	6	10	0	1 17 4	48 15 10	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		57 3 2	- - -	2 17 6
3	8	15	6	2 9 8	181 19 2	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		197 2 4	- - -	11 2 10
4	8	13	0	107 19 4	216 3 11	- -	44	5	0	- -	17	15	8	27 11 4	- -		422 8 3	767 7 2	—
5	8	7	6	3 12 0	182 13 8	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		194 13 2	- - -	35 17 6
6	12	0	0	2 2 6	82 3 7	- -	-	-	-	- -	16	9	8	- -	- -		112 15 9	233 0 1	—
7	-	-		3 10 0	136 9 0	- -	23	2	6	- -	49	0	7	44 15 5	- -		256 17 6	1,242 5 9	—
8	13	7	0	3 0 0	282 2 1	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		298 9 1	- - -	22 14 0
9	8	0	0	4 4 1	122 7 9	- -	-	-	-	- -	18	15	0	30 16 8	- -		190 19 6	863 17 4	—
10	6	0	0	3 4 0	248 18 7	- -	-	-	-	- -	12	13	6	46 11 5	- -		317 7 6	1,317 19 4	1 6 8
11	3	10	0	- - -	- - -	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		3 10 0	—	—
12	5	10	6	1 16 3	155 1 11	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		168 1 2	- - -	30 0 0
13	-	-		18 7	58 10 5	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		59 9 0	—	—
14	-	-		5 1 6	213 4 5	- -	-	-	-	- -	31	18	10	48 16 9	- -		299 1 6	1,363 8 2	—
15	8	5	0	3 16 2	115 9 8	- -	-	-	-	- -	6	12	0	21 19 0	- -		159 12 4	622 6 3	—
16	21	5	0	9 9 11	371 5 1	- -	-	-	-	- -	24	9	6	91 17 0	- -		518 6 6	2,599 16 5	6 0 0
17	38	13	4	16 11 9	312 1 7	- -	4	2	0	12 11 2	26	2	9	74 2 4	- -		484 4 11	2,094 10 7	16 5 1
18	11	0	0	7 17 2	189 14 4	- -	-	-	-	- -	13	3	6	46 10 0	- -		268 5 0	1,315 8 1	—
19	9	7	6	3 11 3	101 6 3	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		117 12 8	—	—
20	45	0	0	17 17 0	889 5 6	- -	-	-	-	- -	23	7	1	86 2 11	- -		1,061 12 6	2,443 16 2	15 0 0
21	-	-		2 3 4	105 5 5	- -	-	-	-	- -	10	1	6	15 16 10	- -		133 7 1	442 11 0	—
22	12	14	1	2 17 4	241 17 8	- -	-	-	-	- -	16	14	10	58 11 0	47 6 2		380 1 1	1,657 9 3	13 0 0
23	-	-		2 9 6	134 13 3	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		187 2 9	- - -	12 4
24	10	0	0	1 15 0	85 11 0	42 18 6	-	-	-	- -	17	15	0	27 10 3	- -		185 9 9	674 10 0	—
25	7	0	0	2 1 2	78 13 3	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		92 14 5	- - -	1 14 7
26	-	-		2 0 0	54 1 0	- -	-	-	-	- -	11	3	4	18 5 2	- -		85 9 6	513 6 8	—
27	100	0	0	108 1 6	967 1 8	- -	2,335	0	0	- -	45	8	11	174 5 9	- -		8,729 17 10	8,747 2 10	—
28	62	0	0	14 4 7	905 0 10	18 10 4	-	-	-	- -	274	16	11	309 4 3	- -		1,583 16 11	8,402 13 6	—
29	11	19	6	1 0 0	109 9 8	- -	-	-	-	- -	4	0	0	6 3 2	- -		132 12 4	172 0 0	23 15 9
30	10	0	0	14 3 6	262 7 6	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		291 17 0	—	—
31	20	0	0	16 6 5	581 15 1	- -	14	7	5	- -	44	0	0	72 13 2	- -		749 2 1	2,040 0 0	—
32	45	0	0	8 10 6	339 5 0	- -	299	9	0	- -	19	10	9	74 16 9	3 13 0		790 5 0	2,418 10 7	—
33	-	-		12 0	83 8 11	- -	-	-	-	- -	4	0	0	6 6 0	- -		94 6 11	176 0 0	—
34	20	0	0	6 6 0	164 6 2	- -	-	-	-	- -	9	9	5	32 0 1	- -		232 1 8	904 17 7	—
35	1	2	0	9 5 7	140 4 2	- -	-	-	-	- -	157	7	8	33 13 1	- -		341 12 6	836 1 5	—
36	12	10	0	2 2 0	104 3 5	- -	5	3	4	2 0 0	4	8	2	16 18 1	- -		169 10 2	478 11 3	—
37	39	14	6	15 4 6	494 17 0	- -	95	10	0	- -	38	3	4	90 15 10	4 10		774 10 0	2,831 9 3	—
38	26	0	0	6 18 2	264 16 0	- -	-	-	-	- -	26	0	3	84 17 6	- -		408 11 11	2,399 0 2	—
39	13	0	0	3 2 6	149 12 9	- -	-	-	-	- -	16	0	10	25 16 7	- -		207 12 8	721 16 8	—
40	14	3	4	5 4 11	169 9 3	- -	-	-	-	- -	10	4	6	37 1 10	- -		253 13 1	1,049 9 9	—
41	14	3	4	4 15 0	99 12 1	- -	-	-	-	- -	7	6	3	16 7 0	- -		142 3 8	363 11 8	—
42	31	0	0	8 15 1	476 13 11	- -	40	0	0	- -	35	0	0	58 15 1	- -		652 19 1	1,652 10 0	38 13 1
43	5	0	0	1 9 10	92 1 2	- -	-	-	-	- -	65	2	10	31 15 2	- -		195 9 0	878 8 10	—
44	10	0	0	5 16 8	278 15 4	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		294 12 0	- - -	2 14 0
45	9	10	0	1 12 0	91 2 2	- -	-	-	-	- -	6	0	0	9 13 2	- -		117 17 4	270 0 0	14 4 4
46	10	1	8	3 14 9	128 7 2	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		142 3 7	—	—
47	25	0	0	3 17 8	112 13 11	- -	3	13	0	- -	11	5	8	18 11 1	- -		175 1 4	818 17 4	—
48	12	0	0	1 1 0	202 2 4	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		224 8 1	—	—
49	10	0	0	3 3 8	525 0 11	- -	-	-	-	- -	12	5	7	46 11 9	- -		597 1 11	1,318 15 0	6 5 11
50	-	-		1 0 0	176 7 0	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -		177 7 0	—	—
51	6	0	0	3 8 4	52 2 10	- -	-	-	-	- -	5	8	9	20 1 6	- -		87 1 5	568 2 10	—
52	6	0	0	2 12 8	107 15 0	- -	-	-	-	- -	10	2	8	37 11 4	- -		170 2 2	1,063 4 4	—
53	18	0	0	6 19 8	102 16 6	- -	-	-	-	- -	7	1	4	27 0 8	- -		161 17 9	765 7 0	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
DEVON—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Marwood	35 3 0	80 0 0	3·3	24 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 10	140 10 3	- -	1
Membury	19 8 0	145 0 0	6·7	9 4 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	174 2 11	- -	2
Milton Abbot	63 16 0	105 0 0	2·75	21 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 1 0	194 5 9	- -	3
Milton Damerell	36 0 0	120 0 0	13·	10 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	166 5 2	- -	4
Modbury	139 16 9	290 0 0	5·75	61 15 8	- - -	- - -	407 0 0	1 17 5	900 9 10	4 5 6	5
Moretonhampstead	159 5 0	245 0 0	7·	73 3 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	477 8 2	- -	6
Morthoe	41 13 0	140 0 0	9·	16 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0	198 5 1	- -	7
Musbury	61 5 0	101 0 0	6·	34 11 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	196 16 0	3 6 2	8
Newton, St. Cyres	78 3 0	150 0 0	4·	42 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	270 5 2	- -	9
North Molton	201 1 2	150 0 0	3·	94 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	445 8 2	- -	10
North Petherwin	46 0 4	180 0 0	9·	28 0 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	254 1 1	5 3 6	11
North Tawton	205 15 0	200 0 0	6·	58 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	464 13 6	- -	12
Okehampton	210 5 9	225 0 0	5·75	79 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	515 18 5	- -	13
Ottery, St. Mary	154 9 8	150 0 0	2·	45 9 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 0	353 1 3	- -	14
Paington	337 14 7	500 0 0	5·	132 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 9 6	978 5 11	- -	15
Parkham	90 10 1	150 0 0	9·25	31 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 0	272 10 2	5 4 6	16
Plymstock	208 3 0	400 0 0	10·7	102 16 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	710 19 1	- -	17
Romansleigh (U.D.)	17 11 0	60 0 0	4·5	10 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	87 19 4	- -	18
Rose Ash	35 4 0	75 0 0	4·75	28 6 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	139 10 7	- -	19
St. Giles on the Heath	39 19 0	14 0 0	2·	21 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	75 14 0	- -	20
St. Nicholas	139 18 6	185 0 0	14·	59 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	384 3 3	- -	21
St. Thomas	663 17 10	800 0 0	8·	319 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 6 6	1,805 14 6	- -	22
Sampford Courtenay (U.D.)	115 8 0	227 16 4	7·	40 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	383 9 1	- -	23
Shebbear (U.D.)	140 9 2	206 5 0	10·	69 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 19 8	420 6 4	- -	24
Sherford	39 2 0	80 0 0	5·1	22 4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	141 6 1	- -	25
Shute	59 9 0	165 0 0	7·	20 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	245 1 11	- -	26
Slapton	49 7 0	135 0 0	6·75	23 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 7 3	218 13 1	- -	27
South Brent	130 13 2	220 0 0	4·25	77 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	427 17 2	- -	28
South Leigh	12 16 3	42 0 0	5·	11 0 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	65 16 7	- -	29
South Tawton	146 15 0	210 0 0	7·5	43 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	400 6 8	6 6 0	30
Spreyton	27 6 0	40 0 0	4·	19 1 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	86 7 0	- -	31
Stoke Fleming (E.M.)	74 10 0	185 0 0	8·25	29 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 4	292 8 8	- -	32
Stoke Gabriel	76 3 0	50 0 0	2·25	22 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	148 13 6	- -	33
Stokeinteignhead	32 0 0	150 0 0	7·	10 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 15 0	197 7 2	- -	34
Stokenham	186 5 0	200 0 0	5·5	66 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	453 1 8	- -	35
Stoke Rivers	31 4 0	40 0 0	4·25	10 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 13 8	85 14 7	- -	36
Sutcombe	40 7 0	80 0 0	10·	15 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	140 14 1	- -	37
Tavistock	378 14 4	320 0 0	2·5	171 12 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	870 7 1	- -	38
Tedburn, St. Mary	66 2 0	155 0 0	10·25	27 13 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	248 15 0	- -	39
Throwleigh (U.D.)	30 9 0	84 8 7	7·	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	132 7 7	- -	40
Topsham	202 1 11	210 0 0	5·	75 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	487 3 3	- -	41
Ufculme	147 11 0	340 0 0	7·5	71 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 18 6	567 0 5	- -	42
Ugborough	69 2 0	215 0 0	4·5	29 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	313 14 8	- -	43
Upottery	68 6 0	50 0 0	1·9	21 16 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	140 2 2	- -	44
Wembury	37 5 10	80 0 0	4·	25 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	143 4 10	- -	45
West Leigh	46 13 0	75 0 0	5·4	24 16 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	145 9 3	4 16 6	46
Whitchurch	56 11 2	90 0 0	3·75	30 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	177 10 11	- -	47
Widecombe-in-the-Moor	166 14 0	145 0 0	6·5	39 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	351 1 4	- -	48
Willand	34 14 0	105 0 0	6·	14 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	154 10 0	- -	49
Winkleigh	80 12 0	160 0 0	5·5	39 18 4	- - -	- - -	277 0 0	- -	557 10 4	- -	50
Woolfardisworthy	53 13 9	200 0 0	15·	16 5 11		- - -	- - -	- -	269 19 8	- -	51
Woolfardisworthy (U.D.)	67 17 0	138 6 0	6·5	33 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	240 2 5	4 19 0	52
Yarnscombe	31 15 0	71 0 0	6·	12 7 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	115 2 3	- -	53

of School Boards for the Year ended 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.			2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.		Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	11 0 0	5 14 6		112 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 8	7 5 10	- - -	144 8 6	200 0 0	2 7 0
2	11 10 0	23 12 5		90 9 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 1 0	18 13 7	- - -	156 6 3	457 18 0	13 0
3	- - -	3 4 3		190 6 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	193 10 3	—	—
4	9 10 0	2 0 9		107 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0	119 9 9	—	—
5	15 0 0	3 3 0		368 9 3	- - -	900 11 6	78 14 0	42 13 4	78 13 0	- - -	1,491 9 7	2,336 13 4	—
6	14 5 0	4 10 2		375 7 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 7 3	45 4 6	- - -	451 14 2	1,279 16 3	—
7	23 0 0	6 12 4		75 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 12 3	39 14 1	- - -	172 7 10	1,106 15 7	—
8	10 0 0	2 0 0		116 2 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 9 6	43 17 1	- - -	186 15 6	1,241 9 9	—
9	15 0 0	- -		219 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 1 9	44 0 11	- - -	290 11 4	1,246 6 7	—
10	18 15 0	2 0 0		372 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	392 17 3	741 1 0	—
11	5 0 0	5 6 9		127 14 2	- - -	72 12 0	1 5 6	13 0 5	50 18 5	- - -	281 0 9	1,441 17 6	16 5 0
12	25 0 0	5 0 3		407 16 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 2 8	49 16 1	- - -	501 15 3	1,408 17 4	—
13	24 0 0	8 6 7		412 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 9 11	58 18 1	- - -	521 11 3	1,669 16 2	—
14	30 0 0	13 9 0		251 17 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 1 8	74 4 2	- - -	389 12 8	2,100 2 0	30 0 0
15	64 15 0	9 2 10		817 1 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 12 0	69 1 6	- - -	1,004 12 11	1,940 2 0	—
16	8 0 0	2 4 0		202 17 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 10	27 1 2	- - -	252 8 5	766 1 0	—
17	41 0 0	17 0 7		482 1 10	- - -	106 13 0	- - -	57 6 8	64 18 9	- - -	769 0 10	1,798 2 5	—
18	10 0 0	1 0 0		55 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 9 6	20 2 0	- - 4	91 16 4	568 17 4	2 13 5
19	9 10 0	- -		98 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 1	9 16 2	- - -	124 2 1	273 14 3	—
20	2 0 0	12 6		76 0 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 13 4	- - -	19 7 8
21	15 0 0	3 8 4		273 9 10	5 4 3	- - -	- - -	10 19 10	40 3 2	- - -	348 5 5	1,136 6 1	—
22	53 0 0	16 17 0		1,147 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	89 9 3	133 0 7	6 8 0	1,446 2 5	3,711 6 9	100 0 0
23	20 0 0	3 16 2		249 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 6 8	54 10 8	- - -	361 0 7	1,533 0 0	40 19 5
24	- - -	4 3 4		260 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 4 11	68 5 2	- - -	417 3 11	1,865 19 4	—
25	- - -	1 2 3		113 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 7 4	16 19 0	- - -	135 18 1	479 18 6	9 0 0
26	10 0 0	2 4 0		166 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 7 3	56 5 10	- - -	250 8 10	1,593 0 1	29 4 0
27	25 0 0	8 6 10		126 13 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 7 4	36 10 6	- - -	206 18 7	1,033 4 4	—
28	23 0 0	10 17 1		330 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 12 11	83 18 5	- - -	471 0 7	2,375 1 5	5 0 0
29	- - -	10 0		64 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 1 5	—	—
30	6 3 10	6 4 8		263 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 3 5	57 14 9	5 1 8	360 16 3	2,008 3 0	58 0 0
31	3 10 0	11 2		86 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 4 7	- - -	18 4 10
32	25 3 10	3 15 5		132 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 8 9	75 15 3	- - -	259 11 7	2,147 14 11	—
33	- - -	3 2 6		134 0 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 1 5	36 16 4	- - -	184 1 0	1,041 15 6	—
34	15 0 0	2 5 0		66 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 14 5	20 12 11	- - -	116 17 1	577 2 4	—
35	14 0 0	4 0 0		371 11 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 8	21 18 6	- - -	417 5 4	620 13 2	—
36	5 0 0	3 6 10		60 6 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 4 0	11 6 10	- - -	87 4 1	316 16 0	—
37	7 1 8	2 8 11		93 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0 0	17 14 2	- - -	131 15 10	495 0 0	18 0 0
38	71 0 0	11 0 7		774 13 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 8	857 7 6	- - -	37 3 7
39	4 0 0	3 5 6		183 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 0 0	42 10 6	- - -	260 11 9	1,188 0 0	—
40	10 0 0	2 2 3		80 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 9	26 15 3	- - -	126 12 7	757 6 1	13 4 3
41	32 0 0	9 5 6		459 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 19 9	- - -	11 18 9
42	19 0 0	3 7 0		317 8 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 9 1	126 1 7	- - -	502 6 3	3,565 16 10	23 0 0
43	26 0 0	6 9 0		222 5 11	- - -	- - -	1 1 0	15 19 8	56 9 7	12 10 4	340 15 6	1,597 14 11	5 0 0
44	7 0 0	3 12 8		154 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	165 9 7	—	—
45	- - -	2 10 7		96 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 5 6	25 5 10	- - -	132 1 5	715 6 9	—
46	7 0 0	2 10 1		96 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 14 9	28 6 6	- - -	146 9 2	801 10 4	—
47	15 0 0	4 6 7		133 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 17 3	31 4 2	- - -	192 9 4	882 15 5	—
48	20 0 0	21 15 1		193 18 0	- - -	134 7 8	- - -	15 6 8	16 10 3	- - -	401 17 8	444 13 4	—
49	20 0 0	2 0 0		70 14 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 5	22 1 7	- - -	129 16 11	615 16 3	25 1 0
50	15 5 0	10 3 11		201 5 6	- - -	224 5 0	- - -	15 8 1	50 14 7	- - -	517 2 1	1,572 16 10	—
51	8 0 0	5 13 0		87 18 10	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	22 10 0	32 0 1	- - -	256 2 9	903 10 0	—
52	4 4 0	2 11 0		148 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 11 8	53 6 1[illegible]	- - -	229 4 1	1,508 8 9	—
53	8 0 0	1 4 0		90 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 5 5	- - -	18 0 6

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
DEVON—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Zeal Monachorum	43 18 0	100 0 0	6·	12 7 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	156 5 4	- -	1
Total	20,622 2 8	32,697 4 1	- -	8,142 2 6	162 14 4	57 17 1	12,779 0 0	561 14 5	75,022 15 1	161 13 2	
DORSET.											
Bothenhampton	59 2 0	40 0 0	2·5	12 8 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	111 10 7	12 2 0	2
Buckhorn Weston	31 0 0	50 0 0	3·	18 1 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	99 1 5	- -	3
Caundle Purse	35 4 0	86 0 0	15·	15 7 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	136 11 10	- -	4
Charmouth (U.D.)	73 13 0	99 7 10	7·	19 2 5	- -	- -	- - -	5 11 3	197 14 6	- -	5
Chideock	45 8 0	50 0 0	2·75	12 10 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	107 18 0	- -	6
Fifehead Magdalen	47 4 0	120 10 0	11·3	7 5 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	174 19 8	- -	7
Gillingham	202 15 2	400 0 0	5·	69 4 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	671 19 2	- -	8
Handley	81 4 0	275 0 0	10·	26 6 4	- -	- -	- - -	4 0 0	386 10 4	19 14 11	9
Kinson	150 17 1	300 0 0	7·	97 16 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	548 13 8	- -	10
Lytchett Matravers	100 14 0	215 0 0	12·25	34 3 2	- -	- -	- - -	15 0	350 12 2	- -	11
Morden	105 17 6	160 0 0	8·75	36 6 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	302 3 10	- -	12
Stower Provost	76 5 8	195 0 0	8·75	29 11 0	6 13 0	- -	- - -	- -	307 9 8	7 8 0	13
Stratton	41 9 11	40 0 0	3·25	16 15 5	- -	- -	- - -	1 0 0	99 5 4	4 0 0	14
Sturminster Marshall	75 7 6	50 0 0	2·1	34 12 6	25 0 0	- -	- - -	1 4 0	186 4 0	- -	15
Swyre	69 10 11	44 4 8	9·	10 17 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	124 13 0	- -	16
Wareham (U.D.)	96 19 0	140 0 0	4·	43 4 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	280 3 0	27 0 0	17
West Chickerell	82 19 2	257 0 0	20·	30 17 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	370 16 4	- -	18
Winterborne, Zelstone (U.D.)	- - -	40 0 0	3·75	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	16 1 9	56 1 9	- -	19
Total	1,375 10 11	2,562 2 6	- -	514 9 10	31 13 0	- -	- - -	28 12 0	4,512 8 3	70 4 11	
DURHAM.											
Darlington	2,193 13 8	2,414 7 2	4·	1,478 19 6	- -	- -	- - -	62 10 6	6,149 10 10	- -	20
Durham	35 0 0	450 0 0	2·	28 4 10	- -	- -	- - -	12 17 0	526 1 10	- -	21
Gateshead	4,975 18 10	8,000 0 0	10·5	3,248 13 5	- -	455 19 11	5,000 0 0	133 6 0	21,813 18 2	- -	22
Hartlepool	293 1 0	800 0 0	6·5	179 10 9	- -	- -	- - -	25 6 6	1,297 18 3	- -	23
Hedworth (U.D.)	2,855 15 2	4,700 0 0	10·25	2,332 8 10	- -	- -	1,908 0 0	17 19 6	11,814 3 6	- -	24
South Shields	3,255 15 10	4,100 0 0	4·7	2,820 19 11	- -	- -	4,400 0 0	10 8	14,577 6 5	- -	25
Stockton-on-Tees	1,716 14 9	2,589 0 0	5·	1,158 10 3	- -	- -	1,076 0 0	33 11 2	6,573 16 2	- -	26
Sunderland	4,711 5 0	6,400 0 0	4·2	3,341 7 1	- -	- -	4,450 0 0	8 13 0	18,911 5 1	- -	27
Barmston	17 6 0	80 0 0	4·	26 7 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	123 13 3	- -	28
Benfieldside	348 0 1	583 7 0	9·5	271 6 9	- -	- -	433 0 0	5 11 0	1,641 4 10	5 19 0	29
Boldon	280 12 4	1,045 0 0	11·	143 19 11	- -	- -	- - -	2 6	1,469 14 9	34 8 5	30
Cassop	100 4 10	470 0 0	21·5	117 1 5	- -	- -	- - -	2 16 6	690 2 9	4 13 8	31
Chilton	224 15 0	750 0 0	12·2	153 9 8	- -	- -	- - -	1 0 0	1,129 4 8	25 3 4	32
Collierley	340 11 1	642 0 1	9·	258 7 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,240 19 0	26 12 0	33
Cornforth (U.D.)	134 13 0	151 1 2	3·	144 14 0	- -	- -	- - -	2 3 1	432 11 3	- -	34
Cowpen Bewley (U.D.)	118 16 0	49 16 0	·5	74 4 4	- -	- -	- - -	*218 9 8	461 6 0	- -	35
Coxhoe	- - -	25 0 0	2·5	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	25 0 0	- -	36
Crook (U.D.)	1,398 2 0	1,313 10 0	6·4	913 15 0	- -	- -	- - -	7 4 0	3,632 11 0	86 12 6	37
Croxdale (U.D.)	- - -	430 0 0	10·75	86 16 0	- -	- -	- - -	1 0 0	517 16 0	- -	38
Edmondbyers	45 13 0	100 0 0	12·	25 15 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	171 8 0	- -	39
Elvet, St. Oswald (E.M.)	265 7 2	650 0 0	12·	237 10 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,152 17 3	- -	40
Ford	318 4 7	580 0 0	9·75	256 11 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,154 15 7	- -	41

* Donation.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	3 0 0	2 15 0	111 13 1	- -	- -	- -	13 0 0	1 6 0	- -	131 14 1	13 0 0	—
	3,503 12 1	1,686 17 11	42,651 5 3	1,845 9 3	11,529 8 6	206 1 2	3,648 7 11	7,192 0 9	171 13 7	72,596 9 7	211,012 9 9	3,753 0 1
2	8 0 0	1 7 6	117 16 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	139 6 5	- - -	5 7 6
3	12 0 0	4 4 9	101 15 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	118 0 4	—	—
4	5 0 0	5 16 6	69 5 7	- -	- -	- -	15 15 4	13 0 9	- -	108 18 2	360 11 8	2 18 4
5	4 0 0	1 6 8	151 10 2	- -	79 4 3	- -	11 13 4	12 14 3	- -	260 8 8	336 6 8	5 17 10
6	8 0 0	1 14 9	98 2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	107 16 9	—	—
7	10 0 0	2 5 0	153 1 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	165 6 5	- - -	3 4 8
8	20 0 0	21 4 1	499 12 8	- -	16 12 6	11 9 6	32 10 1	116 13 8	- -	718 2 6	3,301 6 4	15 14 0
9	28 11 6	4 9 0	237 8 2	- -	20 19 6	- -	18 18 9	63 12 7	- -	393 14 5	1,799 0 6	—
10	40 10 0	10 2 9	547 17 9	- -	967 1 2	48 14 6	59 0 0	56 9 1	- -	1,729 15 3	1,711 0 0	303 15 1
11	2 0 0	21 2 2	193 14 4	- -	- -	- -	36 0 0	55 8 9	- -	308 5 3	1,548 0 0	—
12	20 0 0	4 14 11	183 3 8	- -	- -	- -	12 19 4	49 5 7	- -	270 3 6	1,394 19 7	59 18 2
13	15 0 0	4 8 0	177 10 7	- -	- -	- -	76 17 5	32 0 8	- -	313 4 8	879 10 3	—
14	6 0 0	1 0 0	53 5 10	- -	1 5 0	- -	13 7 3	32 7 5	- -	111 5 6	825 4 3	—
15	25 0 0	8 1 8	210 0 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	243 2 3	—	—
16	- -	1 6 6	119 1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	120 7 7	—	—
17	8 0 0	5 9 11	268 11 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	309 1 8	—	—
18	12 10 0	3 7 2	240 18 10	- -	- -	- -	38 6 0	57 19 4	- -	353 1 4	1,646 13 0	—
19	- -	12 0 3	- - -	- -	405 5 0	- -	16 0 0	31 1 7	- -	464 6 10	784 0 0	—
	224 11 6	114 1 7	3,422 16 11	- -	1,490 7 5	60 4 0	331 7 6	520 13 8	- -	6,234 7 6	14,588 12 3	396 15 7
20	364 3 4	296 5 11	4,680 12 2	109 14 0	322 14 0	- -	45 1 8	74 3 0	- -	5,892 14 1	2,083 16 9	—
21	128 0 0	23 15 6	164 16 2	29 16 0	- -	1 6 0	57 9 4	94 0 5	- -	499 3 5	2,643 2 8	—
22	683 2 4	269 4 7	10,867 15 6	1,232 8 8	5,971 15 3	586 18 1	1,612 14 2	2,474 13 3	- -	23,699 11 10	71,815 5 7	239 2 3
23	154 14 0	38 6 2	863 3 8	45 13 6	16 14 8	- -	34 0 8	120 2 0	- -	1,272 14 8	3,397 9 5	42 18 2
24	657 2 0	19 11 11	7,538 11 4	127 19 1	3,083 5 5	276 16 8	490 7 5	1,106 14 3	21 11 6	13,321 19 7	31,365 2 1	150 0 0
25	478 15 6	135 16 4	7,442 9 11	145 13 4	5,159 18 8	- -	653 8 4	927 12 11	- -	14,943 15 0	30,076 12 8	—
26	438 10 6	105 2 1	3,160 17 1	125 2 10	728 17 9	60 11 6	372 15 11	748 8 5	- -	5,740 6 1	20,729 17 11	—
27	885 19 3	285 0 11	9,577 16 8	422 11 5	4,123 1 6	- -	685 4 1	2,080 9 6	- -	18,060 3 4	63,187 6 1	—
28	12 10 0	2 0 0	76 7 11	- -	- -	7 9 6	5 11 5	12 13 11	- -	116 12 9	357 3 7	—
29	59 12 0	18 17 7	730 8 6	- -	420 10 1	16 6 6	126 15 0	182 10 4	- -	1,560 19 0	5,245 19 0	—
30	125 13 5	2 4 5	757 6 4	- -	- -	- -	209 19 4	300 1 1	- -	1,429 13 0	8,415 12 2	—
31	50 0 0	5 18 3	353 8 7	- -	3 17 0	14 10 0	131 14 4	74 19 8	- -	689 0 6	1,960 12 2	—
32	50 14 7	12 4 5	734 12 4	- -	- -	- -	124 8 0	204 12 9	- -	1,151 15 5	5,722 8 0	—
33	32 18 8	4 18 6	741 18 9	- -	- -	- -	209 0 8	196 17 5	- -	1,212 6 0	5,433 17 4	—
34	40 0 0	15 13 7	292 0 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	347 19 2	—	—
35	45 0 0	3 5 3	408 13 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	456 18 7	—	—
36	25 12 6	1 2 9	4 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 15 3	- - -	48 14 11
37	132 10 0	18 4 2	2,762 12 4	- -	- -	100 0 0	237 2 6	361 17 11	- -	3,693 19 5	10,053 11 3	—
38	35 15 0	25 6 1	266 15 11	- -	623 4 8	127 10 0	79 12 0	87 13 8	- -	1,245 17 4	1,910 8 0	—
39	8 6 8	4 2 9	133 19 0	- -	- -	- -	5 15 8	20 6 1	- -	172 10 2	574 7 7	—
40	90 0 0	15 15 8	731 9 11	- -	- -	- -	64 0 2	277 6 9	- -	1,178 12 6	6,052 4 6	—
41	105 0 0	11 17 2	586 10 11	- -	193 15 0	1 8 0	134 14 2	203 15 9	- -	1,237 1 0	5,643 0 0	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
DURHAM–*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Framwellgate, St. Oswald (E.M.)	222 8 8	400 0 0	4·5	159 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 7	783 3 2	6 7 2	1
Fulwell	22 19 0	160 0 0	5·25	35 17 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	220 6 0	- - -	2
Great and Little Usworth	226 11 11	630 0 0	10·	174 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,031 9 2	45 12 7	3
Greencroft	115 18 4	326 18 4	7·	201 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	644 1 0	- - -	4
Healeyfield (U.D.)	103 7 0	101 5 4	9·	114 5 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 4 0	322 2 0	14 10 9	5
Heworth (E.M.)	1,522 11 9	2,330 0 0	12·	896 9 10	- - -	8 18 0	5,117 0 0	18 19 3	9,893 18 10	- - -	6
Hylton	116 1 0	150 0 0	2·5	109 15 0	- - -	- - -	2,337 0 0	3 10 0	2,716 6 0	- - -	7
Kyo	566 5 10	550 0 0	6·9	409 2 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,525 8 5	26 3 0	8
Medomsley	126 1 2	260 0 0	2·7	153 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	551 14 1	- - -	9
Middlestone	257 1 0	390 0 0	12·2	125 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	772 17 8	- - -	10
Middleton in Teesdale	267 7 0	210 0 0	4·25	182 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	660 0 10	2 5 0	11
Muggleswick	50 0 0	45 0 0	3·	33 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 16 0	130 17 1	- - -	12
Newbottle	218 8 0	426 0 0	7·75	231 18 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	877 16 1	- - -	13
North Bedburn	308 12 3	350 0 0	7·	197 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	855 19 5	23 13 10	14
Norton	255 16 0	580 10 0	6·5	170 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,006 13 0	- - -	15
Penshaw (U.D.)	222 15 4	602 0 0	9·9	190 16 9	- - -	- - -	231 0 0	3 12 11	1,250 5 0	27 11 0	16
Quarrington	- - -	10 0 0	1·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	1 15 10	17
Southwick	468 11 0	900 0 0	10·25	311 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 0	1,681 1 4	- - -	18
Stanhope	686 4 8	*1,012 14 6	6·	419 17 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	2,128 16 2	- - -	19
Stranton	1,556 18 6	1,700 0 0	3·5	1,491 18 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 7 6	4,765 4 8	- - -	20
Thornley	339 5 3	338 19 8	10·5	217 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	895 16 7	18 17 1	21
Throston	443 17 0	550 0 0	8·	279 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	1,293 12 8	25 6 6	22
Tudhoe (U.D.)	784 6 3	1,679 16 2	6·5	719 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 10 3	3,196 18 9	12 16 0	23
Whickham	530 11 1	1,250 0 0	10·	468 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	2,265 9 4	92 4 6	24
Whitton (U.D.)	80 6 0	160 0 0	3·75	99 7 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 6 5	345 19 10	- - -	25
Willington	- - -	300 0 0	6·	199 15 0	- - -	- - -	250 0 0	- - -	749 15 0	- - -	26
Wingate	293 15 2	730 0 4	11·4	424 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,447 17 10	7 2 0	27
Winlaton	258 2 0	500 0 0	5·	140 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	898 8 3	- - -	28
Witton-le-Wear	116 4 0	230 0 0	3·2	92 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12 0	442 11 4	- - -	29
Wolviston (U.D.)	61 18 0	136 15 2	6·	58 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	256 17 2	- - -	30
Total	33,851 12 6	53,333 0 11	- - -	25,608 2 11	- - -	464 17 11	25,202 0 0	668 17 0	139,128 11 3	487 13 2	
ESSEX.											
Alphamstone	45 8 0	75 14 11	8·5	7 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	128 13 10	- - -	31
Ashdon	55 17 0	215 0 0	8·5	29 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 3	303 17 5	- - -	32
Ashen	32 13 0	60 0 0	7·25	8 2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0	101 10 0	- - -	33
Bardfield Saling	39 17 0	28 0 0	4·	13 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 15 10	- - -	34
Beauchamp Roothing	25 15 0	36 15 3	5·5	10 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 19 2	- - -	35
Birdbrook	48 1 0	120 0 0	9·5	30 3 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	198 4 7	- - -	36
Blackmore	40 14 0	90 0 0	6·	15 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	146 9 8	4 10 0	37
Bocking	207 6 2	300 0 0	6·	88 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	595 11 7	- - -	38
Borley (U.D.)	25 12 0	90 0 0	8·	11 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	127 10 2	- - -	39
Braintree	237 3 1	300 0 0	4·5	128 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 7	666 11 8	6 6 0	40
Chignal (U.D.)	96 12 2	90 0 0	6·5	26 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	213 6 0	- - -	41
Chigwell	276 7 8	900 0 0	7·5	229 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	1,408 18 5	- - -	42
Dagenham	178 10 0	650 0 0	7·3	97 13 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	928 13 0	- - -	43
Duntont	24 18 0	30 0 0	3·	2 8 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 6 5	- - -	44
East Ham	275 15 0	500 0 0	3·	218 0 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	993 15 6	- - -	45
Eastwood	25 19 0	170 0 0	7·75	13 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	209 10 9	- - -	46
Felstead (U.D.)	254 1 0	330 0 0	8·	116 19 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 2	701 4 3	- - -	47
Good Easter	69 7 0	140 0 0	11·25	39 4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	248 11 1	3 13 0	48
Grays Thurrockt	- - -	50 0 0	·8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	49
Great Bardfield	88 7 0	130 0 0	4·	58 12 3	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	286 19 3	5 15 6	50
Great Bentleyt	18 4 6	70 0 0	2·7	13 14 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 19 5	10 18 0	51
Great Burstead†	218 17 0	460 0 0	15·	93 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	772 1 2	13 17 6	52
Great Leighs (U.D.)	55 3 0	140 0 0	5·	23 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	222 16 10	- - -	53

* Includes amount received from contributory district.

† Unaudited account.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	58 4 0	3 10 3	399 14 4	- - -	30 14 0	14 2 6	33 15 2	124 19 7	- - -	671 7 0	3,537 2 6	5 19 10
2	20 0 0	4 3 9	121 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 0 0	41 8 1	- - -	213 3 2	1,157 0 0	—
3	90 18 2	6 9 0	500 17 6	- - -	13 0	29 7 5	43 7 2	169 15 4	- - -	887 0 2	4,807 2 4	—
4	32 12 6	2 0 0	378 17 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	68 16 0	65 12 4	- - -	547 18 0	1,823 4 0	—
5	20 0 0	4 4 1	236 6 4	- - -	- - -	3 6 5	22 6 6	36 10 5	- - -	337 4 6	1,026 14 0	—
6	182 10 0	182 2 4	3,993 15 6	28 19 6	6,262 0 6	- - -	290 19 5	661 13 2	10 19 0	11,612 19 5	23,241 6 5	—
7	59 11 0	43 14 3	327 16 7	- - -	1,850 0 0	- - -	39 5 11	25 18 11	- - -	2,346 6 8	2,297 14 1	—
8	33 15 0	16 17 8	804 11 1	- - -	156 9 6	- - -	233 19 4	202 2 1	- - -	1,473 17 8	5,598 17 4	—
9	36 16 0	- - -	360 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 9 8	105 10 1	- - -	567 7 5	2,966 1 4	—
10	38 10 0	3 0 0	560 5 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 8 1	126 1 4	- - -	799 5 4	3,531 1 7	—
11	31 0 0	4 18 6	636 0 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	674 4 3	—	—
12	13 4 0	1 0 0	122 17 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	137 1 7	—	—
13	89 13 4	76 7 0	646 11 0	- - -	- - -	27 6 8	54 15 8	92 10 3	- - -	987 3 11	2,602 0 10	33 1 10
14	41 5 0	11 12 9	532 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 15 8	122 15 0	- - -	813 17 0	3,425 8 1	—
15	66 0 0	34 17 5	587 5 0	- - -	26 9 6	4 2 9	56 8 6	184 1 6	- - -	959 4 8	5,231 1 8	—
16	97 0 0	3 16 9	619 14 4	- - -	244 15 6	- - -	43 14 6	170 1 2	- - -	1,206 13 3	4,737 19 5	34 10 4
17	8 6 8	10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 12 11	—	—
18	123 5 4	17 3 10	1,040 19 6	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	139 0 10	221 15 9	- - -	1,547 5 3	6,742 12 8	16 13 6
19	115 0 0	- - -	1,549 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 0 4	244 6 5	- - -	1,992 19 10	9,319 11 3	—
20	256 6 8	279 14 2	3,393 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	234 0 11	524 4 0	- - -	4,687 16 6	14,755 6 2	—
21	45 7 6	4 0 3	555 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 15 6	139 0 11	- - -	851 6 8	3,906 4 1	—
22	62 0 0	- - -	887 11 11	- - -	- - -	18 2 8	67 9 4	143 18 0	- - -	1,204 8 5	3,995 3 8	—
23	151 13 4	85 8 11	2,191 2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 19 0	473 5 4	- - -	3,033 4 8	13,308 4 10	—
24	148 9 0	31 11 9	1,344 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	133 15 10	401 11 6	- - -	2,151 17 5	11,372 17 7	—
25	12 10 0	3 9 0	243 2 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 2 8	61 8 11	- - -	336 13 2	1,739 7 11	—
26	47 10 0	8 10 6	375 14 0	- - -	1,102 15 9	156 13 0	86 18 0	95 9 3	- - -	1,873 10 6	2,726 13 0	19 6 4
27	73 14 0	24 4 7	1,160 16 7	- - -	38 10 11	11 5 6	122 5 10	193 13 8	- - -	1,631 13 1	5,442 2 2	266 16 3
28	70 0 0	14 14 1	510 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 11 1	167 18 11	10 13 3	819 10 11	4,764 2 4	—
29	32 0 0	4 12 10	286 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 0 4	69 5 8	- - -	414 9 6	1,963 12 4	—
30	10 0 0	6 0	160 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 2 5	47 18 1	- - -	248 0 8	1,339 10 4	—
	6,666 1 3	2,187 19 1	77,405 16 11	2,272 18 4	30,360 2 8	1,457 3 2	7,654 18 6	14,461 14 9	43 3 9	142,997 11 7	424,025 18 8	857 3 5
31	15 0 0	5 14 5	86 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 9	20 5 9	- - -	132 9 11	574 6 10	—
32	19 5 0	5 8 5	176 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 2 2	59 1 6	- - -	296 5 7	1,660 14 7	—
33	- - -	17 4	59 11 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 16 5	20 3 10	- - -	93 8 9	564 1 6	—
34	12 0 0	1 7 2	66 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 5 6	—	—
35	- - -	1 4 11	75 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 13 5	—	—
36	19 0 0	13 9 10	127 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 13 9	31 6 3	- - -	200 11 4	887 6 11	5 19 8
37	12 0 0	2 15 6	95 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 17 9	25 11 6	- - -	156 8 7	716 17 5	2 17 0
38	55 0 0	3 13 5	494 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 13 9	555 2 10	- - -	20 4 3
39	15 0 0	2 0 0	70 4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 15 4	29 13 7	16 2	135 9 2	834 14 0	8 0 0
40	65 0 0	4 16 9	573 18 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	650 0 10	- - -	43 7 8
41	10 0 0	2 10 0	154 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 6	15 5 5	- - -	193 7 11	424 19 10	28 2 11
42	125 19 6	80 10 0	943 17 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 1 0	120 8 5	- - -	1,307 15 11	3,403 11 1	—
43	90 0 0	20 14 6	473 13 0	- - -	78 16 10	- - -	51 19 8	83 13 9	- - -	798 17 9	2,239 1 8	158 19 7
44	6 0 0	2 1 0	45 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	9 16 4	- - -	69 11 1	279 0 0	8 12 0
45	119 10 0	19 10 3	598 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 5 8	156 3 9	- - -	940 2 4	4,421 9 8	9 13 6
46	18 0 0	6 4 0	84 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 5 3	33 6 7	- - -	172 8 9	931 19 0	—
47	35 0 0	6 3 9	534 12 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 5 1	144 13 11	- - -	755 15 2	4,107 11 10	61 11 2
48	15 10 0	5 6 6	160 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 16 8	36 1 1	- - -	231 17 6	1,019 4 9	33 4 9
49	7 10 0	5 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 15 6	—	—
50	29 0 0	8 5 8	225 1 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	268 2 2	—	—
51	13 9 3	2 8 3	87 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	114 9 3	—	—
52	35 0 0	8 2 7	443 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	108 19 6	166 17 5	- - -	776 5 8	4,686 0 9	—
53	15 0 0	31 4 8	138 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 16 4	8 4 8	- - -	215 9 10	212 9 7	59 8 6

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
ESSEX—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Great Sampford (U.D.)	74 8 0	185 0 0	6·75	39 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	299 6 3	- - -	1
Great Stambridge (U.D.)	78 1 0	*189 5 3	8·	33 8 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 14 3	- - -	2
Great Totham	50 3 6	105 0 0	5·25	41 18 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 5 9	199 7 3	15 0 6	3
Haverhill (U.D.)	587 2 0	979 10 8	26·	296 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,862 16 4	- - -	4
Henham (U.D.)	92 2 0	146 0 0	4·5	46 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	284 4 6	- - -	5
Heybridge	- - -	45 0 0	2·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 0 0	37 15 0	6
Hockley	- - -	100 0 0	5·	2 6 9	- - -	- - -	252 0 0	- - -	354 6 9	6 7 6	7
Kelvedon Hatch	21 12 0	117 0 0	10·	18 14 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	157 6 1	1 17 0	8
Laindon (U.D.)†	36 3 0	92 19 6	5·2	19 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	148 19 5	- - -	9
Lambourn (U.D.)	108 10 0	455 0 0	13·2	60 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	624 2 8	- - -	10
Langenhoe	23 16 0	76 0 0	8·5	12 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112 15 6	3 18 0	11
Langham	76 12 0	60 0 0	3·	24 14 0	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	162 6 0	4 9 6	12
Lindsell	52 5 0	147 0 0	13·5	18 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	220 2 4	- - -	13
Little Dunmow	46 5 0	130 0 0	13·	17 11 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 6	194 18 6	3 3 0	14
Little Maplestead	47 7 0	*48 0 0	4·75	14 7 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	109 14 5	- - -	15
Low Leyton	1,721 12 9	4,500 0 0	14·	1,301 13 3	- - -	- - -	4,763 0 0	- - -	12,286 6 0	- - -	16
Manuden	93 12 0	160 0 0	10·75	40 1 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 4 0	294 17 7	- - -	17
Mayland (U.D.)	35 12 0	151 13 4	7·	25 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	215 4 6	- - -	18
Mundon	25 11 0	112 0 0	8·	13 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 17 3	- - -	19
Nazeing	45 4 0	175 0 0	6·	47 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	267 15 6	- - -	20
Newport	84 2 0	90 0 0	3·6	50 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	224 17 7	- - -	21
North Fambridge	28 8 0	75 0 0	15·	5 11 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	108 19 10	- - -	22
Panfield	27 15 0	55 0 0	6·25	18 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 12 6	- - -	23
Prittlewell	314 18 5	650 0 0	4·	250 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,215 3 8	- - -	24
Rayleigh	121 16 6	200 0 0	8·75	48 1 4	34 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	404 2 4	- - -	25
Rettendon	68 9 0	188 0 0	8·5	47 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	304 2 6	- - -	26
Rochford	155 17 0	272 0 0	11·25	99 0 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 10 7	563 8 3	22 12 3	27
Romford	140 12 0	200 0 0	1·1	43 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	383 16 8	- - -	28
Roydon	62 2 0	200 0 0	6·	43 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	306 0 7	- - -	29
Stebbing	137 18 0	260 0 0	9·25	62 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	465 17 0	5 5 0	30
Thaxted	208 1 4	360 0 0	9·75	114 13 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 0	685 2 7	5 5 0	31
Tolleshunt Major	36 7 0	90 0 0	7·75	14 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	141 0 6	- - -	32
Vange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Wakering (U.D.)	192 7 0	350 0 0	5·25	117 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	659 10 4	- - -	34
Waltham Abbey	580 5 0	900 0 0	6·	375 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,855 17 8	44 8 3	35
Walthamstow	641 0 6	2,100 0 0	7·	554 15 5	- - -	- - -	7,491 0 0	- - -	10,786 15 11	- - -	36
Wanstead	- - -	850 0 0	4·	34 4 6	- - -	- - -	4,400 0 0	- - -	5,284 4 6	- - -	37
Wendens Ambo	28 11 8	130 0 0	9·	12 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	171 6 0	3 9 6	38
Wennington	48 5 0	65 0 0	5·	18 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	131 17 2	- - -	39
West Ham	6,818 15 9	17,000 0 0	8·5	5,037 4 8	50 0 0	- - -	18,873 0 0	61 13 7	47,840 14 0	- - -	40
West Thurrock†	166 11 0	350 0 0	8·25	129 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	646 3 2	- - -	41
West Tilbury†	32 5 0	85 0 0	6·	10 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	127 16 8	3 0 0	42
White Roothing	65 2 0	120 0 0	9·8	44 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	229 10 2	5 5 0	43
Wimbish	99 16 6	125 0 0	5·	53 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	277 17 11	- - -	44
Woodford	416 3 7	1,000 0 0	6·	264 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 0 3	1,753 6 9	- - -	45
Total	16,031 15 1	38,664 18 11	- - -	10,805 18 2	95 4 6	- - -	35,779 0 0	201 14 8	101,578 11 4	206 15 6	
GLOUCESTER.											
Bristol	2,689 10 9	9,500 0 0	2·7	1,236 13 8	36 2 8	608 0 0	- - -	81 10 0	14,151 17 1	- - -	46
Gloucester	305 3 1	740 0 0	2·5	228 18 11	- - -	8 0 0	- - -	1 1 0	1,283 3 0	91 19 1	47
Ashchurch	65 5 0	75 0 0	1·5	24 9 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 7 11	167 2 7	- - -	48
Ashton-under-Hill	40 16 0	50 0 0	4·	19 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	110 3 2	- - -	49

* Includes amount received from contributory district.

† Unaudited account.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	21 2 6	4 6 2	149 18 4	- -	- -	5 10 0	11 18 1	44 6 1	- -	237 1 1	1,254 18 5	27 12 10
2	24 7 3	3 2 10	144 6 6	- -	- -	- -	19 0 2	72 10 8	- -	263 7 5	2,055 3 8	—
3	- -	15 19 6	169 5 4	- -	- -	- -	16 11 1	38 12 8	2 13 8	258 2 9	1,087 16 3	—
4	93 3 0	79 18 6	1,111 3 4	- -	145 0 0	- -	187 10 10	278 9 4	- -	1,895 5 0	7,776 2 3	—
5	20 0 0	8 15 2	178 10 9	- -	- -	- -	11 12 1	40 17 5	- -	259 15 5	1,156 2 4	32 3 7
6	- -	4 10 3	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	42 5 3	- - -	17 7 9
7	15 0 0	15 3 4	22 5 5	- -	133 13 0	20 2 7	- -	- -	- -	212 11 10	252 0 0	—
8	2 0 0	12 0 0	82 5 9	- -	- -	- -	26 17 8	36 9 10	- -	161 10 3	1,035 16 10	—
9	16 8 0	2 0 0	82 5 0	- -	- -	- -	11 9 10	42 3 6	- -	154 6 4	1,194 0 5	—
10	45 0 0	15 8 5	361 11 0	- -	- -	- -	71 16 0	116 17 0	- -	608 12 5	3,266 16 0	—
11	- -	21 12 9	57 4 4	- -	- -	5 9 0	7 0 0	11 10 4	- -	106 14 5	322 0 0	52 6 1
12	- -	1 0 8	132 11 2	- -	- -	- -	10 6 0	12 5 2	- -	160 11 10	339 8 0	—
13	2 0 0	3 1 6	105 13 10	- -	- -	- -	10 2 1	38 9 10	- -	159 7 3	1,089 2 0	28 13 1
14	15 0 0	3 9 8	106 7 3	- -	52 10 0	- -	15 8 0	31 18 1	- -	227 16 0	739 4 0	—
15	10 0 0	1 15 4	65 6 9	- -	- -	- -	4 17 2	18 11 9	- -	100 11 0	526 3 4	—
16	405 0 0	149 8 1	5,850 0 7	- -	2,822 8 2	27 7 11	830 5 11	884 18 11	- -	10,969 9 7	28,369 18 8	—
17	20 0 0	17 8 11	183 16 6	- -	- -	- -	13 4 5	51 6 1	- -	285 15 11	1,452 13 5	—
18	5 0 0	3 7 0	128 18 10	- -	3 4 10	- -	9 4 0	33 8 6	- -	183 3 2	477 1 7	—
19	5 0 0	18 13 0	57 2 6	- -	- -	- -	8 9 4	17 10 7	- -	106 15 5	406 1 4	—
20	18 18 0	8 0 10	127 6 1	- -	19 18 10	- -	15 18 10	63 1 8	3 1 4	256 5 7	1,786 0 5	—
21	17 0 0	7 8 10	179 5 9	- -	- -	- -	3 12 11	13 8 1	- -	220 15 7	377 9 10	—
22	- -	1 5 0	73 6 5	- -	- -	- -	8 0 10	20 18 2	- -	103 10 5	590 3 10	1 17 9
23	10 0 0	1 0 0	84 4 0	- -	- -	- -	4 7 4	15 19 4	- -	115 10 8	403 9 4	1 4 6
24	56 0 0	13 4 8	663 8 11	- -	100 0 0	- -	145 0 2	240 7 10	- -	1,218 1 7	6,689 0 8	—
25	31 8 3	3 9 0	321 2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	355 19 3	—	—
26	10 0 0	6 6 10	172 11 10	- -	42 9 0	- -	14 10 7	57 18 8	- -	303 16 11	1,640 13 2	72 14 11
27	31 5 0	7 0 9	417 12 8	- -	- -	- -	33 5 3	126 13 3	- -	638 9 2	3,585 11 10	—
28	90 0 0	19 5 0	312 8 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	421 13 5	- - -	52 18 9
29	12 12 0	2 5 2	161 5 1	- -	25 8 0	- -	10 19 9	40 8 3	- -	252 18 3	1,143 12 11	—
30	24 0 0	8 0 8	328 16 10	- -	- -	- -	19 19 5	80 10 11	- -	466 12 10	2,286 6 5	51 18 7
31	23 6 8	12 4 7	415 13 0	- -	488 1 4	56 18 3	74 18 10	155 5 3	- -	1,231 12 11	3,597 2 4	49 14 4
32	10 0 0	2 0 0	94 4 0	- -	- -	- -	6 8 0	25 13 1	- -	138 5 1	725 12 9	—
33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	69 17 6	6 3 11	523 1 4	- -	- -	- -	32 1 2	119 7 10	- -	750 11 9	3,387 1 0	—
35	80 0 0	11 14 1	1,479 16 10	- -	18 3 0	9 14 9	57 12 2	193 17 7	8 15 4	1,904 2 0	5,481 16 4	25 8 2
36	187 10 0	163 11 10	2,523 5 2	- -	5,045 12 10	199 17 4	118 11 6	80 9 11	35 0 0	8,353 18 7	7,372 8 6	—
37	180 0 0	63 16 11	117 14 3	- -	5,173 5 8	84 3 9	164 9 0	216 0 4	- -	5,999 9 11	7,835 11 0	143 7 6
38	11 0 0	2 19 6	74 5 2	- -	- -	- -	22 10 6	46 13 2	- -	160 17 10	1,080 19 0	—
39	20 0 0	5 17 8	74 14 4	- -	- -	- -	8 4 11	30 2 4	- -	138 19 3	852 3 6	—
40	1,071 5 0	187 14 2	20,909 4 4	- -	20,925 5 11	- -	1,350 1 9	4,247 3 3	- -	48,690 14 2	128,864 6 6	—
41	35 0 0	4 14 2	448 13 6	- -	- -	- -	22 3 4	88 13 2	- -	599 4 2	2,416 8 2	—
42	12 10 0	1 3 8	79 17 2	- -	- -	- -	13 10 0	21 5 3	- -	131 6 1	594 0 0	15 0 0
43	- -	4 12 6	146 15 2	- -	- -	- -	9 16 0	32 14 10	- -	199 3 6	925 13 7	27 12 1
44	5 0 0	2 0 0	170 3 1	- -	- -	- -	15 10 9	57 1 1	2 17 1	252 12 0	1,629 12 11	—
45	98 15 0	6 16 8	1,199 4 5	- -	120 9 11	- -	137 1 0	165 0 10	17 18 6	1,745 6 4	4,556 11 0	—
	3,536 11 11	1,171 11 3	45,813 3 2	- -	35,194 7 4	409 3 7	4,002 12 6	8,869 13 3	72 15 10	99,276 14 4	267,685 12 11	1,040 0 11
46	1,599 15 0	510 8 2	6,667 16 11	2,802 3 1	569 7 4	222 19 7	375 18 0	921 17 5	- -	13,670 5 6	26,041 16 8	—
47	295 8 4	123 5 2	1,111 8 7	97 11 11	- -	- -	85 15 2	141 1 4	- -	1,946 9 7	3,944 15 3	399 1 5
48	15 0 0	2 11 6	145 9 1	- -	50 15 6	- -	11 13 4	11 6 7	- -	236 16 0	315 0 0	15 5 0
49	17 2 0	2 12 5	80 18 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100 13 0	—	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
GLOUCESTER—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Barton St. Mary (U.D.)	30 1 0	121 17 0	3·5	18 13 6	- - -	- - -	725 0 0	4 13 8	900 5 2	5 4 6	1
Bishop's Cleeve (U.D.)	53 11 0	173 18 0	6·25	31 14 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	259 3 0	- - -	2
Bledington	69 1 0	115 0 0	11·75	27 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	211 9 11	- - -	3
Boddington (U.D.)	27 19 0	126 0 0	4·75	10 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	164 0 8	6 15 0	4
Bourton-on-the Water	163 17 0	150 0 0	7·5	77 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	391 0 6	- - -	5
Churcham (U.D.)	- - -	109 0 0	3·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	109 0 0	9 15 0	6
Churchdown	41 17 0	175 0 0	6·	40 9 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	257 6 3	20 13 9	7
Cirencester	336 9 6	725 0 0	6·5	160 16 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 6 2	1,231 12 5	- - -	8
Elmstone Hardwicke (U.D.)	32 7 0	88 0 0	4·75	10 17 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	131 4 0	- - -	9
Filton	36 4 0	10 0 0	1·	17 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 13 0	74 2 2	- - -	10
Forest of Dean (U.D.)	833 2 1	*2,343 1 4	9·6	586 15 6	- - -	- - -	5,700 0 0	5 1 5	9,468 0 4	13 15 0	11
Gotherington	15 0 0	121 0 0	10·5	23 0 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 13 3	167 13 4	14 14 0	12
Gt. Rissington	33 9 0	85 0 0	8·	18 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	137 4 1	- - -	13
Hucclecote	31 13 0	91 0 0	6·5	19 3 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	141 16 7	- - -	14
Mickleton (U.D.)	65 9 0	78 9 6	2·5	20 15 9	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	185 14 3	- - -	15
Naunton	64 14 0	65 0 0	5·	52 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	181 16 11	- - -	16
Newent	- - -	230 0 0	4·5	5 9 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	235 9 3	28 16 10	17
Painswick	491 7 0	500 0 0	7·	296 4 5	10 0 0	- - -	78 0 0	- - -	1,375 11 5	4 19 0	18
Rodborough	185 17 0	420 0 0	10·5	118 11 9	3 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 4 6	728 13 3	1 14 0	19
St. Briavel's (U.D.)	20 13 5	38 5 0	1·25	16 6 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 5 3	- - -	20
St. George	1,106 5 1	1,800 0 0	7·5	636 10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,592 15 5	- - -	21
Southam	28 5 0	49 0 0	2·25	22 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 3 11	5 0 0	22
Stoke Orchard (U.D.)	16 5 0	135 16 0	6·75	8 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	160 2 4	- - -	23
Stroud	9 16 4	1,120 0 0	8·	450 11 6	3 15 9	- - -	- - -	15 2	1,584 18 9	6 10 0	24
Twining	69 3 0	150 0 0	5·25	31 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 11	257 16 5	16 5 5	25
Tytherington	34 10 0	95 0 0	6·	22 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	151 14 4	- - -	26
Welford (U.D.)	79 13 0	199 0 0	6·5	64 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 11	344 11 5	- - -	27
Winchcomb (U.D.)	208 14 0	399 15 10	5·7	78 7 5	- - -	- - -	1,725 0 0	- - -	2,411 17 3	- - -	28
Woollaston	59 4 5	132 0 0	4·	35 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	227 3 2	- - -	29
Total	7,245 1 7	20,211 2 8	- - -	4,461 11 0	72 18 5	616 0 0	8,228 0 0	135 3 11	40,069 17 7	226 1 7	
HANTS.											
Newport	459 4 9	752 0 0	5·5	209 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,420 15 4	- - -	30
Portsmouth	6,199 7 2	10,295 15 0	6·	3,226 3 0	- - -	- - -	21,260 0 0	10 0 0	40,991 5 2	- - -	31
Ryde (U.D.)	567 16 8	1,529 5 6	4·5	315 5 2	- - -	3 18 0	1,100 0 0	1 2 2	3,517 7 6	- - -	32
Southampton	2,276 5 2	3,900 0 0	4·1	1,339 10 8	- - -	- - -	4,700 0 0	42 8 2	12,258 4 0	- - -	33
Aldershot	708 13 1	2,100 0 0	12·	701 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,510 10 2	- - -	34
Bedhampton	88 3 6	90 0 0	3·5	47 10 2	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	17 6	241 11 2	- - -	35
Bishopstoke	102 4 0	280 0 0	8·	56 0 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 4 11	440 9 10	- - -	36
Bishop's Waltham	150 0 7	450 0 0	6·75	84 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 3	688 9 5	61 3 7	37
Brading	- - -	750 0 0	5·	62 0 8	- - -	- - -	3,400 0 0	- - -	4,212 0 3	60 18 10	38
Carisbrooke (U.D.)	179 9 0	720 3 4	9·	91 5 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 4 4	1,015 2 4	- - -	39
Cheriton	99 0 0	*192 18 0	14·	37 10 1	14 12 0	- - -	- - -	19 0	344 19 1	- - -	40
Clanfield	55 9 9	*117 1 6	21·	20 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 2	194 1 0	- - -	41
Cliddesden (U.D.)	50 19 0	193 0 0	8·	15 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	269 9 2	4 19 0	42
Cove (U.D.)	104 9 4	217 0 0	4·	60 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	382 1 1	- - -	43
Crondall	203 12 0	360 0 0	5·	115 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 13 0	681 7 8	- - -	44
East Wellow (U.D.)	82 6 8	52 2 9	4·5	40 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	190 0 9	- - -	45
Fareham	233 6 0	600 0 0	6·	109 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	944 14 2	- - -	46
Farlington (U.D.)	72 19 3	451 10 0	11·	42 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	566 16 7	7 8 6	47
Fawley	- - -	150 0 0	3·75	22 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 0	173 12 0	- - -	48
Grately	56 2 0	75 0 0	8·25	27 4 2	3 11 0	- - -	- - -	2 4 11	164 2 1	5 14 6	49

* Includes amount received for Contributory District.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	13 10 0	23 0 3	128 16 10	- -	717 1 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	887 13 3	725 0 0	—
2	26 5 0	6 4 5	170 11 2	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	9 17 9	- -	222 18 4	275 0 0	34 10 2
3	15 0 0	- -	145 18 3	- -	- -	- -	18 19 3	29 4 0	- -	209 1 6	815 5 3	—
4	20 0 0	4 9 4	130 17 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	162 1 6	- - -	27 2 10
5	26 0 0	5 3 0	343 1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	374 4 1	—	—
6	5 0 0	28 16 3	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 11 3	- - -	40 6 4
7	14 18 9	7 15 4	200 7 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	243 15 0	—	—
8	75 0 0	14 3 11	830 10 0	13 13 0	- -	- -	63 18 10	263 6 2	9 6 2	1,269 18 1	7,475 2 3	—
9	15 0 0	3 2 4	99 16 8	- -	- -	- -	19 7 2	15 0 6	- -	152 6 8	414 16 1	19 2 0
10	- -	- -	79 3 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	79 3 1	—	—
11	394 14 6	90 0 11	2,218 17 3	- -	4,475 18 0	8 10 1	423 8 9	1,115 13 10	- -	8,740 18 4	25,107 18 5	520 0 7
12	12 0 0	4 2 11	84 5 8	- -	- -	- -	33 6 8	35 18 9	- -	184 8 0	933 6 8	16 8 0
13	12 13 10	4 12 0	110 5 6	- -	- -	- -	14 2 2	3 4 2	- -	144 17 8	66 12 0	—
14	10 0	1 19 5	105 8 4	- -	35 6 6	- -	24 16 0	4 0 0	- -	172 0 3	99 4 0	—
15	20 0 0	2 12 4	144 10 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	167 2 10	—	—
16	22 10 0	4 9 0	195 17 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	222 16 3	—	—
17	32 14 4	6 15 0	123 18 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	192 4 11	- - -	129 14 4
18	32 10 0	28 19 4	1,089 13 11	- -	278 2 6	15 14 6	30 1 2	27 2 8	- -	1,507 3 1	918 6 4	4 10
19	32 0 0	11 2 10	445 11 11	- -	12 0 0	15 4 0	33 13 10	49 7 6	- -	600 14 1	1,361 12 4	—
20	24 0 0	5 15 6	87 5 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	117 1 0	- - -	16 9 0
21	249 7 1	47 17 10	2,439 5 9	- -	456 9 2	- -	342 4 2	555 6 11	- -	4,090 10 11	15,456 5 0	—
22	12 0 0	10 18 8	76 7 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	104 6 5	- - -	16 16 2
23	20 0 0	2 15 7	112 1 11	- -	- -	- -	26 0 0	43 9 1	- -	204 6 7	1,222 0 0	—
24	91 13 4	114 15 0	1,386 11 3	- -	125 11 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,725 1 1	- - -	304 7 8
25	18 15 0	3 6 2	230 4 6	- -	- -	- -	8 13 9	9 3 0	- -	286 7 10	252 14 10	—
26	2 0 0	- -	122 10 11	- -	- -	- -	8 5 0	24 1 3	- -	156 17 2	728 14 10	—
27	32 1 8	12 6 4	244 1 5	- -	- -	- -	12 18 5	47 16 10	- -	349 4 8	1,354 0 1	53 6 0
28	39 0 0	47 1 7	609 11 9	- -	1,288 16 3	- -	17 5 0	12 0 2	- -	2,013 14 9	1,707 15 0	315 0 0
29	22 0 0	5 1 7	191 9 1	- -	- -	- -	9 10 6	5 0 0	- -	233 1 2	133 6 6	26 13 4
	3,208 8 10	1,136 6 1	20,152 13 6	2,913 8 0	8,009 8 5	262 8 2	1,569 17 2	3,323 17 11	9 6 2	40,811 15 10	69,348 11 6	1,934 1 8
30	87 0 0	4 9 7	1,176 14 5	- -	- -	- -	28 7 0	107 4 10	- -	1,403 15 10	3,035 13 1	29 7 9
31	1,107 6 0	271 4 1	13,473 17 11	106 2 10	24,545 3 3	915 4 10	1,267 16 5	3,732 19 4	- -	45,419 14 8	114,632 4 5	—
32	214 19 6	63 3 6	1,536 8 9	27 0 4	1,100 5 7	- -	64 0 8	238 12 1	- -	3,244 10 5	7,853 3 2	—
33	546 10 0	288 7 4	5,121 9 8	127 5 11	5,827 13 5	- -	509 19 6	862 14 1	- -	13,283 19 11	26,097 0 9	—
34	97 6 8	64 1 6	2,320 10 6	- -	- -	- -	125 0 0	142 3 8	†584 5 6 3 13 4	3,340 1 2	8,000 14 8	374 15 3
35	14 0 0	2 9 3	180 12 7	- -	- -	- -	7 16 0	13 18 10	13 6 9	232 3 10	380 17 11	90 14 2
36	32 10 0	3 10 2	255 16 10	- -	- -	- -	39 9 6	76 18 8	- -	408 5 2	1,894 10 6	—
37	50 0 0	54 7 8	406 19 5	- -	- -	- -	15 6 8	9 15 10	- -	597 13 2	268 6 8	30 11 4
38	62 13 0	91 0 5	294 17 4	- -	2,025 0 0	64 13 1	- -	- -	- -	2,599 1 8	3,400 0 0	—
39	71 10 0	10 12 6	721 10 3	- -	- -	- -	27 10 4	100 17 4	- -	932 16 8	2,854 5 9	36 17 5
40	12 0 0	3 1 0	217 3 5	- -	- -	- -	21 13 10	76 4 7	3 13 10	333 16 8	2,156 5 9	—
41	17 2 0	3 6 0	101 10 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	121 18 4	- - -	2 2 4
42	25 0 0	5 4 3	145 11 7	- -	- -	- -	27 0 0	41 2 2	- -	248 17 0	1,147 10 0	—
43	20 0 0	6 6 3	265 5 6	- -	- -	5 15 11	17 5 3	63 10 4	- -	378 3 3	1,797 8 2	—
44	32 10 0	25 15 0	485 7 6	- -	- -	- -	32 11 7	125 2 8	12 2 6	713 9 3	3,542 12 1	24 13 6
45	- -	2 2 6	180 0 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	182 2 9	—	—
46	80 0 0	19 10 9	601 2 2	- -	- -	- -	76 16 9	158 4 11	- -	935 14 7	4,272 14 0	—
47	43 6 2	41 7 3	281 12 8	- -	170 18 7	2 2 1	51 0 6	103 10 10	2 9 9	703 16 4	2,397 19 0	154 13 1
48	12 3 1	3 18 11	153 12 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	169 14 0	- - -	225 4 6
49	2 2 0	1 0 1	142 8 1	- -	- -	5 14 0	6 13 4	6 7 2	- -	169 19 2	176 13 4	—

† Paid to late treasurer.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses	
HANTS—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Hambledon	163 18 0	330 0 0	6·5	69 15 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	563 13 5	- - -	1
Hound	131 14 10	200 0 0	3·3	86 11 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	418 5 10	- - -	2
Itchen Abbas	38 14 0	80 0 0	6·4	15 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	134 6 8	4 4 0	3
Leckford	43 11 0	40 0 0	4·	15 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 6 4	6 14 4	4
Liss	160 0 0	156 13 9	3·	73 12 3	6 0 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	396 6 2	- - -	5
Michelmersh	115 15 0	348 2 6	12·	74 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 2	538 7 9	2 13 9	6
Newchurch	171 6 0	494 2 6	11·	102 16 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	768 5 3	- - -	7
Newnham (U.D.)	64 10 0	128 0 0	3·	60 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	252 12 6	- - -	8
Newton Valence	35 1 0	45 0 0	5·25	11 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	91 15 9	- - -	9
Odiham	244 8 8	410 0 0	6·	146 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	800 19 9	- - -	10
Over Wallop	75 8 0	85 0 0	4·5	51 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	211 12 6	- - -	11
Owslebury	62 0 0	119 0 0	3·5	18 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	199 6 2	4 4 0	12
Petersfield (U.D.)	149 6 0	316 13 8	6·	68 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 5	536 10 10	- - -	13
Porchester	74 9 0	165 0 0	9·	26 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	266 1 7	- - -	14
St. Mary Bourne	68 11 7	190 0 0	5·25	27 10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	286 2 0	5 5 0	15
St. Mary Extra	397 13 4	600 0 0	7·5	322 8 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12 7	1,323 14 4	- - -	16
South Stoneham (E.M.)	85 3 0	400 0 0	2·8	39 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	525 2 0	8 17 1	17
Stockbridge	120 4 4	140 0 0	11·5	69 8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 3	333 8 5	- - -	18
Warnford	- - -	80 0 0	4·75	13 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 1 5	- - -	19
Widley (U.D.)	177 15 0	500 0 0	10·	88 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	766 12 6	- - -	20
Wield	33 2 0	80 0 0	12·	11 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	124 14 6	- - -	21
Wootton (U.D.)	183 1 0	549 10 0	7·	67 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	801 7 8	- - -	22
Total	14,286 19 8	28,732 18 6	- - -	8,087 7 11	39 3 2	3 18 0	30,460 0 0	128 4 10	81,738 12 1	172 2 7	
HEREFORD.											
Adforton (U.D.)	30 17 0	115 1 8	7·	11 2 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 13 3	158 14 4	5 7 0	23
Allensmore	- - -	75 0 0	4·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	24
Almeley	65 6 0	115 0 0	6·	22 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 12 6	204 10 9	3 5 8	25
Avenbury	39 9 0	101 10 0	6·	8 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	149 18 2	- - -	26
Bromyard	- - -	120 0 0	6·	22 8 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	142 8 5	- - -	27
Byton (U.D.)	30 6 0	83 11 9	5·	17 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	130 19 0	- - -	28
Cusop	37 2 6	56 0 0	5·	11 0 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	114 3 3	- - -	29
Grendon Bishop (U.D.)	51 11 0	140 5 0	9·25	20 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 0	218 1 8	- - -	30
Kington	124 17 0	185 0 0	2·9	66 7 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	376 14 11	- - -	31
Longtown (U.D.)	148 9 0	620 15 0	8·	66 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	830 8 8	9 5 6	32
Marden	80 12 0	220 0 0	4·5	30 14 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	331 6 7	14 5 0	33
Orcop	47 8 0	90 0 0	11·	14 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	152 6 6	8 0 0	34
Pencoyd (U.D.)	42 14 5	107 0 0	6·9	16 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	166 3 11	6 15 6	35
Ross	388 8 0	710 0 0	8·	167 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 6 0	1,272 1 0	- - -	36
Stanford Bishop (U.D.)	47 1 0	135 0 0	8·	26 17 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	208 18 9	- - -	37
Stoke Prior	29 19 0	250 0 0	18·	14 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 15 0	302 1 1	45 5 0	38
Walterstone (U.D.)	34 5 0	175 4 10	7·	25 16 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	235 6 2	18 4 2	39
Wellington	66 8 0	75 0 0	3·	26 16 4	7 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	175 10 2	4 15 6	40
Woolhope	47 2 0	215 0 0	9·5	26 10 8	3 0 0	- - -	- - -	10 7 8	302 0 4	- - -	41
Total	1,306 14 11	3,589 8 3	- - -	596 10 3	10 5 10	- - -	- - -	43 14 5	5,546 13 8	115 3 4	
HERTFORD.											
St. Albans	177 10 1	300 0 0	2·5	169 7 4	- - -	- - -	5,260 0 0	7 13 2	5,914 10 7	- - -	42
Ashwell	120 13 0	190 0 0	6·	32 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 0	344 8 10	- - -	43
Berkhampstead, St. Peter	287 11 7	250 0 0	2·5	92 16 11	39 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	669 15 0	- - -	44
Braughing	123 1 0	180 0 0	7·75	52 5 3	5 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	366 1 3	- - -	45

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. Administration.			2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.		Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	10 0 0	33 17 6		421 7 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 8 10	63 2 11	- - -	547 16 6	1,784 15 10	—
2	75 1 8	15 15 5		369 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 19 7	24 13 0	- - -	492 5 3	697 5 5	79 13 6
3	- - -	1 13 11		95 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 8 0	21 18 11	11 19 6	142 3 9	623 7 11	—
4	- - -	1 10 0		103 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	111 14 10	—	—
5	10 4 0	5 18 2		323 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 3 1	35 14 8	- - -	386 17 7	1,009 16 5	16 17 11
6	3 15 0	5 18 2		378 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 13 3	91 4 6	- - -	538 16 3	2,549 13 9	30 0 0
7	31 1 0	22 11 10		453 19 4	- - -	7 0 0	- - -	70 15 2	95 4 6	- - -	680 11 10	2,667 14 5	—
8	28 0 0	6 14 4		189 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	224 5 2	—	—
9	8 0 0	1 10 0		68 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 8 7	27 9 3	1 4 0	114 0 10	777 14 11	—
10	21 0 0	19 18 5		531 11 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*120 8 11	692 18 4	- - -	17 9 10
11	- - -	2 7 6		202 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	204 12 2	—	—
12	- - -	- - -		201 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 3 1	11 18 8	- - -	228 15 11	218 7 8	—
13	30 0 0	5 15 0		484 19 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	520 14 1	- - -	33 18 1
14	15 0 0	5 2 7		202 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 1	32 3 11	- - -	263 19 7	910 14 9	4 5 3
15	27 16 4	11 4 5		212 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	256 19 6	—	—
16	97 8 0	17 2 5		919 0 1	- - -	17 7 0	- - -	87 2 0	136 7 6	- - -	1,274 7 0	3,930 2 6	—
17	60 12 2	45 19 1		166 10 2	- - -	200 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	481 18 6	- - -	322 12 9
18	22 3 4	1 15 6		318 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	342 17 9	—	—
19	- - -	2 9 0		124 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 18 2	22 17 0	- - -	156 2 9	646 19 5	12 1 2
20	23 15 0	4 7 7		635 5 6	- - -	507 5 11	74 16 3	54 0 0	56 19 11	- - -	1,356 10 2	1,566 0 0	300 0 0
21	8 0 0	1 15 4		74 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 19 2	33 3 10	1 5 0	127 11 1	939 7 10	17 19 6
22	75 0 0	14 19 0		481 12 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	136 7 1	119 17 2	10 0	828 5 3	3,291 2 11	111 12 0
	3,074 13 11	1,193 3 7		35,026 14 0	260 9 1	34,400 13 9	1,068 6 2	2,809 16 5	6,632 3 1	754 19 1	85,393 1 8	205,521 2 6	1,915 9 4
23	11 0 0	3 12 10		102 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 8	25 1 4	- - -	154 0 6	709 12 3	—
24	3 10 9	5 11 9		17 8 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 10 11	- - -	40 18 3
25	- - -	5 2 1		160 17 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 5	18 10 7	- - -	193 11 6	523 4 7	—
26	13 0 0	2 7 6		74 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 1 8	30 5 8	- - -	128 13 10	857 3 10	9 8 0
27	- - -	5 6		116 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	121 16 11	- - -	55 11 9
28	3 3 0	2 15 1		104 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 4	27 12 9	- - -	145 15 4	782 4 7	5 0 0
29	2 0 0	- - -		60 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 0 0	24 12 10	- - -	102 14 1	688 0 0	—
30	15 0 0	2 0 0		139 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 8 11	33 3 7	- - -	199 3 7	938 11 0	—
31	40 0 0	- - -		261 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 12 2	53 11 10	- - -	369 11 1	1,516 12 3	—
32	50 10 0	7 0 5		564 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 12 4	115 15 8	- - -	781 18 3	3,274 8 11	135 0 4
33	30 0 0	2 7 6		187 11 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 9 10	58 16 3	- - -	310 9 7	1,662 18 4	—
34	- - -	1 19 3		131 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	141 4 3	—	—
35	10 6 4	7 5 6		78 12 1	- - -	7 0 0	- - -	5 14 5	21 18 11	- - -	137 12 9	621 5 11	—
36	71 7 5	13 19 6		1,023 16 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 14 4	212 16 2	- - -	1,385 14 3	6,016 12 4	15 3 0
37	14 5 0	2 0 0		121 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 6 1	35 9 1	- - -	182 13 3	1,003 14 0	—
38	- - -	4 6 7		98 15 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 16 0	44 1 9	- - -	219 5 3	1,232 16 0	—
39	10 0 0	22 7 11		107 7 5	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	18 11 1	30 10 4	- - -	209 2 11	853 6 9	25 0 0
40	14 0 0	1 9 1		153 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	173 12 9	- - -	10 3 4
41	25 0 0	7 15 0		174 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 10 2	51 10 1	- - -	313 14 5	1,330 6 6	—
	314 12 6	92 5 6		3,679 13 10	- - -	7 0 0	2 2 0	297 11 5	783 16 10	5 0 0	5,297 5 5	22,010 17 3	296 4 8
42	60 0 0	82 15 0		474 5 7	8 2 6	3,944 19 8	120 1 1	62 4 11	64 17 3	- - -	4,817 6 0	6,047 15 1	—
43	19 11 8	5 1 10		222 15 4	- - -	- - -	3 9 3	19 1 8	73 12 1	- - -	343 11 10	2,083 16 6	23 13 1
44	31 5 0	16 2 0		638 4 5	- - -	- - -	3 17 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	689 8 5	—	—
45	17 12 0	2 9 10		282 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 18 5	30 17 1	- - -	353 16 4	861 13 6	—

* Proportion of grant paid over to former school managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses. Election Expenses	
HERTFORD—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bushey	249 12 5	900 0 0	11·	175 16 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 16 8	1,357 5 4	57 17 0	1
Caddington (U.D.)	174 11 2	421 17 6	6·	165 9 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 6	765 18 3	7 11 0	2
Gt. Gaddesden	45 14 0	165 0 0	6·5	20 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 17 0	233 5 6	- - -	3
Hemel Hempstead	274 12 4	750 0 0	2·25	136 15 0	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,165 2 4	- - -	4
Hexton	41 7 0	30 0 0	3·75	6 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 6 9	99 10 10	- - -	5
Hinxworth (U.D.)	36 15 0	90 2 10	8·	22 0 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 11	150 7 0	- - -	6
King's Walden	134 18 0	160 0 0	6·6	78 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	377 19 4	3 3 0	7
Offley	- - -	3 10 0	·1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	- - -	8
Pirton	292 0 9	175 0 0	10·5	61 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	528 4 9	- - -	9
St. Paul's Walden	84 19 0	270 0 0	10·8	33 8 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 9	389 4 9	18 0 0	10
St. Peter (St. Alban's)	- - -	200 0 0	3·6	28 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 5	229 17 11	6 8 3	11
Sandridge	69 9 0	100 0 0	2·1	24 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 1	197 5 7	3 9 0	12
Shenley	120 3 0	160 0 0	3·5	74 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	356 10 9	- - -	13
Therfield	163 2 8	185 0 0	9·	40 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	388 10 10	6 9 0	14
Thorley	62 5 0	155 0 0	10·3	22 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	239 10 3	- - -	15
Widford	71 5 0	150 0 0	16·5	37 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0	258 12 3	- - -	16
Total	2,534 10 0	4,835 10 4	- - -	1,275 12 3	48 16 6	- - -	5,260 0 0	81 2 3	14,035 11 4	102 17 3	
HUNTINGDON.											
Brampton	108 8 0	100 0 0	3·	54 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	264 17 7	- - -	17
Covington	33 16 0	35 0 0	5·	8 0 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0	77 7 2	- - -	18
Grafham	42 5 0	45 0 0	5·25	52 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	140 4 2	- - -	19
Kimbolton	152 18 0	147 1 10	4·5	51 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 6	352 4 0	- - -	20
Little Stukeley	34 8 0	55 0 0	6·	11 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 0 8	- - -	21
Offord (U.D.)	64 2 0	123 19 4	3·	38 18 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 16 0	229 15 9	- - -	22
Sawtry (U.D.)	110 8 0	144 16 8	4·	75 17 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 1	334 7 11	- - -	23
Stibbington	59 16 0	85 0 0	5·5	24 7 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	169 3 8	- - -	24
Warboys	135 2 0	210 0 0	4·	83 11 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 9 11	437 3 9	- - -	25
Woodhurst	30 7 0	95 0 0	8·25	10 0 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 7 7	18 11 6	26
Yelling (U.D.)	59 2 0	47 15 3	3·	39 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	146 12 5	- - -	27
Total	830 12 0	1,088 13 1	- - -	451 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 6 6	2,388 4 8	18 11 6	
KENT.											
Canterbury	332 7 0	675 0 0	2·2	129 15 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,137 2 3	- - -	28
Gravesend (U.D.)	280 17 0	1,359 12 0	3·8	189 15 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,830 4 10	71 11 10	29
Maidstone	- - -	350 0 0	·8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	350 0 0	- - -	30
Margate (U.D.)	291 15 7	525 0 0	1·25	135 15 1	- - -	- - -	298 0 0	4 18 0	1,255 8 8	- - -	31
Rochester	1,416 5 4	1,350 0 0	4·2	404 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 3 0	3,184 7 6	- - -	32
Sandwich (U.D.)	311 7 3	504 10 2	11·25	136 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	952 16 11	14 7 6	33
Acrise (U.D.)	36 16 0	170 0 0	11·75	21 19 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	228 15 4	- - -	34
Ashford	197 9 5	500 0 0	2·6	116 19 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	814 8 9	- - -	35
Beckenham	894 12 10	3,850 0 0	8·2	610 6 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 15 9	5,407 14 7	- - -	36
Boughton Monchelsea	111 5 0	135 0 0	4·25	64 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	311 0 9	- - -	37
Brenchley	160 7 0	240 0 0	3·	98 6 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	498 13 4	- - -	38
Burham	142 1 0	220 0 0	5·75	113 9 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	475 10 3	- - -	39
Capel (U.D.)	116 6 0	202 16 2	5·5	68 19 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	388 1 5	9 9 0	40
Chartham	213 18 0	260 0 0	6·	90 15 0	- - -	- - -	427 0 0	- - -	991 13 0	- - -	41
Darenth	77 8 0	480 0 0	17·	58 12 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	616 0 4	- - -	42
Dartford	419 19 2	1,263 0 0	8·5	321 9 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 19 6	2,023 7 9	- - -	43
Doddington (U.D.)	53 1 2	183 5 11	6·	54 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	295 17 9	7 16 0	44
East Farleigh	121 3 0	300 0 0	7·25	72 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 4 4	497 5 0	- - -	45
Eastling	30 19 2	126 3 7	10·5	31 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 11	188 17 1	- - -	46
East Peckham*	188 11 0	475 0 0	9·	126 10 11	31 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	821 14 6	5 14 10	47
Erith	779 11 0	2,000 0 0	12·	487 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 6 8	3,297 19 7	- - -	48
Farnborough	171 17 0	440 0 0	12·	66 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	680 4 10	- - -	49
Folkestone (E.M.) (U.D.)	28 13 0	139 0 0	8·	20 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0	188 15 8	6 10 7	50

* Unaudited accounts.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	30 0 0	52 11 6	773 3 8	- - -	1,095 0 4	21 0 10	131 11 10	202 14 4	- - -	2,364 5 6	5,018 4 4	—
2	68 0 0	4 5 1	429 3 1	- - -	114 17 9	4 15 6	62 18 8	161 12 2	1 19 10	855 3 1	4,111 18 2	138 5 2
3	30 0 0	3 1 8	149 6 8	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	4 14 5	16 11 10	14 0	210 13 7	469 5 6	—
4	80 0 0	12 6 4	606 19 8	5 3 6	- - -	- - -	178 6 2	195 11 8	37 15 1	1,116 2 5	5,456 2 6	—
5	12 12 0	1 0 0	101 16 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 8 2	- - -	10 12 6
6	- - -	2 0 3	99 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 1 11	33 10 7	- - -	144 7 6	948 18 3	—
7	15 12 0	5 16 2	324 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 5 10	23 3 9	- - -	379 4 7	655 3 9	116 3 3
8	2 10 0	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	—	—
9	16 12 0	5 6 6	351 10 2	- - -	- - -	68 8 0	30 16 0	89 8 9	- - -	493 13 5	2,526 12 10	—
10	19 18 4	3 1 0	231 7 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*42 9 6	383 4 9	—	—
11	- - -	- - -	188 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	195 0 0	—	—
12	24 0 0	- - -	185 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	212 12 1	—	—
13	13 13 0	- - -	394 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	408 8 6	- - -	84 2 8
14	18 13 0	7 7 4	294 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	327 8 4	- - -	8 1 8
15	- - -	2 8 0	162 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 12 0	55 15 1	- - -	241 11 9	1,574 1 10	—
16	28 15 0	5 17 7	149 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 7 2	39 15 10	- - -	235 12 6	1,125 11 2	21 18 4
	488 14 0	212 10 1	6,061 13 2	13 6 0	5,161 8 9	221 11 8	557 19 0	987 10 5	82 18 5	13,890 8 9	30,879 3 5	402 16 8
17	13 5 0	- - -	245 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	258 19 6	—	—
18	- - -	1 0 0	60 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 11	12 19 1	- - -	77 15 1	366 12 7	—
19	3 0 0	2 4 6	95 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 10	11 7 7	- - -	115 16 4	321 11 0	—
20	14 0 0	4 15 4	348 19 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	367 14 5	—	—
21	10 0 0	1 0 0	75 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 8	13 6 3	- - -	103 12 2	176 14 2	—
22	10 0 0	3 2 6	143 7 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 0 0	33 1 6	- - -	210 11 5	924 0 0	82 6 7
23	22 17 0	6 4 3	228 16 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 16 4	75 1 10	- - -	353 15 9	2,124 14 3	—
24	13 0 0	4 1 3	149 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	166 13 9	—	—
25	27 1 9	2 3 0	357 12 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	386 16 10	- - -	95 19 9
26	1 9 10	- - -	115 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 6 5	—	—
27	- - -	1 14 0	129 17 0	- - -	8 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	140 1 0	—	—
	114 13 7	26 4 4	1,950 13 3	- - -	8 10 0	- - -	52 13 9	145 16 3	- - -	2,317 2 8	3,913 12 0	178 6 4
28	135 0 0	21 9 4	815 2 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 5 6	72 8 6	- - -	1,111 5 9	2,018 13 8	—
29	251 8 6	124 18 7	813 5 1	162 1 0	- - -	- - -	61 19 1	240 13 8	- - -	1,725 17 9	6,814 13 2	—
30	278 8 0	75 9 3	- - -	44 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	397 18 4	- - -	16 6 3
31	112 7 0	14 12 0	873 19 2	- - -	294 10 0	- - -	21 17 1	32 10 5	- - -	1,349 16 9	1,205 4 10	—
32	153 5 6	75 2 0	2,115 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	117 0 4	264 12 2	1 16 6	2,726 16 6	7,624 16 10	—
33	37 0 0	15 10 4	617 0 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 19 9	121 14 3	- - -	839 2 6	3,452 12 6	60 10 0
34	23 15 0	10 15 6	92 5 6	- - -	35 13 6	- - -	12 19 6	39 4 1	- - -	214 13 1	1,107 2 11	—
35	42 17 3	12 12 8	491 11 2	- - -	13 8 7	- - -	100 18 10	168 13 10	- - -	830 2 4	4,744 2 4	—
36	175 0 0	997 4 4	3,146 18 1	- - -	248 17 8	- - -	393 14 11	396 4 0	- - -	5,357 19 0	10,869 19 9	—
37	17 10 0	8 18 2	279 14 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 7	12 18 9	- - -	323 2 5	365 13 1	—
38	20 0 0	17 5 6	469 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 0 0	10 4 0	- - -	534 7 0	323 0 0	—
39	35 0 0	3 12 6	414 16 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	453 8 8	—	—
40	20 0 0	11 16 0	313 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 14 0	68 16 10	- - -	468 3 2	1,922 2 0	—
41	25 0 0	6 16 0	460 9 0	- - -	303 14 4	2 18 0	28 6 7	15 17 1	- - -	843 1 0	715 2 5	70 16 1
42	10 0 0	6 18 5	357 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 6 8	36 7 8	- - -	440 14 8	1,013 16 8	—
43	180 0 0	78 1 1	1,278 8 3	18 5 0	181 18 2	12 12 11	61 0 2	226 11 8	5 4 8	2,042 1 11	6,412 16 5	300 0 0
44	10 0 0	3 4 9	171 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 0 0	45 16 3	- - -	286 1 5	1,288 0 0	—
45	20 0 0	12 4 6	333 11 1	- - -	- - -	6 3 0	54 12 8	36 16 2	1 16 4	459 7 0	996 19 10	—
46	15 11 6	6 10 5	88 5 11	- - -	20 2 0	- - -	65 19 3	53 3 2	- - -	249 12 3	1,200 3 11	—
47	31 14 0	49 0 5	462 16 7	- - -	181 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	730 14 10	—	—
48	224 18 7	135 13 7	2,287 8 6	- - -	49 12 6	53 8 6	202 13 3	437 7 5	- - -	3,391 2 4	12,563 10 7	410 0 11
49	30 10 0	- - -	350 9 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 1	86 15 2	- - -	697 15 1	2,412 5 9	—
50	10 0 0	3 16 7	82 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 11 0	68 1 6	- - -	187 5 11	1,285 9 7	8 0 0

* Proportion of grant paid over to former school managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
KENT—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Frindsbury (E.M.)	192 19 0	400 0 0	6·	112 3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	710 2 3	4 18 6	1
Graveney (U.D.)	47 5 0	163 13 8	7·	26 1 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 10	238 9 1	- - -	2
Guston	- - -	- - -	-	16 11 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 17 1	45 8 4	- - -	3
Hackington (or St. Stephen's) (E.M.)	79 0 0	110 0 0	5·5	36 2 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	225 2 10	5 11 0	4
Hadlow	247 4 0	375 0 0	5·	158 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	780 12 3	- - -	5
Halling	136 2 8	220 0 0	4·	90 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 6	448 5 6	- - -	6
Headcorn	185 10 4	300 0 0	6·	111 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	596 16 7	- - -	7
Herne	218 3 0	480 0 0	5·	181 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	879 8 3	39 6 0	8
Hollingbourn	84 8 0	200 0 0	7·	67 3 9	6 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 15 3	359 7 0	- - -	9
Hoo, St. Werburgh	97 5 0	350 0 0	11·5	81 0 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	528 5 9	- - -	10
Ightham	95 13 6	240 0 0	9·	55 0 6	6 0 0	- - -	406 10 0	- - -	803 4 0	4 19 10	11
Lenham	125 18 0	200 0 0	4·5	103 3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 9 2	443 10 5	- - -	12
Linstead	139 3 0	191 11 4	7·	77 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	7	408 3 5	- - -	13
Lower Halstow	91 19 0	110 0 0	4·6	50 18 6	- - -	- - -	242 0 0	- - -	494 17 6	- - -	14
Lydd	100 18 7	309 7 8	5·75	57 17 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6	468 7 6	- - -	15
Mereworth (U.D.)*	83 19 0	50 0 0	1·4	67 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	201 2 9	4 19 10	16
Mersham	77 14 0	130 0 0	5·	52 10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 2 6	265 6 11	- - -	17
Milton next Sittingbourne	267 15 0	266 4 3	3·	186 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	720 11 10	4 7 0	18
Minster in Sheppey	610 17 8	1,270 0 0	5·	350 2 11	- - -	- - -	374 4 3	117 17 1	2,723 1 11	- - -	19
Mottingham	68 2 0	200 0 0	8·	40 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 16 2	310 3 2	3 8 6	20
Offham*	36 11 0	162 0 0	18·9	34 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	233 6 4	- - -	21
Orlestone (U.D.)	172 7 5	178 3 0	4·	102 5 7	- - -	- - -	1,100 0 0	- - -	1,552 16 0	6 2 6	23
Orpington	- - -	292 0 0	4·	1 8 2	- - -	- - -	2,568 0 0	- - -	2,861 8 2	- - -	23
Pembury	192 0 0	300 0 0	8·5	108 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 3 9	610 9 6	- - -	24
Preston (U.D.)	- - -	312 8 3	4·	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,138 0 0	- - -	3,450 8 8	- - -	25
Queenborough	115 8 4	243 1 0	12·	70 19 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	429 9 2	- - -	26
Ripple (U.D.)	32 11 0	66 0 0	4·	18 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	117 4 4	- - -	27
River	48 16 0	180 0 0	8·5	30 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	259 7 9	- - -	28
Sellinge	55 7 0	250 0 0	9·5	44 13 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 6	350 13 9	- - -	29
Sevenoaks	85 12 0	325 0 0	1·25	25 3 6	- - -	- - -	60 0 0	- - -	495 15 6	- - -	30
Smarden	108 8 0	85 0 0	2·	59 17 3	55 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	308 14 0	4 15 0	31
Smeeth	44 4 8	80 0 0	6·	41 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	165 18 6	- - -	32
Stalisfield	32 4 0	130 0 0	13·	25 10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 18 3	191 12 4	- - -	33
Staplehurst	216 13 9	275 0 0	4·8	111 17 3	20 15 0	- - -	- - -	16 12 6	640 18 6	- - -	34
Stoke (U.D.)	98 19 0	187 0 0	6·	68 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	354 7 9	- - -	35
Waltham	44 9 0	50 0 0	3·5	24 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 17 4	- - -	36
Whitstable (U.D.)	282 18 8	720 0 0	7·75	103 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 14 4	1,116 3 3	- - -	37
Willesborough	196 13 0	†336 4 0	7·	110 19 7	- - -	- - -	1,206 0 0	4 13 2	1,854 9 9	- - -	38
Wilmington	135 3 0	390 0 0	13·	80 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	605 11 11	- - -	39
Worth	41 8 0	129 3 7	4·5	12 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	182 18 8	- - -	40
Wye (U.D.)	54 12 8	247 7 11	4·5	44 17 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	346 17 9	- - -	41
Total	11,325 13 2	26,252 12 6	—	6,464 6 3	119 16 4	- - -	9,819 14 3	351 13 4	54,333 15 10	199 7 11	
LANCASHIRE.											
Ashton-under-Lyne	- - -	550 0 0	1·1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	550 0 0	- - -	42
Barrow-in-Furness	2,798 14 5	6,000 0 0	8·	2,573 3 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 7 10	11,405 5 10	147 9 3	43
Blackburn	276 9 10	2,200 0 0	1·8	384 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,860 11 0	- - -	44
Bolton	2,623 4 1	5,000 0 0	3·1	3,585 12 6	- - -	- - -	7,543 0 0	22 12 4 1,450 0 0‡	20,224 8 11	- - -	45
Bootle-cum-Linacre	- - -	750 0 0	1·4	- - -	- - -	8 15 6	- - -	- - -	758 15 6	- - -	46
Burnley	- - -	750 0 0	1·3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 7	758 15 7	- - -	47
Liverpool	12,960 16 3	30,907 4 4	2·2	10,362 6 4	- - -	3,108 2 10	20,071 0 0	620 17 2	78,030 6 11	- - -	48
Manchester	14,969 15 1	21,250 0 0	2·25	13,050 10 11	- - -	- - -	39,845 0 0	157 17 8	89,273 3 8	- - -	49
Oldham	1,374 14 4	5,000 0 0	2·4	1,023 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	7,418 5 0	- - -	50
Rochdale	1,381 2 9	2,700 0 0	2·7	1,137 7 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 19 7	5,279 10 3	- - -	51

* Unaudited account. † Includes amounts received from contributory districts. ‡ Donation.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. Salaries of Officers of the Board.	1. Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Capital Charges. Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	4. Capital Charges. Furnishing School Buildings.	5. Loans. Repayment of Principal of Loans.	5. Loans. Interest on Loans.	5. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1882. For Loans.	Liabilities on 29th September 1882. Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	45 0 0	14 7 5	492 6 5	- -	- -	- -	79 18 8	119 11 10	- -	756 2 10	3,356 19 7	—
2	28 14 0	4 18 3	160 10 4	- -	- -	- -	12 1 3	42 10 0	- -	248 13 10	1,202 4 8	—
3	5 0 0	1 0 2	41 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 10 0	- -	52 1 0	90 0 0	—
4	- -	2 15 4	27 17 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	236 4 2	—	—
5	40 0 0	22 1 5	562 17 3	- -	110 2 6	- -	- -	- -	*32 17 6	767 18 8	—	—
6	25 0 0	11 19 4	286 9 10	- -	- -	- -	40 0 0	62 6 0	- -	425 15 2	1,740 0 0	6 5 0
7	25 0 0	5 1 3	448 17 5	- -	- -	- -	29 2 8	89 13 4	- -	597 14 8	2,540 0 1	—
8	30 0 0	5 13 0	729 12 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	804 11 5	- - -	19 13 5
9	30 0 0	2 0 0	178 5 6	- -	- -	- -	47 0 0	76 1 1	- -	333 6 7	2,126 0 0	—
10	35 0 0	11 16 1	299 11 5	- -	- -	- -	20 11 1	73 4 5	- -	440 3 0	2,071 7 3	—
11	39 3 1	30 6 0	351 5 5	- -	100 0 0	- -	14 14 10	10 15 10	- -	551 5 0	710 12 0	—
12	23 0 0	6 19 8	437 18 7	- -	- -	- -	11 8 2	24 7 4	- -	503 13 9	684 16 10	—
13	37 4 0	8 2 10	262 10 2	- -	- -	7 9 0	17 14 0	66 10 0	- -	399 10 0	1,886 13 9	—
14	27 0 0	4 16 0	174 11 7	- -	82 13 0	- -	7 14 6	28 7 7	- -	325 2 8	1,045 1 0	—
15	28 4 0	18 16 11	343 6 0	- -	- -	2 13 4	- -	- -	- -	393 0 3	—	—
16	25 0 0	5 1 3	191 9 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	226 10 5	- - -	14 5 8
17	28 11 0	4 15 3	182 11 7	- -	- -	- -	10 11 3	40 11 9	- -	267 0 10	1,149 0 8	—
18	50 0 0	27 7 1	703 14 5	- -	58 14 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	844 3 2	—	—
19	154 12 0	86 0 9	1,482 8 2	- -	90 4 0	- -	91 13 5	351 13 6	- -	2,256 11 10	10,330 9 10	282 12 0
20	22 7 7	8 2 7	235 2 10	- -	15 19 9	- -	18 10 10	70 19 5	- -	379 11 6	2,009 5 8	68 11 11
21	24 5 0	4 8 0	151 19 4	- -	- -	- -	14 13 1	51 16 0	- -	247 1 5	1,465 7 11	5 16 3
22	33 1 0	5 0 7	379 9 11	- -	761 11 1	- -	12 1 8	41 4 0	- -	1,238 10 9	2,264 19 11	362 0 0
23	61 15 10	42 3 9	94 15 2	- -	2,728 4 10	- -	32 2 0	56 16 7	- -	3,015 18 2	2,535 18 0	103 7 8
24	27 0 0	3 9 6	414 11 9	- -	- -	- -	53 8 3	88 9 0	- -	586 18 6	2,483 15 1	—
25	49 9 7	110 4 5	16 12 0	- -	2,750 0 0	2 7 9	85 18 1	115 1 11	- -	3,129 13 9	5,152 1 11	—
26	20 0 0	8 4 0	323 4 6	- -	- -	- -	16 1 7	50 12 5	- -	418 2 6	1,437 9 2	20 10 5
27	15 0 0	3 13 1	96 10 7	- -	10 10 0	- -	10 0 0	16 10 9	- -	152 4 5	465 0 0	23 0 7
28	10 0 0	3 15 5	189 12 6	- -	- -	- -	22 17 8	35 4 8	- -	261 10 3	983 16 4	—
29	22 18 4	4 15 4	266 19 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	294 13 7	- - -	10 19 0
30	116 0 0	20 16 1	136 2 2	- -	56 18 3	- -	24 17 7	61 7 2	- -	416 1 3	1,791 0 3	—
31	25 0 0	4 0 10	250 14 11	- -	- -	- -	5 1 0	16 19 9	- -	306 11 6	480 6 0	—
32	- -	- -	174 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	174 2 8	—	—
33	17 0 0	3 10 2	100 3 0	- -	- -	- -	10 0 10	36 16 11	- -	167 10 11	1,042 13 6	—
34	31 10 0	10 4 9	506 10 5	- -	- -	- -	60 0 0	86 12 6	- -	694 17 8	2,430 0 0	—
35	32 0 0	15 0 5	214 2 9	- -	- -	- -	15 14 6	56 10 7	- -	333 8 3	1,600 1 10	—
36	- -	2 8 6	102 11 5	- -	- -	- -	15 1 3	23 3 10	- -	143 5 0	647 11 2	—
37	55 0 0	22 3 9	672 16 1	- -	116 8 0	17 4 2	87 4 7	253 3 10	- -	1,224 0 5	6,639 17 7	—
38	31 1 0	7 6 7	491 6 7	- -	1,179 15 6	27 12 3	24 15 4	83 12 7	- -	1,845 2 10	3,570 13 6	—
39	50 0 0	11 9 5	417 5 3	- -	30 19 3	- -	40 15 7	12 18 1	- -	563 7 7	359 3 0	—
40	- -	- -	125 14 5	- -	- -	- -	6 1 10	20 9 4	- -	152 5 7	578 13 5	20 0 0
41	31 1 0	8 12 2	228 14 7	- -	- -	- -	19 2 7	46 0 4	- -	333 16 8	1,267 0 7	—
	3,210 2 9	2,265 6 0	29,661 17 0	224 7 1	9,421 6 7	126 12 2	2,348 17 4	4,649 9 11	41 15 0	52,149 0 9	136,108 12 11	1,802 15 2
42	324 5 0	148 19 11	- - -	10 6 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	483 10 11	—	—
43	660 6 6	317 12 11	6,364 12 11	159 15 5	1,469 11 10	73 17 2	913 16 8	1,325 10 3	9 5 0	11,441 17 11	37,032 10 0	—
44	567 1 8	289 15 5	1,032 0 9	347 8 1	134 9 9	174 9 7	- -	252 8 6	128 18 0†	2,926 11 9	6,445 0 0	—
45	1,305 6 1	696 4 11	9,867 7 4	477 16 10	9,328 13 5	726 8 4	162 4 11	603 16 2	- -	23,167 18 0	23,634 8 1	2,429 1 11
46	311 8 4	110 18 4	- - -	137 7 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	559 14 6	—	—
47	410 2 6	98 5 6	- - -	67 18 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 0 0	581 6 0	—	—
48	8,527 16 8	3,022 12 1	31,412 8 11	10,553 13 4	19,160 9 3	454 10 0	2,552 8 8	6,658 10 3	10 9 11	82,352 19 1	204,947 19 0	3,255 15 6
49	4,510 19 6	2,168 8 10	37,547 2 9	2,640 10 9	20,395 17 5	1,302 9 9†	2,989 5 8	5,041 18 9	- -	76,560 13 5	169,627 5 11	—
50	756 13 0	173 19 2	3,267 5 2	178 12 6	3,541 0 11	114 15 5	504 7 0	701 8 8	- -	9,238 1 5	19,512 7 0	322 4 6
51	713 16 2	275 15 7	3,706 13 8	42 16 11	3,237 6 9	187 5 8	289 17 5	458 8 0	48 19 3	8,960 19 5	12,701 5 6	51 11 9

* Proportion of grant paid over to former school managers. † Sinking fund.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*											
Salford	1,450 7 3	6,900 0 0	2·2	1,777 16 7	- - -	- - -	4,994 0 0	53 11 0	15,175 14 10	- - -	1
Wigan	- - -	550 0 0	1·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	550 0 0	- - -	2
Barrowford (U.D.)	290 12 4	62 10 0	1·3	303 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 8 3	660 5 9	11 7 6	3
Bradford	950 16 8	1,975 0 0	12·	725 16 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	3,656 12 11	- - -	4
Burton Wood	64 19 7	140 0 0	1·5	71 19 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	276 18 10	3 15 0	5
Crumpsall	- - -	200 0 0	1·4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 8	200 17 8	- - -	6
Dalton - in - Furness	614 1 2	1,200 0 0	2·5	536 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 7 10	2,374 1 8	111 2 3	7
Edgeworth (U.D.)	64 7 0	45 9 4	1·	42 10 8	28 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	180 8 3	- - -	8
Egton - with - Newland	- - -	10 0 0	·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 3	10 1 3	- - -	9
Forton (U.D.)	95 0 4	107 4 0	4·	71 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 0	275 0 0	5 5 0	10
Hambleton	64 16 9	104 3 5	8·75	57 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 19 3	228 5 7	- - -	11
Kirkby Ireleth (U.D.)	15 19 0	90 0 0	1·5	23 7 4	1 16 1	- - -	- - -	2 11	131 5 4	- - -	12
Newchurch-in-Rossendale	306 8 4	737 6 0	2·	282 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 17 5	1,331 11 2	7 17 6	13
Pleasington	25 11 0	80 0 0	4·	16 19 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 3	123 11 4	6 7 6	14
Poulton	357 11 10	620 0 0	5·75	189 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 4 6	1,168 3 1	- - -	15
Prescot	195 0 0	390 0 0	8·25	205 0 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	790 0 10	5 10 6	16
Royton	- - -	200 0 0	1·4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	- - -	17
Shevington	226 3 6	180 0 0	7·5	154 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	560 15 9	- - -	18
Skelmersdale	300 9 9	450 0 0	3·25	219 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	974 2 8	- - -	19
Southworth with Croft	84 5 0	40 0 0	2·	49 0 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 2 0	184 7 10	6 14 11	20
Thornton-with-Fleetwood	730 2 1	300 0 0	2·75	499 17 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 7 2	1,551 6 3	- - -	21
Tottington Higher End	- - -	20 0 0	·2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	—	22
Ulnes Walton	31 12 0	56 18 7	2·5	29 0 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 6	118 1 6	- - -	23
Ulverstone (U.D.)	246 3 8	700 0 0	3·75	172 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,118 12 10	- - -	24
Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth (E.M.)	59 11 0	200 0 0	1·4	47 17 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 5	308 10 4	- - -	25
Westhoughton (U.D.)	- - -	130 0 0	·7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	130 0 0	- - -	26
Widnes	1,512 14 8	2,250 0 0	5·1	1,202 9 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 17 2	4,993 1 1	- - -	27
Total	44,071 9 8	92,845 15 8	—	38,796 9 8	29 17 4	3,116 18 4	72,453 0 0	2,537 8 9	253,850 19 5	305 9 5	
LEICESTER.											
Leicester	7,692 11 9	15,500 0 0	9·5	4,726 6 10	- - -	2,138 10 0	10,111 0 0	95 14 8	40,264 3 3	- - -	28
Anstey	238 7 0	300 0 0	19·25	122 8 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0	667 15 6	- - -	29
Ashby Folville (U.D.)	- - -	112 10 0	7·5	13 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	145 16 8	- - -	30
Aylestone	174 10 8	675 0 0	14·5	131 16 11	- - -	- - -	330 0 0	5 0 0	1,316 7 7	- - -	31
Bagworth	78 16 0	144 0 0	7·	57 14 10	8 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	288 15 10	6 0 6	32
Barrow-on-Soar	112 5 0	250 0 0	5·	75 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	438 4 2	- - -	33
Belgrave	376 9 11	900 0 0	4·5	278 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 12 3	1,619 16 7	- - -	34
Buckminster (U.D.)	29 5 11	149 9 6	3·	27 8 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	206 3 10	- - -	35
Burton-on-the-Wolds (U.D.)	- - -	135 10 4	3·5	36 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 13 7	173 14 6	- - -	36
Coston (U.D.)	33 17 0	53 14 11	4·	16 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 6 9	105 15 4	- - -	37
Desford	122 10 0	145 0 0	6·	80 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	348 7 1	- - -	38
Dunton Bassett	39 2 0	60 0 0	5·	24 2 4	18 16 0	- - -	- - -	13 0	142 13 4	- - -	39
Easton Magna (U.D.)	85 10 0	150 0 0	5·25	43 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 11	279 1 0	2 2 0	40
Foxton	27 14 0	125 0 0	8·	20 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 0	174 6 7	- - -	41
Gaddesby	50 19 0	50 0 0	5·	21 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	122 6 10	- - -	42
Great Dalby	46 5 0	100 0 0	7·25	38 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	186 4 0	- - -	43
Hinckley	430 16 0	720 0 0	9·	185 17 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,336 13 0	- - -	44
Humberstone	118 2 2	250 0 0	8·5	160 12 5	- - -	- - -	1,000 0 0	- - -	1,528 14 7	6 4 0	45

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	309 4 10	616 0 10	4,964 17 9	1,846 9 3	3,084 0 4	- -	372 18 11	356 1 9	- -	13,049 13 9	12,737 1 1	600 15 4
2	385 4 0	151 17 10	7 3 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	544 5 8	- - -	58 1 4
3	30 0 0	11 2 1	610 0 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	662 10 6	- - -	2 0 0
4	160 0 0	182 13 2	2,420 18 9	- -	- -	- -	334 13 4	559 6 0	- -	3,657 11 3	15,729 0 0	1,516 11 2
5	36 0 0	2 0 0	193 16 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	235 11 10	—	—
6	117 10 0	- -	28 9 0	19 10 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	165 9 9	—	—
7	108 0 0	59 13 11	1,417 2 7	42 0 0	- -	- -	269 11 7	372 16 4	- -	2,380 6 8	10,382 5 11	—
8	26 0 0	4 8 4	141 8 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	171 17 2	—	—
9	9 0 0	7 9 6	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 9 6	—	—
10	20 0 0	6 13 5	217 3 3	- -	- -	- -	36 13 4	52 4 0	- -	337 19 0	1,430 0 0	12 3 9
11	15 0 0	5 4 10	109 4 6	- -	57 14 1	- -	27 9 0	45 17 2	- -	260 9 7	1,289 13 0	—
12	10 0 0	- -	92 1 4	- -	- -	- -	8 7 4	13 13 7	- -	124 2 3	384 10 8	—
13	135 4 0	57 17 3	818 9 0	- -	104 14 0	- -	130 15 8	217 14 1	- -	1,472 11 6	6,122 0 10	10 0 0
14	17 0 0	2 14 0	78 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	104 4 0	684 5 0	—
15	56 5 0	15 14 6	678 11 10	- -	- -	- -	154 12 2	195 13 3	- -	1,100 16 9	5,474 8 4	—
16	91 9 2	8 2 8	603 8 11	5 5 3	- -	- -	37 6 9	137 1 11	- -	888 5 2	3,879 13 6	—
17	101 0 0	42 14 8	- - -	16 16 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	160 11 4	—	—
18	20 5 0	11 8 11	441 19 2	- -	- -	- -	49 10 8	66 16 3	- -	590 0 0	1,863 17 4	39 3 6
19	73 2 8	- -	645 18 11	- -	465 0 0	- -	82 8 8	137 19 4	23 7 10	1,427 17 5	3,874 5 5	169 9 3
20	5 18 6	4 2 6	153 9 8	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	1 2 0	- -	181 7 7	70 0 0	—
21	75 15 0	36 6 2	1,154 5 2	- -	998 15 6	106 13 3	131 15 4	268 4 8	- -	2,771 15 1	6,212 8 7	150 5 6
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	10 0 0	2 7 4	98 15 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	111 2 7	—	—
24	128 0 0	24 11 11	499 11 3	43 14 11	- -	- -	29 17 9	109 18 6	- -	835 14 4	3,110 17 1	—
25	45 0 0	5 0 9	219 6 2	- -	- -	- -	30 8 0	50 13 2	- -	350 8 1	1,439 12 0	—
26	81 13 5	18 5 3	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	99 18 8	- - -	8 6 1
27	587 5 0	135 6 1	3,249 1 4	80 4 10	- -	- -	270 19 10	1,039 13 9	- -	5,366 16 0	29,478 18 6	616 17 11
	22,241 12 0	8,708 8 7	112,040 18 3	16,674 12 6	61,941 13 3	3,140 8 9	9,389 8 8	18,666 16 4	226 0 0	253,335 7 9	578,063 12 9	9,242 7 6
28	1,738 17 0	400 3 6	17,816 2 11	4,865 9 8	*2,785 3 4 6,539 11 11	280 10 9	2,265 13 6	3,609 10 5	23 2 9	40,324 5 9	108,595 16 10	575 18 10
29	24 13 3	4 3 10	454 10 0	- -	- -	- -	21 12 3	71 8 1	- -	576 7 5	2,018 8 10	—
30	15 0 0	8 15 10	137 12 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	161 7 11	- - -	20 19 6
31	35 11 6	20 12 7	535 15 8	- -	574 19 5	295 7 11	154 2 6	240 12 0	- -	1,857 1 7	6,100 17 6	—
32	12 0 0	3 2 9	154 0 9	- -	65 8 2	- -	38 14 6	35 1 3	- -	314 7 11	1,012 13 9	—
33	42 12 11	3 11 5	272 10 0	- -	- -	- -	31 16 10	53 4 3	- -	403 15 5	1,496 9 6	2 5
34	95 0 0	48 1 1	916 17 10	22 4 8	250 0 0	- -	55 14 0	215 10 2	- -	1,603 7 9	6,115 8 11	185 9 8
35	11 11 0	- -	121 1 2	- -	- -	- -	29 4 9	21 8 11	4 13 5	187 19 3	586 7 4	—
36	12 10 0	3 14 3	154 6 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	170 10 7	- - -	1 4 2
37	4 0 0	2 1 5	65 10 7	- -	- -	- -	5 1 7	18 14 2	- -	95 7 9	529 8 2	17 17 6
38	20 0 0	3 11 10	224 12 9	- -	- -	- -	53 6 0	83 18 11	- -	385 9 6	2,345 3 0	—
39	1 0 0	1 7 0	76 17 3	- -	- -	- -	3 18 3	13 2 9	- -	96 5 3	371 1 9	2 3 1
40	25 0 0	3 14 2	180 11 1	- -	- -	- -	18 6 1	66 18 3	- -	296 12 2	1,893 10 1	—
41	15 0 0	2 13 6	118 18 0	- -	- -	- -	18 12 8	23 15 7	- -	178 19 9	660 15 6	—
42	10 0 0	1 0 0	128 2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	139 2 1	- - -	42 13 11
43	10 0 0	2 0 0	127 14 10	- -	- -	- -	10 1 0	36 16 9	- -	186 12 7	1,042 8 6	—
44	82 2 0	9 19 7	819 3 7	- -	655 15 0	- -	53 4 1	213 4 1	- -	1,833 8 4	6,492 0 7	358 17 8
45	44 11 8	18 13 0	669 2 5	3 7 10	252 5 9	- -	125 0 0	192 15 0	- -	1,291 19 8	4,825 0 0	424 10 0

* For Industrial School.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
LEICESTER—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Lockington (U.D.)	56 6 0	181 2 0	6·	40 11 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	278 9 10	5 5 0	1
Loughborough	549 8 3	600 0 0	3·	275 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	1,430 17 3	- - -	2
Nailstone	51 16 0	45 13 0	2·5	25 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	123 4 9	5 3 0	3
Oadby	204 2 0	230 0 0	8·5	99 17 3	33 3 8	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	570 5 5	- - -	4
Odstone (U.D.)	42 8 0	14 0 0	1·	44 14 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 2 10	- - -	5
Peckleton	33 19 0	80 0 0	5·25	12 0 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	125 19 8	- - -	6
Ratby	129 5 0	200 0 0	7·	72 0 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0	402 3 1	- - -	7
Seagrave	45 13 0	126 0 0	10·	30 7 3	7 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	203 6 5	- - -	8
Somerby	70 4 0	100 0 0	9·	48 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	218 15 6	- - -	9
Thornton	61 10 0	159 0 0	9·	47 2 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 6	268 5 4	5 14 0	10
Thorpacre (U.D.)	28 5 0	74 13 5	2·5	32 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 16 9	- - -	11
Upper Broughton (U.D.)	79 2 0	150 11 4	6·	44 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	274 1 7	- - -	12
Walton-on-the-Wolds	34 13 0	15 0 0	1·5	11 13 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 6 0	3 10 6	13
Wigston Magna	302 7 0	620 0 0	7·75	171 10 10	- - -	- - -	386 0 0	2 12 6	1,482 10 4	- - -	14
Total	11,345 19 8	22,410 4 6	—	7,019 13 9	67 10 10	2,138 10 0	11,827 0 0	212 5 8	55,021 4 5	33 19 0	
LINCOLN.											
Great Grimsby	1,200 11 2	1,800 0 0	3·4	1,091 18 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 9 3	4,098 19 1	- - -	15
Althorpe (UD)	65 8 5	145 10 11	5·	80 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 4	292 0 0	- - -	16
Ashby	96 1 1	75 0 0	3·	93 18 10	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	4 10 0	369 9 11	- - -	17
Baumber	42 9 0	77 10 0	5·	23 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	142 19 0	- - -	18
Belchford	45 4 0	55 0 0	4·	30 11 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	130 15 2	- - -	19
Billingborough	110 1 0	316 0 0	13·5	64 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	490 7 6	- - -	20
Billinghay (U.D.)	77 16 7	161 10 0	3·	84 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 0 0	344 10 4	- - -	21
Bilsby (U.D.)	62 15 0	103 7 0	4·5	31 18 0	3 9 5	- - -	- - -	3 1 0	204 10 5	- - -	22
Bitchfield (U.D.)	58 2 0	150 4 0	4·	41 15 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	250 1 11	- - -	23
Bottesford (U.D.)	60 13 2	62 10 0	4·	30 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	154 2 7	3 11 10	24
Bourn	224 7 0	650 0 0	6·75	115 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	992 14 10	- - -	25
Bracebridge	207 12 0	625 0 0	20·5	181 8 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6	1,014 8 11	17 2 7	26
Caythorpe	112 5 0	110 9 5	3·	70 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	292 5 0	- - -	27
Clee with Weelsby	595 19 10	694 11 10	6·25	467 3 11	- - -	- - -	461 0 0	- - -	2,218 15 7	- - -	28
Corby	47 19 0	175 0 0	7·	17 9 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	240 8 8	6 11 6	29
Crowle	170 2 0	210 0 0	3·75	106 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	489 4 6	- - -	30
Croyland	247 3 6	630 0 0	6·25	138 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 0	1,017 10 8	- - -	31
Deeping, St. James	232 14 8	132 0 0	3·	135 15 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 9 11	- - -	32
Deeping, St. Nicholas	142 17 0	408 0 0	3·5	106 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	657 4 7	- - -	33
Eagle (U.D.)	62 12 0	45 18 2	2·5	40 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	149 5 3	- - -	34
EastButterwick	61 12 0	75 0 0	9·75	31 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 4	168 13 4	10 19 1	35
East Halton	74 18 0	71 3 0	4·	42 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	188 17 11	- - -	36
Epworth	114 5 6	200 0 0	5·	69 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	383 12 10	- - -	37
Firsby (U.D.)	- - -	144 10 0	5·	14 14 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	159 4 8	- - -	38
Fleet	118 19 8	240 0 0	3·	52 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	411 7 2	- - -	39
Glentham (U.D.)	48 7 0	144 2 3	6·	28 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	221 1 0	- - -	40
Gosberton	183 9 8	372 0 0	5·	145 17 9	- - -	- - -	192 15 2	1 0 0	895 2 7	- - -	41
Great Steeping	- - -	70 0 0	7·	17 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 5	88 10 1	- - -	42
Gunby St. Nicholas (U.D.)	15 4 0	55 5 11	4·	14 16 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	85 6 1	3 3 0	43
Habrough (U.D.)	87 1 0	120 0 0	2·75	69 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4	276 5 9	- - -	44
Hannah-cum-Hagnaby (U.D.)	25 8 0	36 4 6	4·	14 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 9 9	5 15 11	45
Helpringham	54 19 0	250 0 0	10·5	53 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	358 15 0	5 7 0	46
Hibaldstow	85 15 0	140 0 0	4·	49 11 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 7	278 15 9	- - -	47
Holbeach	266 19 0	610 0 0	3·75	107 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	984 13 6	- - -	48

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. Salaries of Officers of the Board.	1. Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Capital Charges. Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	4. Capital Charges. Furnishing School Buildings.	5. Loans. Repayment of Principal of Loans.	5. Loans. Interest on Loans.	6. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1882. For Loans.	Liabilities on 29th September 1882. Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	16 0 0	24 19 3	127 10 9	- -	- -	5 18 6	30 16 1	66 6 9	- -	276 16 4	1,818 7 6	—
2	124 12 0	20 7 9	1,227 4 11	17 15 11	- -	- -	85 16 4	149 9 4	- -	1,625 6 3	4,076 0 5	—
3	10 10 0	4 3 0	125 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	144 18 8	—	—
4	12 12 0	5 8 11	396 8 4	- -	- -	- -	38 7 2	58 7 10	- -	511 4 3	1,639 10 11	—
5	12 0 0	1 10 0	107 6 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 4 0	125 0 3	—	—
6	5 0 0	1 0 0	65 9 6	- -	- -	- -	7 0 9	27 1 3	- -	105 11 6	766 2 10	—
7	20 0 0	2 16 2	282 5 10	- -	- -	- -	17 10 10	55 7 5	- -	378 0 3	1,563 19 7	—
8	15 14 11	2 5 9	120 4 1	- -	- -	- -	10 9 3	40 2 9	- -	188 16 9	1,136 6 11	—
9	14 0 0	2 0 0	148 11 5	- -	- -	- -	13 3 10	50 14 11	- -	228 10 2	1,436 13 7	—
10	18 0 0	3 2 0	113 15 4	- -	50 0 0	- -	19 5 4	39 18 1	- -	249 14 9	924 9 4	—
11	13 16 1	2 9 3	66 2 0	- -	- -	- -	14 0 6	23 8 7	- -	119 16 5	65 18 6	—
12	25 10 0	2 19 9	160 6 7	- -	- -	- -	16 2 6	58 14 6	- -	263 13 4	1,661 16 7	—
13	9 5 0	15 6	57 12 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	71 3 8	—	—
14	44 13 4	20 1 9	708 2 10	15 14 8	1,059 11 6	174 12 8	100 16 5	213 10 9	- -	2,337 3 11	5,995 2 9	—
	2,541 2 8	631 4 10	26,679 12 5	4,924 12 9	12,212 15 1	756 9 10	3,237 17 8	5,679 2 9	32 0 2	56,728 17 2	165,169 19 2	1,629 16 9
15	311 17 6	77 16 8	2,555 13 10	- -	- -	- -	413 7 3	650 14 1	- -	4,009 9 4	17,125 15 5	2 2
16	23 0 0	6 10 6	214 17 7	- -	- -	- -	13 2 7	48 5 2	1 10 0	307 5 10	1,365 7 11	—
17	- -	10 6 9	195 8 2	- -	352 1 10	38 4 4	- -	- -	- -	596 1 1	600 0 0	18 15 2
18	13 17 4	2 6 9	85 13 0	- -	- -	- -	9 13 8	14 13 10	7 0	126 11 7	412 10 0	—
19	- -	2 19 6	122 19 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	125 18 7	—	—
20	10 10 0	9 7 1	310 9 5	- -	- -	- -	29 11 8	111 1 7	- -	470 19 9	3,144 1 3	—
21	16 0 0	9 4 10	252 18 10	- -	163 13 9	49 8 4	41 8 3	70 9 8	- -	603 3 8	1,858 11 9	—
22	2 13 4	2 11 0	136 16 10	- -	- -	- -	4 8 3	16 18 0	- -	163 7 5	478 7 11	—
23	12 2 0	3 9 8	168 17 2	- -	- -	- -	11 10 0	44 1 9	- -	240 0 7	1,248 1 4	—
24	2 5 0	14 3 6	127 4 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	147 4 9	—	—
25	58 0 0	5 15 3	729 11 10	- -	- -	- -	50 4 1	185 1 11	- -	1,028 13 1	5,250 14 0	—
26	31 6 0	6 2 4	473 15 6	- -	139 8 3	- -	53 19 8	110 13 10	- -	832 8 2	2,584 0 10	—
27	23 11 8	4 9 6	262 17 0	- -	- -	- -	9 8 8	33 3 10	- -	333 10 8	938 18 3	4 6 3
28	117 0 0	31 1 3	1,254 10 0	- -	473 3 8	7 4 0	61 17 2	178 12 9	- -	2,123 8 10	5,425 15 11	67 3 1
29	17 12 0	4 8 0	175 17 0	- -	- -	- -	11 15 8	45 15 3	- -	262 0 2	1,295 15 1	—
30	32 9 3	15 10 8	345 13 7	- -	- -	- -	46 5 8	68 8 8	- -	508 7 10	1,943 13 4	—
31	32 18 0	12 5 7	619 4 2	- -	- -	- -	29 3 1	111 16 11	- -	805 7 9	3,173 14 0	66 0 9
32	40 0 0	7 3 4	456 3 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	503 6 9	—	—
33	75 0 0	9 1 11	401 7 10	- -	- -	- -	72 8 10	113 8 9	- -	671 7 4	3,168 11 10	1 6 8
34	- -	2 10 0	124 17 5	- -	- -	- -	11 9 8	18 15 8	- -	157 12 9	528 1 4	—
35	2 10 0	14 17 3	138 16 2	- -	- -	- -	20 14 6	35 8 11	- -	223 5 11	818 6 6	—
36	10 0 0	2 11 0	127 11 5	- -	- -	- -	11 3 9	38 12 0	- -	189 18 2	1,091 15 2	—
37	30 0 0	3 7 9	258 0 1	- -	- -	- -	15 7 6	57 1 9	- -	363 17 1	1,615 13 2	—
38	12 15 0	6 7 1	111 2 2	- -	11 0 11	- -	15 0 0	23 11 0	- -	179 16 2	577 10 0	—
39	20 0 0	11 3 7	293 8 1	- -	- -	- -	16 4 11	59 10 7	1 2 0	401 9 2	1,682 12 8	—
40	4 4 0	6 2 0	94 1 7	- -	51 10 0	- -	8 13 8	33 18 10	- -	198 10 1	961 3 0	—
41	32 2 0	81 17 3	487 9 3	- -	- -	5 4 6	67 1 8	118 3 3	- -	791 17 11	3,278 8 6	96 11 9
42	12 0 0	2 0 0	84 18 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	98 18 10	—	—
43	3 17 10	- -	66 9 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	73 10 0	—	—
44	- -	3 16 0	214 18 3	- -	18 5 5	- -	26 16 0	42 3 4	- -	305 19 0	1,178 0 0	19 13 8
45	5 0 0	2 10 11	71 5 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	84 12 7	—	—
46	15 0 0	2 8 2	183 6 2	- -	- -	- -	17 0 3	61 16 11	- -	284 18 6	1,720 19 7	—
47	10 0 0	5 13 3	189 8 10	- -	- -	- -	26 7 10	39 9 7	- -	270 19 6	1,108 4 7	—
48	53 0 0	23 17 7	592 13 8	- -	104 18 0	- -	90 8 5	113 8 3	- -	978 5 11	3,186 10 4	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
LINCOLN—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Holton-le-Clay	16 9 7	25 0 0	2·9	14 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 2 2	- -	1
Ingham	78 2 1	152 8 2	11·75	69 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 5 0	- -	2
Ingoldmells (U.D.)	28 5 0	64 0 0	2·5	21 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 4 9	114 14 1	- -	3
Ingoldsby (U.D.)	37 4 0	115 5 0	3·75	23 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	175 13 10	- -	4
Keelby	97 13 8	137 11 6	10·	51 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	286 17 5	4 14 6	5
Kirkby-cum-Osgodby (U.D.)	29 13 0	40 0 0	2·	13 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	83 3 2	- -	6
Kirton	185 4 0	474 16 7	5·	141 3 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	801 4 2	- -	7
Kirton-in-Lindsey	217 16 0	285 0 0	6·25	140 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	643 14 9	17 7 7	8
Leake	157 2 0	420 0 0	8·	114 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0	691 12 11	6 18 0	9
Little Bytham (U.D.)	26 1 4	178 0 0	4·25	10 11 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	214 12 6	- -	10
Long Sutton	517 9 4	450 0 0	4·5	179 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 6	1,147 14 4	- -	11
Luddington	69 12 0	138 0 0	9·	50 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	258 4 11	7 9 6	12
Marton	38 8 0	80 0 0	6·25	30 6 0	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	- -	248 14 0	- -	13
Messingham	78 15 0	60 0 0	2·	48 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	187 6 6	- -	14
Middle Rasen	63 19 2	160 0 0	6·	28 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	252 14 8	- -	15
Minting (U.D.)	38 6 0	115 6 0	6·	33 7 11	- - -	8 8 0	- - -	- - -	195 7 11	6 11 6	16
Moulton	107 11 3	318 0 0	4·	90 12 0	1 9 7	- -	950 0 0	- -	1,467 12 10	52 15 10	17
Nettleton	50 0 8	60 0 0	3·1	26 13 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	136 13 8	- -	18
Normanby (U.D.)	80 14 0	120 0 0	6·	80 9 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	281 3 5	- -	19
North-East Holland Fen (U.D.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
North Killingholme (U.D.)	82 14 0	160 0 0	5·5	61 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 6	304 9 11	- -	21
North Kyme	80 2 0	75 0 0	3·5	37 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	193 1 0	5 7 0	22
North Scarle	58 5 5	85 0 0	7·75	40 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	183 19 0	4 6 6	23
Orby	19 16 0	75 0 0	6·	14 15 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	109 11 10	- -	24
Pickworth (U.D.)	23 9 0	118 17 6	7·	20 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	162 12 3	- -	25
Quadring	18 7 0	85 0 0	3·	16 10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	119 17 5	- -	26
Riby	30 7 0	50 0 0	3·	20 16 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 4 9	106 8 0	- -	27
Rothwell	25 15 0	- - -	- - -	11 10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 5 5	- -	28
Ruskington	55 4 0	105 0 0	4·75	28 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	188 12 6	5 15 6	29
Scotton	27 15 0	50 0 0	3·5	24 0 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 15 4	5 5 0	30
Scredington	23 1 11	72 0 0	6·5	19 18 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10	114 4 10	5 5 6	31
South-West Holland Fen (U.D.)	- - -	150 0 0	2·	8 6 2	- - -	- - -	1,300 0 0	- -	1,458 6 2	- -	32
South Witham	99 17 0	175 5 0	5·	48 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	323 16 9	- -	33
Spalding	301 7 0	255 0 0	1·5	135 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	697 18 1	- -	34
Stickford	33 0 0	60 0 0	4·	24 7 5	6 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	123 7 5	- -	35
Stow by Gainsboro' (U.D.)	91 17 0	222 17 5	6·5	79 19 9	1 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	396 4 2	5 15 0	36
Surfleet	72 6 11	300 0 0	9·5	69 14 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	442 1 7	- -	37
Sutton, St. Nicholas (or Lutton)	27 15 0	110 0 0	3·5	20 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	158 4 4	3 3 0	38
Swineshead	- - -	80 0 0	2·	3 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 0	83 9 5	- -	39
Thorpe, St. Peter	37 2 0	60 0 0	5·	18 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 11 0	- -	40
Tetford	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 11	13 11	- -	41
Tetney	78 13 1	101 0 0	3·4	33 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 4 4	214 19 7	6 15 9	42
Thurlby by Bourn	84 7 0	190 0 0	6·5	56 4 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	330 11 7	6 3 0	43
Wadingham	80 18 0	116 0 0	6·	56 8 5	69 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	322 10 11	15 17 0	44
Washingborough (U.D.)	69 15 3	259 1 11	5·	68 2 1	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 0 4	412 19 3	- -	45
West Fen (U.D.)	87 5 0	415 2 0	5·	67 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 0	571 11 4	7 4 0	46
West Halton	28 14 0	80 0 0	5·	19 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	128 16 4	- -	47
Whaplode	127 19 0	536 0 0	6·75	53 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	717 10 8	8 12 6	48
Wildmore Fen (U.D.)	75 7 0	203 12 6	3·5	60 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	339 11 8	7 4 0	49
Willingham	47 6 7	120 0 0	9·5	39 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	206 11 3	- -	50
Total	8,705 3 6	16,858 6 2	- -	5,994 0 9	96 13 6	8 8 0	3,103 15 2	70 17 4	34,837 4 5	235 1 7	

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.			2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.		Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	5 8 6	2 17 0		52 5 3	- -	- -	16 1 2	9 10 0	14 7 6	- -	100 9 5	370 10 0	—
2	- -	5 7 7		204 13 9	- -	- -	- -	27 17 5	44 17 5	5 2	283 1 4	1,254 3 1	33 2 8
3	12 0 0	2 3 0		109 15 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	123 18 5	—	—
4	20 0 0	5 5 6		111 11 0	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	33 8 6	- -	190 5 0	940 0 0	—
5	- -	16 6		187 11 2	- -	- -	3 7 1	33 16 0	56 9 9	1 8 8	288 3 8	1,588 12 0	—
6	- -	2 0 0		92 17 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	94 17 6	- - -	6 1 2
7	38 0 0	11 12 4		430 16 6	- -	- -	- -	69 4 0	116 0 0	- -	665 12 10	3,262 6 0	—
8	40 0 0	19 8 8		423 7 10	- -	19 13 1	- -	16 13 4	17 13 2	- -	554 3 8	458 6 8	—
9	20 6 8	30 10 10		386 5 11	- -	97 18 9	- -	- -	- -	*65 19 8	607 19 10	- - -	93 10 0
10	20 0 0	2 17 5		154 2 8	- -	- -	- -	7 3 8	26 4 9	- -	210 8 6	742 10 0	—
11	37 10 0	5 6 4		935 17 10	- -	- -	- -	37 8 4	120 13 8	- -	1,136 16 2	3,420 0 3	—
12	22 0 0	4 1 2		229 3 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	262 14 1	- - -	1 10 3
13	4 0 0	10 4 8		96 10 9	- -	81 14 3	- -	- -	5 0 0	- -	197 9 8	100 0 0	—
14	10 0 0	2 0 0		196 13 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	208 13 10	- - -	6 12 6
15	20 0 0	2 4 2		182 9 8	- -	8 4 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	212 18 0	—	—
16	15 5 0	- -		105 18 6	- -	- -	- -	6 6 1	23 10 8	- -	157 11 9	666 1 9	—
17	32 10 0	58 1 11		327 1 10	- -	798 6 4	- -	38 16 6	71 8 11	- -	1,379 1 4	2,127 7 0	—
18	1 17 6	8 17 2		122 5 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	133 0 1	—	—
19	- -	2 12 0		166 9 7	- -	- -	- -	53 5 9	47 11 7	- -	269 18 11	1,308 15 3	—
20	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	10 0 0	2 0 0		197 10 6	- -	- -	- -	29 19 2	47 4 5	- -	286 14 1	1,319 4 2	—
22	10 0 0	3 1 2		165 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	183 19 0	—	—
23	6 15 0	6 4 5		135 7 10	- -	- -	- -	8 12 0	13 16 11	- -	175 2 8	387 0 0	—
24	12 0 0	2 1 3		93 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	107 3 9	—	—
25	6 6 0	3 11 9		101 1 6	- -	- -	- -	19 0 0	31 1 10	- -	161 1 1	874 0 0	—
26	15 0 0	2 0 0		101 12 0	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	16 7 3	- -	144 19 3	460 0 0	3 2 6
27	- -	1 0 0		101 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	102 12 6	—	—
28	- -	- -		63 14 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	63 14 0	—	—
29	12 0 0	3 12 8		96 17 9	- -	4 0	- -	15 13 8	28 17 6	- -	163 1 1	587 4 1	—
30	2 0 0	2 6 10		69 1 9	- -	2 0 0	- -	9 4 0	15 7 6	- -	105 5 1	432 8 0	6 2 2
31	9 6	2 11 0		75 8 0	- -	- -	- -	6 2 5	23 14 5	- -	113 10 10	671 12 8	—
32	15 0 0	26 7 6		50 8 4	- -	1,111 11 10	60 17 8	32 10 0	43 1 6	- -	1,339 16 10	1,267 10 0	—
33	5 10 0	5 4 10		138 6 6	- -	30 2 6	1 13 0	23 10 0	39 8 5	- -	243 15 3	1,108 15 0	—
34	75 0 0	16 13 2		634 17 11	2 1 0	- -	8	122 10 1	129 7 0	- -	980 9 10	3,619 11 3	—
35	12 0 0	1 0 0		109 6 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1 1	124 7 4	- - -	1 5 4
36	30 0 0	2 12 1		252 8 9	- -	- -	- -	36 12 6	59 18 5	- -	387 6 9	1,684 0 0	—
37	25 10 0	2 12 4		225 13 8	- -	- -	- -	31 9 8	51 10 2	72 0 0	408 15 10	1,448 11 4	5 18 1
38	20 0 0	6 13 1		125 13 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	155 10 0	—	—
39	25 10 0	13 11 4		33 7 7	- -	709 2 6	45 4 8	28 9 0	42 13 7	3 10 7	901 9 3	1,109 11 0	—
40	18 0 0	- -		97 14 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	115 14 1	—	—
41	2 17 6	4 5 6		- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 3 0	—	—
42	5 5 0	5 8 8		207 8 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	224 17 10	- - -	9 14 9
43	8 8 0	2 19 1		167 3 3	- -	- -	- -	67 13 7	48 16 9	- -	301 3 8	1,342 6 5	—
44	- -	4 10 0		181 2 10	- -	- -	- -	31 15 4	30 0 2	20 0 0	283 5 4	829 9 1	—
45	33 10 0	9 12 11		245 15 9	- -	- -	- -	16 2 0	26 6 10	- -	331 7 6	740 12 0	—
46	35 0 0	10 8 0		226 10 7	- -	- -	- -	44 19 8	93 3 10	- -	417 6 1	2,159 0 8	—
47	16 10 0	2 0 6		82 7 6	- -	- -	- -	6 6 9	23 10 1	- -	130 14 10	605 4 7	—
48	31 18 0	28 2 6		432 6 7	- -	97 3 4	53 18 0	52 3 8	145 5 5	- -	849 10 9	3,960 12 3	—
49	48 5 0	9 3 9		176 15 9	- -	- -	- -	34 0 0	70 8 11	- -	345 17 5	1,632 0 0	—
50	15 4 0	12 12 10		154 5 4	- -	- -	- -	3 13 0	9 7 0	- -	195 2 2	183 8 4	—
	1,827 6 7	772 10 1		21,186 15 6	2 1 0	4,270 2 7	281 3 5	2,135 0 3	4,011 19 11	168 4 2	34,890 5 1	110,632 16 6	440 18 11

* Proportion of grant paid over to former school managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
LONDON -	£ s. d. 191,405 12 3	£ s. d. 674,854 10 3	d. 5·9	£ s. d. 96,213 19 8	£ s. d. 165 3 10	£ s. d. 4,375 6 11	£ s. d. 465,890 0 0	£ s. d. 10043 18 10 / *1450 4 2	£ s. d. 1,444,398 15 11	£ s. d. - - -	1
MIDDLESEX.											
Acton - -	928 0 0	1,380 0 0	4·	691 8 8	- -	- -	8,411 0 0	5 2 2	11,415 10 10	10 2 0	2
Chiswick -	764 6 6	2,000 0 0	6·	730 2 10	- -	- -	- - -	16 12 6	3,511 1 10	10 4 6	3
Edgware (U.D) -	45 14 0	181 0 0	3·5	15 1 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	241 15 4	10 6	4
Edmonton -	315 17 6	1,050 0 0	2·2	276 19 4	- -	- -	12,141 0 0	34 12 2	13,818 9 0	- -	5
Feltham -	200 18 0	460 0 0	11·	110 6 6	- -	- -	- - -	17 19 1	788 13 7	- -	6
Finchley -	221 1 0	1,250 0 0	5·4	180 3 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,651 4 10	- -	7
Hanworth -	136 5 0	280 0 0	13·	104 12 7	- -	- -	- - -	5 4 5	526 2 0	- -	8
Harmondsworth -	162 5 0	420 0 0	10·6	100 19 3	- -	- -	120 0 0	- -	803 4 3	- -	9
Harrow-on-the-Hill -	966 5 0	3,400 0 0	10·	539 0 6	- -	- -	- - -	*112 0 10	5,017 6 4	- -	10
Heston -	537 3 6	980 0 0	5·	395 16 11	- -	- -	- - -	31 16 4	1,944 16 9	- -	11
Hornsey -	1,499 9 6	5,150 0 0	5·	1,027 10 10	- -	- -	- - -	32 12 7	7,709 12 11	- -	12
Kingsbury -	54 11 0	236 0 0	9·5	50 17 9	- -	- -	- - -	9 0	341 17 9	18 10 0	13
Norwood -	419 13 7	775 0 0	7·	316 3 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,510 17 1	- -	14
Tottenham -	1,015 14 10	3,200 0 0	5·	1,268 10 3	- -	- -	17,300 0 0	62 7 3	22,846 12 4	- -	15
Total -	7,267 4 5	20,762 0 0	- -	5,807 14 1	- -	- -	37,972 0 0	318 6 4	72,127 4 10	39 7 2	
MONMOUTH.											
Monmouth -	108 4 0	300 0 0	3·3	28 1 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	436 5 4	- -	16
Newport (U.D.)	1,119 2 10	3,334 12 8	6·	667 13 3	- -	- -	4,000 0 0	8 15 0	9,120 3 9	- -	17
Aberystruth -	1,101 8 9	3,000 0 0	9·3	551 15 10	- -	- -	- - -	33 0 0	4,686 4 7	- -	18
Bedwellty -	3,939 16 7	6,300 0 0	14·5	1,653 17 11	- -	- -	2,307 3 7	140 7 3	14,341 5 4	- -	19
Bishton - -	29 7 0	100 0 0	7·	11 9 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	140 16 6	12 12 0	20
Chepstow -	175 0 1	540 0 0	9·75	113 16 11	- -	- -	- - -	7 6	829 4 6	- -	21
Christchurch (E.M.) -	596 9 6	1,190 0 0	9·25	266 19 4	- -	- -	205 0 0	32 0 10	2,290 9 8	- -	22
Cwmyoy, Lower -	32 16 0	31 7 3	3·	13 18 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	78 1 10	- -	23
Dingestow (U.D.) -	49 4 0	184 12 1	11·	30 11 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	264 7 10	- -	24
Duffryn (U.D.)	110 14 0	399 15 7	11·	48 16 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	559 6 2	30 17 9	25
East Newchurch (U.D.)	36 19 0	131 4 9	6·	13 11 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	181 15 8	- -	26
Llanbaddock (U.D.) -	- - -	219 11 8	8·	4 9 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	224 1 4	- -	27
Llanfihangel Llantarnam	343 6 3	300 0 0	3·5	189 9 3	- -	- -	- - -	9 16 6	842 12 0	- -	28
Llanfoist -	35 5 0	80 0 0	1·5	19 7 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	134 12 3	7 16 6	29
Llangattock-	40 0 3	110 0 0	4·	15 1 11	- -	- -	- - -	4 0 9	169 2 11	5 0 0	30
Llanhilleth -	289 10 6	180 0 0	7·	100 10 6	- -	- -	- - -	122 17 2	692 18 2	- -	31
Llanishen (U.D.) -	38 9 0	105 13 11	7·	16 6 6	- -	- -	- - -	1 5 0	161 14 5	14 13 3	32
Llanvihangel-pont-y-Moile (U.D.) -	15 4 10	100 0 0	3·	11 19 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	127 4 5	9 2 6	33
Llanvrechva, Lower -	86 13 3	130 0 0	7·5	57 7 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	274 5 4	- -	34
Llanvrechva, Upper -	302 9 8	250 0 0	5·	159 18 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	712 8 4	- -	35
Machen (U.D.)	218 8 1	- - -	- -	104 1 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	322 9 1	- -	36
Matherne (U.D.)	59 8 0	101 2 6	4·	32 6 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	192 17 1	6 2 3	37
Mynyddyslwyn	688 12 6	1,644 14 10	10·	299 7 6	- -	- -	1,906 0 0	8 8 4	4,547 3 2	- -	38
Peterstone -	37 6 0	80 0 0	3·5	15 2 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	132 8 3	5 11 0	39
Risca - -	730 7 7	1,000 0 0	21·5	208 11 8	- -	- -	- - -	79 18 1	2,018 17 4	- -	40
Rogerstone (U.D.) -	230 9 6	686 8 f1	16·5	93 7 6	- -	- -	- - -	13 0 0	1,023 5 1	- -	41
Rumney -	37 16 0	290 0 0	12·	28 6 3	- -	- -	- - -	1 0 0	357 2 3	- -	42
St. Bride, Wentllooge-	35 19 0	40 0 0	2·	25 8 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	101 7 6	- -	43
Shire Newton	65 11 0	120 0 0	7·	41 3 9	- -	- -	- - -	7 1 6	233 16 3	- -	44
Skenfrith (U.D.)	222 11 6	580 9 5	9·	105 18 8	25 0 6	- -	- - -	4 6	934 4 1	- -	45

* Scholarships and prize fund.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	41,508 9 7	16,023 0 10	662,312 13 4	37123 1 2	434,920 10 2 *2,098 16 2	209078	54,674 11 3	168555 16 9	‡1,254 4 3	1,439,878 12 2	4,615,562 9 2	352,398 1 8
2	165 0 0	42 12 10	2,611 11 8	42 11 9	5,910 18 6	6 19 3	56 1 7	128 2 8	- -	8,974 0 3	11,316 14 2	—
3	140 0 0	18 8 0	2,536 5 0	95 9 9	- -	- -	209 12 2	400 18 1	- -	3,410 17 6	9,636 11 0	195 8 2
4	3 15 0	18 3	105 1 5	- -	5 10 0	- -	45 0 0	40 19 0	- -	201 14 2	1,125 0 0	40 3 3
5	263 6 8	205 9 9	963 6 11	- -	9,168 12 8	- -	76 0 0	106 7 1	- -	10,783 3 1	13,365 0 0	2,672 14 11
6	50 0 0	21 19 2	600 17 2	- -	- -	- -	93 7 4	25 11 0	- -	791 14 8	2,574 5 11	—
7	129 7 6	22 6 10	1,361 14 6	- -	- -	13 8 6	- -	- -	†58 0 0	1,584 17 4	—	—
8	13 10 0	10 2 0	468 17 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	492 9 1	—	68 5 11
9	25 0 0	37 8 7	486 15 3	- -	125 0 0	- -	53 17 7	101 10 9	- -	829 12 2	2,922 17 9	107 0 0
10	285 17 7	148 5 9	3,775 4 0	- -	165 14 6	- -	252 15 9	310 15 7	‡75 15 9	5,014 8 11	8,689 8 0	330 10 6
11	125 0 0	42 16 11	1,577 0 4	- -	50 0 0	- -	98 11 2	105 2 4	- -	1,998 10 9	—	—
12	447 10 0	98 18 10	5,405 6 0	84 3 3	- -	- -	739 14 4	1,179 9 10	16 19 0	7,972 1 3	32,897 0 2	—
13	30 0 0	15 15 11	276 0 2	- -	- -	- -	50 0 0	12 0 0	- -	402 6 3	150 0 0	45 13 7
14	46 13 4	35 0 10	1,199 5 7	- -	- -	- -	109 17 6	81 3 11	- -	1,472 1 2	2,138 6 11	151 3 11
15	438 4 0	471 5 10	5,639 12 5	- -	16,241 3 6	477 18 9	304 17 4	539 3 1	- -	28,112 4 11	28,518 2 8	—
	2,163 4 1	1,171 9 6	26,006 17 6	222 4 9	31,666 19 2	498 6 6	2,089 14 9	3,031 3 4	150 14 9	67,040 1 6	113,333 6 7	3,611 0 3
16	57 0 0	6 6 8	238 5 8	- -	- -	- -	25 0 2	93 12 7	- -	420 5 1	2,650 3 4	—
17	325 10 11	106 9 10	2,725 12 0	19 4 11	2,267 12 0	- -	346 3 6	515 1 1	- -	6,305 13 9	18,249 14 11	—
18	340 0 1	89 6 9	3,029 13 8	- -	209 13 9	1 10 0	250 13 9	558 8 5	48 13 2	4,527 19 7	15,197 14 5	298 17 10
19	638 17 9	83 14 11	8,972 10 1	- -	2,322 13 11	94 14 0	1,227 7 3	1,634 9 5	54 13 10	15,029 1 2	44,713 12 0	1,783 8 3
20	3 0 0	3 6 1	85 6 5	- -	- -	- -	15 10 4	24 19 7	- -	144 14 5	698 2 9	—
21	35 0 0	12 13 10	629 5 3	- -	- -	- -	31 13 11	83 16 7	- -	797 9 7	2,509 8 6	112 0 0
22	108 13 6	25 11 11	1,209 3 9	- -	- -	- -	313 8 2	185 6 7	- -	1,842 3 11	5,019 2 3	101 11 11
23	14 10 0	7 2 10	101 2 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	122 15 2	- - -	31 2 2
24	11 0 0	2 12 8	163 3 2	- -	- -	- -	14 13 9	52 14 1	- -	244 3 8	1,491 2 5	—
25	- -	3 11 8	311 18 1	- -	- -	- -	72 9 5	115 19 5	- -	534 16 4	2,341 1 11	—
26	15 18 4	5 6 3	136 6 11	- -	- -	- -	18 6 8	17 9 8	- -	193 7 10	485 16 8	—
27	26 4 6	23 9 8	118 5 9	- -	200 18 8	- -	22 10 8	22 16 2	- -	414 5 5	653 9 4	—
28	37 15 3	4 18 0	628 7 8	- -	- -	- -	24 13 4	81 11 8	- -	777 5 11	2,312 10 0	—
29	12 0 0	2 11 4	102 8 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	124 16 3	- - -	20 0 0
30	14 0 3	1 2 6	92 9 7	- -	- -	- -	14 0 0	22 1 11	- -	148 14 3	616 0 0	4 0 9
31	35 0 0	23 0 0	686 12 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	744 12 1	—	—
32	1 13 4	2 0 0	110 11 8	- -	- -	- -	12 10 0	7 10 11	- -	148 19 2	206 5 0	—
33	6 10 0	23 9 5	127 7 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	166 9 6	- - -	82 13 8
34	22 10 0	2 0 0	194 14 1	- -	- -	- -	11 17 4	41 8 4	- -	272 9 9	1,171 9 0	—
35	42 14 11	6 1 0	516 11 4	- -	- -	- -	35 8 3	121 17 7	- -	722 13 1	3,446 14 6	—
36	42 10 0	10 4 6	385 8 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	438 3 0	—	8 17 8
37	15 0 0	2 0 0	154 4 9	- -	133 14 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	311 1 0	—	45 19 11
38	218 2 11	101 18 4	1,772 9 1	- -	1,859 18 10	- -	230 16 2	349 9 10	165 1 11	4,697 17 1	11,715 4 3	58 8 0
39	11 10 0	1 17 0	97 19 2	- -	- -	- -	4 4 2	14 16 1	16 0	186 13 5	418 14 9	—
40	70 19 8	46 12 11	947 6 7	- -	406 10 7	- -	127 9 4	208 19 11	- -	1,807 19 0	5,853 16 8	—
41	26 15 0	30 8 1	624 3 10	- -	85 16 8	4 17 10	46 2 11	178 2 6	- -	996 6 10	5,045 2 3	—
42	40 7 0	27 3 2	144 14 5	- -	- -	- -	10 11 8	40 11 4	- -	263 7 7	1,148 8 5	23 0 11
43	13 0 0	5 5 6	80 17 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	99 2 8	- - -	10 3 9
44	12 5 0	3 13 7	187 15 9	- -	1 9 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	205 3 6	—	—
45	55 0 3	7 18 10	524 19 4	- -	- -	- -	78 3 9	201 19 3	- -	868 1 5	5,650 9 7	122 13 3

* Industrial school. † Proportion of grant paid over to former school managers. ‡ Scholarships and prizes.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
MONMOUTH—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Trelleck (U.D.)	14 2 7	177 1 0	11*	15 1 6	- -	- -	- - -	1 11 1	207 16 2	21 3 0	1
Trevethin -	1,284 7 1	1,400 0 0	6·7	788 10 9	- -	- -	1,405 0 0	12 3 6	4,890 1 4	- -	2
Total - -	12,075 4 8	23,106 13 9	- -	5,722 8 11	25 0 0	- -	9,823 3 7	475 17 0	51,228 7 11	112 18 3	
NORFOLK.											
Great Yarmouth - -	1,064 16 8	2,800 0 0	5·25	791 1 8	- -	296 11 2	- - -	- -	4,952 9 6	- -	3
Norwich -	3,855 13 0	10,500 0 0	10*	1,488 11 9	8 8 10	- -	2,250 0 0	166 14 1	18,269 7 8	239 13 10	4
Thetford (U.D. - -	464 6 5	750 0 0	9·5	324 9 0	- -	- -	- - -	16 4 11	1,555 0 4	29 9 2	5
Antingham (U.D.) - -	153 18 0	231 0 0	5·25	79 4 0	- -	- -	- - -	1 2 8	465 4 8	4 0 0	6
Aslacton -	38 14 0	75 0 0	10·75	15 8 0	- -	- -	- - -	18 9 10	147 11 10	- -	7
Attleborough	172 8 0	220 0 0	4*	105 9 11	- -	- -	- - -	6 5 0	504 2 11	- -	8
Aylmerton (U.D.) - -	66 3 0	145 15 10	6*	33 8 11	- -	- -	- - -	3 0 5	248 8 2	- -	9
Banham- -	113 13 0	150 0 0	6*	47 11 8	3 18 0	- -	- - -	- -	315 2 8	- -	10
Barford -	25 13 0	88 0 0	8*	12 2 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	125 15 5	6 6 0	11
Barney (U.D.)	39 10 0	149 2 0	7*	20 1 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	208 13 0	- -	12
Barningham (U.D.) - -	68 10 10	158 13 8	8*	27 16 7	- -	- -	- - -	20 0 0	275 1 1	- -	13
Barsham (U.D.) -	45 19 0	127 0 0	4*	13 0 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	185 19 0	- -	14
Bawburgh -	42 2 0	100 0 0	10·75	21 0 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	163 2 9	- -	15
Beeston, All Saints, and Little Bittering - -	30 10 8	155 0 0	9*	20 7 8	- -	- -	- - -	5 0 0	210 18 4	4 4 6	16
Beetley (U.D.)	56 14 0	226 15 0	13*	29 7 5	- -	- -	- - -	16 0	313 12 5	- -	17
Blofield (U.D.) -	139 9 0	289 14 0	10*	72 19 9	- -	- -	- - -	10 5 0	512 7 9	6 5 0	18
Braconash (U.D.) -	37 18 0	157 0 0	10·5	11 14 1	- -	- -	- - -	10 10 0	217 2 1	6 12 6	19
Bramerton (U.D.) -	14 2 0	106 8 6	6*	9 19 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	130 9 8	7 3 0	20
Bressingham -	32 17 0	140 0 0	7*	18 10 7	- -	- -	- - -	1 17 2	193 4 9	- -	21
Bridgham (U.D.) -	63 19 0	32 14 4	1*	31 16 1	- -	- -	250 0 0	10 0 0	388 9 5	- -	22
Brininghan (U.D.) -	96 0 0	207 9 8	7*	44 19 6	- -	- -	- - -	3 1 10	351 11 0	11 4 6	23
Broome -	34 9 5	76 0 0	7*	24 13 3	20 13 0	- -	- - -	3 0 0	158 15 8	- -	24
Bunwell -	46 8 0	160 0 0	11*	32 6 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	238 14 0	- -	25
Burnham Overy -	33 17 0	118 18 11	8·25	15 19 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	168 14 11	- -	26
Burnham Westgate (U.D.) - -	185 5 0	131 1 9	3·5	109 13 5	- -	- -	- - -	28 9 7	454 9 9	- -	27
Burston (U.D.)	32 3 0	99 10 0	6·5	23 0 3	- -	- -	- - -	1 16 8	156 9 11	6 18 6	28
Caister-next-Yarmouth -	154 10 0	155 0 0	5·25	63 18 3	- -	- -	- - -	4 8 8	377 16 11	- -	29
Cley-next-the-Sea - -	84 18 6	90 0 0	6*	46 2 4	- -	- -	- - -	3 0	221 3 10	- -	30
Coltishall (U.D.)	114 4 0	225 18 1	10*	67 10 6	20 9 0	- -	- - -	1 14 0	429 15 7	- -	31
Corpusty (U.D.)	37 14 6	151 1 6	6·75	35 14 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	224 10 5	- -	32
Diss - -	202 18 8	425 0 0	8·5	118 10 11	- -	- -	- - -	13 16 6	760 6 1	10 3 6	33
Downham Market -	293 11 0	490 0 0	10*	176 12 10	- -	- -	- - -	51 16 0	1,011 19 10	- -	34
Dunton-cum-Doughton (U.D.) - -	29 11 0	101 0 0	4·5	10 4 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	140 15 7	- -	35
East Dereham	388 12 0	*631 17 0	6*	112 19 1	- -	- -	- - -	5 15 11	1,129 4 0	7 17 2	36
East Ruston (U.D.) - -	37 10 7	153 0 0	6·5	37 18 0	- -	- -	- - -	3 3 5	231 12 0	- -	37
Edgefield -	60 0 4	154 0 0	11*	23 8 1	- -	- -	- - -	2 13 3	240 1 8	- -	38
Elsing - -	24 12 4	80 0 0	8*	15 15 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	120 7 6	- -	39

* Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	20 10 0	2 18 0	100 1 0	- -	74 0 0	- -	27 2 10	34 5 0	- -	279 19 10	956 12 8	2 1 1
2	164 10 0	24 3 6	2,695 17 11	- -	2,246 19 6	- -	103 0 3	255 11 4	*37 19 9 13 19 0	5,542 1 3	8,382 15 3	414 6 8
	2,438 8 8	698 18 9	27,895 13 0	19 4 11	9,809 7 1	101 1 10	3,063 17 1	4,867 19 3	321 3 8	49,328 12 6	140,933 10 10	3,119 5 10
3	330 0 0	183 11 11	2,948 6 3	533 19 4	87 3 0	39 11 5	267 19 6	554 1 8	- -	4,944 13 1	14,423 18 8	68 1 7
4	939 8 2	483 13 3	9,647 8 1	292 15 5	2,997 2 11	11 10 8	510 9 11	1,399 9 5	- -	17,021 11 8	49,327 8 9	2,769 2 7
5	41 5 0	37 12 4	1,084 14 4	7 6 0	- -	- -	137 18 0	225 15 0	- -	1,563 19 10	6,346 12 6	—
6	30 0 0	3 10 0	326 15 9	- -	- -	- -	45 4 0	41 2 8	- -	450 12 5	1,130 0 0	—
7	9 9 0	2 3 6	82 14 11	- -	26 10 0	- -	7 10 0	3 18 9	- -	132 6 2	105 0 0	—
8	37 0 0	8 1 11	386 8 8	- -	- -	- -	5 4 5	19 1 7	- -	455 16 7	539 18 5	—
9	5 0 0	3 9 3	163 3 0	- -	- -	- -	11 17 2	42 9 10	- -	225 19 3	1,202 2 6	—
10	45 0 0	7 19 6	289 3 1	- -	- -	- -	13 0 11	48 11 10	- -	403 15 4	1,375 4 4	22 16 6
11	10 0 0	2 12 8	66 3 3	- -	- -	- -	32 9 8	29 16 7	- -	147 8 2	836 19 4	—
12	10 0 0	2 14 0	103 14 1	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	31 10 0	- -	167 18 1	880 0 0	—
13	16 10 0	4 9 1	179 11 2	- -	- -	- -	12 16 3	46 17 3	- -	260 3 9	1,326 3 1	—
14	8 0 0	3 15 6	116 17 3	- -	- -	- -	14 2 5	21 14 11	- -	164 9 7	607 3 1	—
15	10 2 7	4 0 0	106 12 10	- -	6 7 6	18 8	9 4 2	33 7 5	- -	170 13 2	944 5 11	8 17 4
16	15 0 0	3 0 7	121 1 0	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	33 8 6	- -	196 14 7	940 0 0	—
17	27 0 0	4 3 4	176 14 5	- -	- -	- -	7 18 6	27 16 9	- -	243 13 0	787 8 9	—
18	31 0 0	9 15 9	341 11 3	- -	- -	- -	34 3 6	115 6 11	- -	538 2 5	3,249 19 11	—
19	20 0 0	3 15 0	87 11 0	- -	19 8 9	- -	3 1 11	11 16 6	- -	152 5 8	1,106 16 2	56 18 0
20	10 0 0	3 11 6	87 6 0	- -	- -	- -	21 10 0	35 7 4	- -	164 17 10	989 10 0	—
21	15 0 0	3 5 9	134 3 10	- -	- -	1 13 0	7 6 2	28 6 7	- -	189 15 4	802 1 3	11 10
22	80 10 2	24 17 0	157 15 11	- -	66 11 2	4 2 4	- -	- -	2 1 8	335 18 3	250 0 0	25 17 0
23	14 0 0	5 3 4	269 2 5	- -	- -	- -	16 7 4	61 17 11	- -	377 15 6	1,752 2 10	—
24	15 0 0	6 2 8	95 8 2	- -	- -	- -	9 17 10	34 17 4	- -	161 6 0	986 6 8	—
25	10 10 0	4 12 0	143 2 4	- -	- -	- -	9 10 8	39 4 4	18 0 9	225 0 1	1,113 7 2	—
26	20 0 0	2 7 6	72 15 1	- -	- -	- -	7 10 8	26 11 4	28 9 7	157 14 2	751 10 0	—
27	28 0 0	6 6 6	435 3 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	469 10 2	—	—
28	14 0 0	6 18 6	104 3 7	- -	- -	- -	17 18 5	28 4 6	- -	178 3 6	788 9 6	—
29	14 4 0	6 18 11	284 0 5	- -	- -	- -	39 3 8	61 14 2	- -	406 1 2	1,723 18 0	58 6 8
30	6 0 0	7 5 8	198 5 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	211 11 6	—	—
31	30 0 0	5 3 1	371 12 3	- -	- -	- -	35 13 4	43 8 2	- -	485 16 10	1,199 8 3	—
32	15 0 0	4 14 10	195 16 9	- -	100 0 6	- -	21 4 0	43 18 6	- -	380 14 7	1,017 12 0	—
33	43 6 8	9 9 0	561 16 6	- -	- -	- -	19 11 7	68 19 1	- -	713 6 4	1,950 11 11	34 7 1
34	83 18 6	16 12 1	731 3 9	- -	- -	- -	55 13 0	147 5 9	- -	1,033 13 0	4,166 7 0	89 0 0
35	21 0 0	4 5 6	76 8 9	- -	- -	- -	14 19 8	22 12 8	- -	139 6 7	631 15 1	—
36	62 6 0	11 13 5	834 16 10	1 6 1	57 0 0	- -	30 11 4	70 11 7	- -	1,076 2 5	1,990 11 8	—
37	23 15 0	4 0 0	129 14 5	- -	- -	- -	23 10 0	39 0 5	1 3 6	221 3 4	1,097 5 6	—
38	7 6 8	13 13 2	158 9 10	- -	- -	- -	8 10 0	13 3 4	- -	201 3 0	369 16 3	7 9 1
39	15 0 0	1 0 0	90 10 1	- -	- -	- -	14 14 6	9 17 10	- -	131 2 5	267 17 6	—

* Proportion of grant paid over to former school managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
NORFOLK—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Felmingham (U.D.)	67 15 0	267 10 0	13*	50 17 11	- -	- -	- - -	1 0 0	387 2 11	2 10 0	1
Fersfield	20 6 0	65 0 0	8*	11 15 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	97 1 4	- -	2
Field Dalling (U.D.)	58 10 0	146 9 0	8*	24 12 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	229 11 2	4 15 6	3
Filby	63 17 0	*59 2 6	4*	26 8 11	- -	- -	- - -	1 6 0	150 14 5	- -	4
Foulsham	84 4 0	*242 13 9	8*	55 7 3	- -	- -	- - -	1 9 0	383 14 0	- -	5
Frettenham	25 14 10	20 0 0	3*	7 19 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	53 14 7	- -	6
Garvestone (U.D.)	35 16 0	77 10 0	5*	18 18 7	- -	- -	- - -	2 12 4	134 16 11	5 4 2	7
Gaywood	216 5 0	50 0 0	2·1	136 17 7	- -	- -	- - -	172 11 7	575 14 2	- -	8
Gissing	42 1 0	100 0 0	7·5	34 16 3	- -	- -	- - -	1 7 0	178 4 3	6 17 0	9
Great Dunham	31 15 0	70 0 0	4*	18 3 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	119 18 9	- -	10
Great Ellingham	31 10 0	90 0 0	4·25	10 18 6	- -	- -	- - -	3 8 2	135 16 8	15 19 10	11
Great Plumstead	22 19 0	90 0 0	7·5	15 0 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	127 19 8	- -	12
Great Walsingham	60 5 0	100 0 0	6*	20 5 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	180 10 3	- -	13
Gresham (U.D.)	68 16 0	120 10 11	6·5	27 12 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	216 19 1	- -	14
Grimstone	99 8 8	100 0 0	5·6	52 5 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	251 14 4	- -	15
Hales (U.D.)	19 19 0	98 0 0	7*	16 6 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	132 5 6	4 11 6	16
Hempnall	55 2 0	135 0 0	6*	19 11 5	24 12 0	- -	- - -	4 2	234 9 7	7 6 0	17
Hevingham	82 15 0	85 0 0	5·25	34 18 2	6 0 0	- -	- - -	18 0	209 11 2	- -	18
Hindolveston	55 2 0	100 0 0	5·5	27 9 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	182 11 8	- -	19
Hingham	198 4 0	335 0 0	9*	76 8 3	- -	- -	- - -	3 18 10	613 1 1	6 15 0	20
Hockham	99 9 0	*83 12 0	4*	39 3 9	- -	- -	- - -	10 6	222 15 3	- -	21
Holme-next-the-Sea	44 10 8	30 0 0	3*	15 0 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	89 11 7	- -	22
Holt (U.D.)	136 3 6	122 0 0	3·5	76 11 3	- -	- -	- - -	3 15 9	338 10 6	- -	23
Horning	17 8 4	71 17 9	4·5	18 17 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	108 3 6	3 3 0	24
Horstead with Stanninghall	34 17 4	126 0 0	8*	19 0 10	- -	- -	- - -	1 0 0	180 18 2	- -	25
Hunstanton	127 18 0	200 0 0	5*	57 1 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	384 19 0	- -	26
Kenninghall	87 1 0	125 0 0	5*	64 2 5	- -	- -	- - -	6 0	276 9 5	- -	27
Kirstead	33 1 0	63 0 0	9*	7 8 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	103 9 10	- -	28
Lessingham (U.D.)	33 11 0	30 0 0	4*	15 7 1	4 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	82 18 1	3 3 0	29
Loddon (U.D.)	129 8 6	362 0 0	14*	98 7 8	- -	- -	250 0 0	4 0 0	843 16 2	- -	30
Ludham	72 6 0	150 0 0	7*	43 6 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	265 12 5	- -	31
Martham	82 9 0	135 0 0	5·4	58 14 7	- -	- -	- - -	6 6	276 10 1	- -	32
Melton Parva (U.D.)	49 4 0	93 2 2	8*	26 2 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	167 8 7	- -	33
Mileham	37 8 0	*101 3 9	4*	20 6 3	6 10 0	- -	- - -	15 0	166 3 0	- -	34
Mundsley	24 19 0	40 0 0	8*	12 19 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	77 18 8	- -	35
New Buckenham	55 14 0	147 0 0	26·5	27 1 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	229 15 1	6 2 0	36
North Lopham	52 15 0	75 0 0	6*	37 6 5	- -	- -	- - -	16 5	165 17 10	4 4 0	37
North Repps	39 17 5	128 0 0	8·5	27 7 2	- -	- -	- - -	10 10 0	205 14 7	3 3 0	38
North Walsham	327 19 0	450 0 0	9*	156 0 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	933 19 3	- -	39
Ormesby (U.D.)	104 11 0	138 0 0	4·25	73 0 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	315 11 5	- -	40
Palling-next-the-Sea (U.D.)	61 17 0	133 5 6	8*	37 6 3	- -	- -	- - -	45 0 0	277 8 9	3 3 0	41
Paston (U.D.)	36 14 0	68 0 0	5*	21 13 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	126 7 11	- -	42
Poringland (U.D.)	87 5 11	294 9 4	6*	37 18 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	419 13 8	- -	43
Potter Heigham	26 1 0	75 0 0	5·5	13 7 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	114 8 7	- -	44
Reepham with Kerdiston	36 6 0	*79 11 7	2·5	31 12 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	147 9 8	4 8 6	45
Repps with Bastwick	36 12 8	40 0 0	4·25	15 6 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	91 19 5	- -	46

* Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	7 10 0	9 5 8	168 5 6	- -	15 5 0	- -	41 17 4	70 15 9	- -	315 9 3	2,009 5 4	—
2	10 0 0	1 10 0	71 12 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	83 2 3	- - -	27 5 0
3	10 16 9	2 0 0	137 1 0	- -	- -	- -	8 4 0	13 8 4	- -	176 5 7	377 4 0	—
4	2 5 0	1 10 0	121 12 5	- -	- -	- -	3 4 8	11 16 4	- -	140 8 5	334 7 6	26 14 0
5	18 15 0	2 13 4	211 17 5	6 8 0	- -	- -	38 6 10	59 17 10	- -	337 18 5	1,672 19 0	—
6	4 10 0	1 15 3	47 4 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	53 9 6	—	—
7	14 0 0	4 16 11	82 13 6	- -	- -	- -	7 0 11	27 1 1	- -	140 16 7	739 2 3	—
8	27 0 0	5 11 9	451 5 6	- -	- -	- -	13 13 3	53 7 3	- -	550 17 9	1,510 18 11	—
9	8 0 0	2 6 10	111 0 6	- -	- -	- -	15 2 0	55 13 3	- -	198 19 7	1,050 8 9	—
10	12 0 0	2 3 4	97 13 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	111 16 8	—	—
11	18 14 0	6 13 9	108 3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	149 10 9	—	—
12	15 0 0	3 2 0	71 4 2	- -	- -	- -	8 7 6	32 7 5	- -	130 1 1	915 9 8	—
13	10 0 0	1 14 6	123 17 0	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	18 18 0	- -	166 9 6	528 0 0	—
14	5 12 6	5 4 8	213 10 0	- -	- -	- -	5 0 8	16 19 4	- -	246 7 2	479 15 8	—
15	4 16 0	11 18 5	233 3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	249 17 7	—	—
16	15 0 0	6 6 9	71 15 10	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	19 12 9	- -	129 6 10	552 0 0	—
17	20 0 0	2 13 5	192 4 5	- -	- -	- -	7 2 2	11 9 5	- -	240 15 5	320 11 9	—
18	6 6 6	3 9 3	185 3 2	- -	- -	- -	11 0 0	17 6 6	- -	223 5 5	484 0 0	—
19	12 0 0	2 5 2	160 4 7	2 12 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	177 1 9	—	—
20	20 0 0	7 10 4	410 6 8	- -	- -	- -	49 13 0	75 3 0	- -	569 8 0	2,109 17 6	—
21	16 10 0	5 0 6	158 16 10	- -	- -	- -	24 0 0	1 10 0	- -	205 17 4	—	—
22	8 0 0	1 5 0	56 18 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	66 3 2	—	—
23	17 0 0	4 4 2	262 11 4	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	19 8 6	- -	323 4 0	540 0 0	—
24	10 0 0	3 4 0	97 14 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	114 1 10	—	—
25	15 0 0	7 7 11	96 15 5	- -	- -	- -	17 5 11	34 19 0	7 4	171 15 7	981 4 6	—
26	15 0 0	2 0 0	279 18 8	- -	83 5 3	3 15 9	39 3 0	77 4 2	- -	500 6 10	2,120 17 4	—
27	51 16 0	10 0 4	198 19 4	- -	5 15 0	- -	4 19 2	16 6 8	- -	287 16 6	461 14 8	—
28	10 0 0	3 11 0	86 3 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	99 14 6	- - -	3 13 0
29	5 0 0	1 3 6	75 0 6	- -	- -	- -	3 4 4	11 18 9	- -	99 10 1	337 16 8	—
30	46 4 6	15 9 10	388 4 3	- -	574 3 6	3 10 0	30 13 4	46 2 7	- -	1,104 8 0	1,469 6 8	—
31	10 5 0	3 6 5	166 3 8	- -	- -	- -	15 7 2	35 13 0	- -	230 15 3	1,101 9 2	—
32	12 4 0	5 3 1	223 9 9	- -	- -	- -	42 15 10	26 4 0	- -	314 16 8	475 2 6	—
33	- -	2 12 6	111 8 4	- -	- -	- -	16 11 8	25 10 8	- -	156 3 2	712 18 4	—
34	15 0 0	4 2 4	147 8 0	- -	- -	- -	10 15 6	16 6 2	- -	193 12 0	457 18 0	—
35	12 0 0	3 15 3	88 18 8	- -	- -	- -	7 13 4	6 19 6	- -	119 6 9	191 13 4	15 14 0
36	40 0 0	2 16 0	130 4 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	229 2 9	- - -	31 0 8
37	14 18 9	5 10 10	150 1 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	174 15 3	- - -	8 15 6
38	16 0 0	4 0 1	119 13 4	- -	- -	- -	16 12 6	25 15 4	- -	185 4 3	631 15 0	—
39	50 0 0	4 17 0	726 1 8	- -	- -	- -	32 12 1	108 1 2	- -	921 11 11	3,054 17 0	—
40	18 13 5	9 8 4	275 3 4	- -	- -	- -	16 13 4	17 1 3	- -	336 19 8	475 0 0	—
41	9 2 6	5 2 11	125 12 11	- -	9 9 0	- -	13 16 0	22 16 5	- -	189 2 9	641 14 0	57 4 0
42	12 0 0	3 8 1	116 15 5	- -	16 10 0	- -	10 4 8	38 19 2	- -	197 17 4	1,102 17 3	51 15 2
43	20 0 0	6 9 10	295 18 2	- -	- -	- -	29 10 11	63 4 0	- -	415 2 11	1,776 1 10	—
44	8 0 0	3 19 9	78 16 2	- -	- -	- -	1 9 2	4 13 8	- -	96 18 9	132 6 0	13 1 0
45	- -	3 11 6	133 17 3	- -	- -	7 7 0	8 12 4	4 15 0	- -	162 11 7	129 3 0	—
46	- -	1 2 6	50 18 1	- -	12 0	- -	5 11 9	9 3 9	- -	67 8 1	256 18 9	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
NORFOLK—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Rockland (U.D.)	48 6 0	104 1 0	6·	38 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 7 6	193 14 0	- -	1
Roydon	63 14 0	95 0 0	9·	30 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 3	191 12 10	- -	2
Runham (U.D.)	5 7 6	50 0 0	2·5	9 12 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	64 19 10	3 8 0	3
Runham Vauxhall (U.D.)	- - -	188 0 0	23·25	45 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	236 15 1	13 8 4	4
St. Peter Walpole	55 11 0	280 0 0	5·5	27 7 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 8 4	384 7 3	6 19 10	5
Shelton (U.D.)	20 4 0	74 10 0	6·5	8 15 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	103 9 10	- -	6
Shernbourne	37 13 0	30 0 0	6·	14 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 8 4	96 12 10	- -	7
Snettisham	158 2 0	200 0 0	4·75	74 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	432 9 7	- -	8
Southery	111 6 0	228 1 10	9·	54 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	394 0 1	15 5 6	9
Stalham (U.D.)	42 9 0	144 0 0	6·	44 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 0	233 8 4	19 11 10	10
Stoke Ferry	- - -	23 0 0	1·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	23 0 0	- -	11
Stokesby with Herringby	27 4 0	110 0 0	6·75	13 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	150 8 4	- -	12
Stow-Bardolph (U.D.)	131 8 0	360 15 11	7·25	68 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	560 12 7	6 13 6	13
Stow-Bedon	22 1 0	27 10 0	6·5	13 16 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	63 7 4	3 3 0	14
Strumpshaw (U.D.)	47 12 0	163 19 6	8·	15 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	227 7 0	6 3 0	15
Surlingham	52 3 0	84 0 0	7·	17 7 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	153 10 3	6 5 6	16
Swanton Abbott	43 18 0	68 0 0	7·5	21 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	141 2 10	- -	17
Swardeston	30 15 0	110 0 0	13·	14 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	155 10 2	6 13 6	18
Terrington, St. John	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	19
Thurlton (U.D.)	41 14 0	171 0 0	12·	22 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 0	236 17 8	4 11 6	20
Tibenham	96 16 6	120 0 0	6·5	28 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 0	247 1 8	- -	21
Tilney, St. Lawrence	86 12 0	130 0 0	5·	57 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	274 1 11	- -	22
Tivetshall (U.D.)	20 2 0	158 15 0	8·	48 7 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 4	228 2 0	6 0 0	23
Tott Monks (U.D.)	101 8 0	114 0 0	3·5	48 0 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	263 8 8	- -	24
TrowseNewton	78 4 0	*235 7 8	15·	35 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 11	350 4 7	- -	25
Upwell (U.D.)	325 0 0	900 0 0	6·9	243 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 17 2	1,477 6 6	- -	26
Walpole, St. Andrew	91 17 0	160 0 0	8·	51 8 2	5 18 6	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	312 3 8	6 14 0	27
Walsoken	300 19 0	787 1 9	16·	130 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,218 8 11	6 10 10	28
Watlington	60 12 0	150 0 0	8·	36 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	246 13 4	- -	29
Wells-next-the-Sea	321 17 0	280 0 0	8·	158 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	761 11 5	- -	30
Wendling	42 0 0	40 0 0	3·5	23 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	105 7 0	- -	31
Wereham	40 5 0	80 0 0	4·5	19 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	139 19 2	- -	32
West Beckham (U.D.)	48 12 0	57 0 10	4·	18 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	123 15 1	3 3 0	33
Weybourne (U.D.)	60 4 0	135 13 6	6·25	30 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	226 2 6	3 10 0	34
Wheatacre (U.D.)	55 14 0	96 0 0	5·	46 13 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 6	202 2 6	- -	35
Whinbergh (U.D.)	35 10 0	91 5 0	6·	13 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 6	140 10 7	- -	36
Whissonsett (U.D.)	75 13 0	83 3 10	4·	28 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	217 14 4	6 1 6	37
Wicklewood (U.D.)	94 15 0	187 1 6	7·5	33 2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	314 18 7	- -	38
Wickmere (U.D.)	- - -	32 12 9	1·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	32 12 9	- -	39
Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalene	92 19 0	170 0 0	6·25	47 15 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	314 4 5	7 1 6	40
Wiggenhall (U.D.)	78 11 0	239 19 7	6·	48 4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	366 14 8	6 13 6	41
Winterton (U.D.)	131 17 0	135 0 0	6·25	53 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	320 2 6	- -	42
Woodton	39 4 0	120 0 0	9·	19 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0	179 6 3	5 6 6	43
Wretton	- - -	70 0 0	9·25	16 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	86 1 8	- -	44

* Includes amount received from Contributory District.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	6 0 0	2 18 9	114 13 8	- -	40 11 6	6 8	3 3 1	11 14 6	- -	179 9 0	331 14 11	20 0 0
2	15 0 0	6 13 9	164 12 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	186 5 11	- - -	16 16 6
3	23 12 0	1 7 6	26 14 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	55 2 0	—	—
4	12 0 0	2 5 7	153 7 11	- -	- -	- -	29 8 10	47 7 8	- -	257 18 4	1,331 13 5	—
5	9 0 0	5 19 0	161 14 8	- -	- -	- -	32 6 6	52 18 8	- -	268 18 8	1,486 14 0	—
6	10 0 0	2 5 9	79 2 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	91 8 7	—	—
7	1 1 0	1 18 0	60 0 5	- -	- -	- -	7 5 11	26 16 1	- -	97 1 5	758 11 7	—
8	1 4 3	5 19 4	309 6 2	- -	- -	- -	21 10 8	72 4 10	14 8 4	424 13 7	2,063 6 4	—
9	24 12 0	9 7 6	257 2 2	- -	- -	- -	18 11 4	67 19 3	- -	392 17 9	1,923 6 10	—
10	21 13 4	5 8 4	173 18 7	- -	- -	- -	11 18 1	46 14 3	- -	279 4 5	1,322 16 1	—
11	17 1 0	4 3 3	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 4 3	- - -	12 14 7
12	14 4 0	2 19 0	84 4 1	- -	- -	- -	11 16 8	33 4 2	- -	146 7 11	870 0 4	—
13	36 0 7	9 7 7	373 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	51 16 0	477 6 3	—	—
14	10 0 0	2 0 0	56 3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	71 6 2	—	—
15	12 0 0	4 0 6	124 18 7	- -	- -	- -	27 8 10	41 14 0	- -	216 4 11	1,163 18 2	—
16	15 0 0	2 12 0	157 7 0	- -	- -	- -	2 7 2	9 1 6	- -	192 13 2	256 18 9	32 17 3
17	1 10 0	2 2 6	82 19 8	- -	- -	1 1 0	10 17 8	25 9 6	- -	124 0 4	718 15 7	—
18	- -	2 2 6	96 9 2	- -	- -	- -	18 14 11	30 16 8	- -	154 16 9	862 3 4	—
19	8 0 0	19 2 9	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 2 9	—	—
20	23 0 0	5 12 6	122 16 11	- -	- -	- -	10 14 7	41 7 3	- -	208 2 9	1,171 1 10	—
21	10 0 0	5 10 8	186 17 0	- -	- -	- -	12 8 1	45 2 11	- -	259 18 8	1,277 9 2	—
22	12 0 0	6 5 6	184 11 11	- -	- -	- -	23 8 10	35 5 6	- -	261 11 9	984 9 4	—
23	11 0 0	7 3 0	134 7 9	- -	- -	- -	15 8 5	24 5 9	- -	198 4 11	678 9 6	—
24	27 0 0	4 7 3	194 15 5	- -	- -	- -	2 14 10	9 12 5	- -	238 9 11	272 3 3	—
25	15 0 0	7 0 0	245 10 7	- -	3 16 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	271 7 2	20 6 3	96 3 11
26	75 0 0	23 4 0	855 10 11	- -	2 0 7	- -	64 9 11	276 11 8	- -	1,296 17 1	7,488 14 0	—
27	25 0 0	8 11 4	201 0 7	- -	5 16 0	1 10 0	18 6 8	19 15 3	- -	286 13 10	513 6 8	47 5 7
28	49 5 5	13 9 4	645 17 11	- -	- -	1 0 3	41 14 10	163 10 0	- -	921 8 7	4,629 12 4	172 7 3
29	32 7 0	2 7 9	182 5 6	- -	- -	- -	31 1 8	50 0 9	- -	298 2 8	1,398 11 8	16 0 0
30	50 0 0	16 0 3	636 2 10	- -	14 13 6	- -	22 11 5	35 9 2	- -	774 17 2	990 11 6	5 17 9
31	10 0 0	2 0 0	92 15 9	- -	- -	- -	4 5 8	16 3 7	- -	125 5 0	457 19 7	—
32	18 13 0	8 9 11	132 8 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	159 11 9	- - -	10 1 6
33	14 0 0	4 7 7	109 5 11	- -	- -	- -	11 10 11	43 0 4	- -	185 7 9	1,217 8 9	—
34	9 0 0	7 8 8	124 15 5	- -	- -	- -	11 19 11	45 15 3	- -	202 9 3	1,295 9 9	—
35	15 0 0	5 19 3	106 0 2	- -	- -	- -	11 15 6	44 14 1	- -	183 9 0	1,265 8 7	—
36	14 0 0	3 5 6	92 8 0	- -	- -	- -	8 3 10	30 3 5	- -	148 0 9	853 16 2	—
37	5 0 0	4 16 2	178 17 3	- -	- -	- -	3 10 9	13 10 6	- -	211 16 2	382 11 8	—
38	18 0 0	4 10 8	243 12 8	- -	- -	- -	26 8 6	43 9 4	- -	336 1 2	1,215 10 4	—
39	12 0 0	2 5 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	34 5 0	—	—
40	14 4 0	4 16 10	212 15 5	- -	- -	- -	14 4 10	50 1 8	- -	303 4 3	1,416 13 1	—
41	27 0 0	7 11 8	195 18 7	- -	- -	- -	17 12 11	67 12 1	- -	322 8 9	1,913 18 4	—
42	10 4 0	6 2 0	215 5 1	- -	44 17 11	- -	5 8 9	20 2 9	- -	302 0 6	569 18 5	—
43	12 10 0	7 0 11	116 5 10	- -	- -	- -	8 16 10	33 15 9	- -	183 15 10	956 17 0	—
44	14 12 0	5 3 6	55 17 7	- -	- -	- -	25 11 6	17 1 1	- -	118 5 8	306 18 0	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
NORFOLK—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Wroxham	48 15 0	*120 0 0	8·	19 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0	188 12 6	2 2 0	1
Wymondham	433 5 0	950 0 0	8·3	142 1 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,525 6 0	8 2 10	2
Total	15,298 12 9	33,907 18 2	- -	7,804 11 7	100 9 4	296 11 2	2,750 0 0	755 10 0	60,913 13 0	574 12 4	
NORTHAMPTON.											
Northampton	2,596 5 2	4,500 0 0	7·	1,352 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	8,454 5 2	- -	3
Ashby St. Ledgers	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	471 0 0	- -	471 0 0	- -	4
Bozeat	180 5 0	170 0 0	12·	87 6 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 6	444 4 10	- -	5
Braybrooke	81 18 0	58 0 0	1·5	17 7 3	18 13 9	- - -	- - -	- -	125 19 0	- -	6
Bugbrooke	81 14 0	185 3 4	5·	52 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	342 6 3	- -	7
Cold Ashby	26 8 4	- - -	- - -	10 9 11	6 0 0	- - -	- - -	- -	42 18 3	- -	8
Collyweston	56 5 0	90 0 0	8·	32 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	178 8 11	9 9 8	9
Desborough	250 18 0	240 0 0	5·	145 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 10 0	646 4 0	- -	10
Duston (U.D.)	- - -	50 0 0	·75	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	50 0 0	- -	11
Earl's Barton	193 14 0	200 0 0	6·5	123 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 4 6	529 3 11	- -	12
Ecton	127 6 0	240 0 0	13·25	33 15 1	48 13 9	- - -	- - -	16 0	450 10 10	- -	13
Everdon	64 3 11	110 0 0	5·5	39 15 10	8 2 0	- - -	- - -	- -	222 1 9	18 5 4	14
Farthinghoe	36 16 0	105 0 0	7·25	19 14 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	162 10 0	- -	15
Hardingstone	293 5 0	450 0 0	7·75	139 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 12 10	892 1 2	- -	16
Hargrave	48 18 0	45 0 0	4·	17 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0	111 11 8	- -	17
Helmdon (U.D.)	68 9 0	84 9 6	3·	26 12 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	179 11 3	- -	18
Higham Ferrers	147 5 0	130 0 0	6·75	96 14 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 6 6	438 6 1	- -	19
Irthlingborough	159 2 0	240 0 0	4·	109 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 9 3	515 2 0	- -	20
Isham	- - -	24 0 0	1·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	24 0 0	6 16 6	21
King's Cliffe	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	22
Long Buckby	308 17 0	350 0 0	7·	125 18 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 14 9	789 9 10	- -	23
Marston St. Lawrence (U.D.)	54 14 0	100 0 0	4·	18 19 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	173 13 8	- -	24
Maxey	36 4 0	98 0 0	6·	31 2 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	165 6 7	4 11 6	25
Middleton Cheney	148 6 0	150 0 0	5·5	78 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	377 1 9	- -	26
Moulton	182 17 0	200 0 0	7·	51 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 2	441 16 5	- -	27
Northborough (U.D.)	31 4 0	102 0 0	4·	18 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	152 2 11	- -	28
Piddington (U.D.)	100 12 6	270 14 0	8·	31 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	404 9 4	- -	29
Roade	85 12 0	150 0 0	4·7	25 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	260 19 10	- -	30
Rushden	170 5 0	235 0 0	5·8	81 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 12 8	488 8 3	- -	31
Stanwick	93 8 0	80 0 0	4·75	48 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 2 6	227 15 6	- -	32
Sutton Bassett (U.D.)	45 18 0	117 7 0	4·5	40 5 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	203 10 11	- -	33
Thornhaugh (U.D.)	43 19 0	62 0 0	4·	13 10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 5	120 7 6	2 7 6	34
Warmington	64 18 9	140 0 0	5·5	31 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 0	247 3 3	- -	35
Watford	34 10 0	79 4 0	1·75	11 9 9	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- -	142 13 9	5 5 0	36
Wellingborough	743 9 6	1,230 0 0	6·9	483 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 14 4	2,478 5 1	- -	37
Wollaston	210 17 11	200 0 0	6·8	112 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 6	525 8 1	- -	38
Yelvertoft (U.D.)	76 10 6	219 7 2	5·5	50 6 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	346 4 1	- -	39
Total	6,794 15 7	10,725 5 0	- -	3,558 17 10	98 19 6	- -	471 0 0	176 3 11	21,825 1 10	46 15 1	
NORTHUMBERLAND.											
Newcastle-on-Tyne	2,561 8 4	8,500 0 0	2·5	3,384 14 11	- - -	- - -	13,000 0 0	97 1 0	27,543 4 3	- -	40
Tynemouth	1,835 10 6	6,200 0 0	8·9	1,274 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	9,325 1 5	- -	41
Allendale	401 17 7	300 0 0	3·	234 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	936 14 6	- -	42
Alnmouth	52 10 4	145 0 0	14·25	57 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	255 4 1	- -	43

* Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	15 0 0	3 2 6	124 4 7	- -	- -	- -	7 13 2	28 11 6	- -	180 13 9	808 13 7	—
2	70 0 0	20 12 2	1,036 3 0	- -	- -	- -	300 15 8	242 7 4	- -	1,678 1 0	6,664 10 2	—
	3,634 5 3	1,413 9 0	38,429 13 4	844 6 10	4,176 19 8	76 6 9	3,003 5 4	6,921 5 9	136 7 2	59,210 11 5	188,951 19 8	3,804 14 4
3	615 12 4	237 1 11	5,881 7 9	- -	- -	- -	608 2 1	905 17 6	- -	8,248 1 7	25,286 10 0	—
4	6 0 0	10 2 8	- - -	- -	219 10 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	235 12 8	471 0 0	—
5	21 0 0	8 9 0	318 2 0	- -	- -	- -	21 4 4	70 11 3	- -	439 6 7	1,994 17 8	—
6	16 10 0	2 4 6	86 5 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	104 19 9	—	—
7	7 10 0	6 4 1	209 6 8	- -	- -	- -	23 17 2	73 8 10	- -	320 6 9	2,080 9 2	—
8	- -	17 7	47 3 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	48 1 3	- - -	22 7 4
9	28 0 0	1 8 6	122 12 7	- -	- -	- -	16 19 3	26 2 9	- -	204 12 4	830 13 0	44 1 3
10	30 5 4	9 7 5	445 2 8	- -	84 1 9	- -	82 14 2	109 6 4	- -	760 17 8	2,995 14 9	—
11	41 0 0	16 13 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	57 13 0	—	—
12	39 2 6	2 3 6	431 19 8	- -	- -	- -	7 7 11	24 13 2	- -	505 6 9	697 3 1	—
13	25 0 0	2 10 6	259 2 7	- -	- -	- -	42 2 4	66 6 10	- -	395 2 3	1,863 6 8	—
14	21 0 0	10 5 5	140 10 0	- -	- -	- -	11 11 2	78 5 8	- -	279 17 7	1,764 18 2	—
15	- -	11 2	71 7 10	- -	- -	- -	17 3 3	27 12 7	- -	116 14 10	772 3 9	51 12 3
16	40 0 0	8 19 6	732 12 2	- -	- -	- -	17 11 1	65 11 4	- -	864 14 1	1,855 16 0	10 0 0
17	- -	1 3 6	101 7 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	102 11 3	—	—
18	3 0 0	3 16 11	161 9 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	168 6 6	—	—
19	10 0 0	3 0 10	333 19 9	- -	- -	- -	25 11 6	83 2 6	- -	455 14 7	2,349 8 2	18 10 6
20	30 0 0	11 5 2	250 15 0	- -	- -	- -	57 10 0	94 1 9	- -	443 12 4	2,645 0 11	—
21	20 0 0	1 16 8	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 13 2	—	—
22	21 7 6	5 2 9	1 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 5 3	- - -	7 15 2
23	30 0 0	4 17 0	515 3 5	- -	- -	- -	32 10 0	109 15 10	4 7 0	696 13 3	3,104 7 3	—
24	- - -	3 3 11	113 3 9	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	32 18 0	- -	169 5 8	920 0 0	9 11 6
25	25 0 0	5 13 11	104 4 3	- -	- -	- -	14 3 4	12 17 10	- -	166 10 10	354 3 4	—
26	5 10 6	18 16 8	323 13 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	348 0 10	- - -	65 1 10
27	30 0 0	10 1 11	343 18 3	- -	- -	- -	16 4 1	36 15 5	- -	436 19 8	1,034 8 2	60 6 7
28	20 0 0	3 9 8	96 16 10	- -	- -	- -	10 19 7	40 3 5	- -	171 9 6	1,136 16 10	—
29	24 15 0	4 5 2	231 1 0	- -	- -	- -	56 10 0	89 1	- -	405 18 3	2,496 10 0	2 19 6
30	17 17 6	3 16 6	183 17 8	- -	- -	- -	15 12 10	54 0	- -	275 11 6	1,537 3 2	35 11 6
31	30 0 0	5 15 0	322 17 10	- -	- -	- -	53 9 0	89 6 4	- -	501 8 2	2,511 17 2	86 3 1
32	6 18 9	4 10 2	186 5 11	- -	- -	- -	5 6 10	19 14 8	- -	222 16 4	558 9 10	—
33	27 0 0	3 15 0	156 11 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	187 6 9	—	—
34	10 0 0	3 14 9	107 17 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	123 19 3	—	—
35	8 19 2	1 14 11	170 13 7	- -	- -	- -	9 1 7	29 5 9	- -	219 15 0	827 15 8	—
36	6 0 0	2 7 4	134 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	148 7 4	- - -	29 13 1
37	123 0 0	34 12 3	1,946 12 8	- -	- -	- -	74 11 5	239 13 5	- -	2,418 9 9	6,773 4 1	82 15 1
38	26 0 0	6 8 4	389 13 8	- -	- -	- -	26 15 1	88 16 11	11 0	538 5 0	2,511 14 3	—
39	29 8 7	3 17 9	212 9 7	- -	- -	- -	20 6 0	72 9 11	13 0	339 4 10	2,050 19 8	—
	1,395 17 2	464 4 10	15,134 16 2	- -	303 11 9	- -	1,287 4 0	2,540 12 1	5 11 0	21,178 12 1	71,414 10 9	526 8 8
40	1,534 12 8	870 12 3	9,619 3 6	1,041 16 10	12,029 8 8	329 3 10	966 10 8	2,248 13 7	- -	28,640 2 0	69,489 13 1	1,556 13 7
41	703 5 0	141 1 9	5,886 19 2	384 14 1	2,232 19 1	276 3 0	577 11 10	907 6 10	- -	11,110 0 9	26,866 10 11	409 18 1
42	60 0 0	13 17 5	1,005 1 1	- -	50 0 0	12 11 3	28 8 3	111 7 5	- -	1,281 5 5	3,160 14 2	440 3 9
43	15 0 0	6 11 5	141 3 3	- -	- -	- -	29 17 3	46 13 7	2 2	239 7 8	1,303 16 6	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
NORTHUMBERLAND—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Backworth	373 4 0	350 0 0	6·1	280 9 4	- - -	- - -	314 0 0	15 0	1,318 8 4	- - -	1
Black Callerton (U.D.)	41 19 0	111 17 6	7·	34 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	196 3 2	- - -	2
Callaley (U.D.)	59 13 0	46 2 6	2·	48 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 6	155 0 9	- - -	3
Chevington (U.D.)	240 9 0	229 19 1	4·	231 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 5	707 18 8	7 0 0	4
Cornhill	55 17 0	85 0 0	2·	54 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 3	209 3 7	5 9 0	5
Cowpen (U.D.)	654 2 10	803 12 2	4·	522 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,979 19 0	- - -	6
Glanton (U.D.)	41 17 0	167 11 8	9·25	51 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	261 3 1	- - -	7
Haltwhistle	116 0 2	40 0 0	1·1	81 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 0 0	277 13 3	- - -	8
Hexham	377 4 2	500 0 0	4·3	166 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 5	1,052 10 8	- - -	9
Ingoe (U.D.)	57 9 0	41 0 1	3·	42 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	141 4 2	2 5 0	10
Longbenton	1,310 10 6	3,300 0 0	9·9	976 14 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 14 0	5,612 19 2	- - -	11
Mason	145 1 0	286 0 0	8·5	127 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 1 4	572 12 3	7 17 6	12
Murton	73 4 0	150 0 0	13·	58 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	282 0 8	17 14 2	13
Nether Witton (U.D.)	41 15 0	82 13 8	2·5	38 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	163 3 11	7 2 6	14
Plashetts and Tynehead	- - -	30 0 0	1·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	15
Seghill	240 19 0	200 0 0	4·7	201 17 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 18 2	648 14 9	28 12 1	16
South Gosforth (U.D.)	298 15 8	666 18 4	4·	205 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 11 11	1,176 12 0	- - -	17
Thropton (U.D.)	27 9 0	28 4 3	1·	39 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 7 8	- - -	18
Twizel	- - -	75 0 0	4·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6	75 0 6	5 9 0	19
Wallsend	970 9 3	3,600 0 0	15·	981 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 5 4	5,522 3 7	- - -	20
Total	9,977 12 4	25,939 4 3	- - -	9,045 5 0	- - -	- - -	13,314 0 0	262 1 10	58,538 3 5	81 9 3	
NOTTINGHAM.											
East Retford	138 16 7	678 6 11	4·3	158 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	975 6 11	44 0 3	21
Newark	- - -	370 0 0	2·	11 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	381 19 2	- - -	22
Nottingham	6,341 4 0	16,000 0 0	5·5	7,152 14 9	- - -	- - -	20,460 0 0	103 0 7	50,056 19 4	- - -	23
Arnold	459 9 3	400 0 0	5·25	318 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,177 10 4	- - -	24
Awsworth	136 9 0	240 0 0	16·	112 11 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	489 10 10	- - -	25
Balderton	118 18 0	97 18 0	2·5	90 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	307 19 0	- - -	26
Beeston	90 14 5	215 0 0	2·75	131 15 7	- - -	- - -	8,000 0 0	- - -	8,437 10 0	- - -	27
Besthorpe (U.D.)	28 18 0	77 11 0	3·	25 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	131 15 6	4 6 6	28
Bestwood Park	91 1 0	100 0 0	2·5	91 13 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 0	285 0 2	- - -	29
Bingham	85 17 0	120 0 0	2·75	52 7 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	258 4 11	- - -	30
Car Colston	32 1 0	43 0 0	5·5	21 5 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 6 11	- - -	31
Carlton	224 15 0	630 0 0	11·	195 16 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,150 11 2	- - -	32
Clareborough (E.M.)	44 13 0	100 0 0	5·	29 19 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	174 12 4	- - -	33
Cropwell Bishop	60 7 0	145 0 0	14·75	34 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	239 17 9	- - -	34
Eakring	39 9 0	75 0 0	5·	45 16 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	160 5 4	6 17 6	35
East Leake	60 18 0	95 0 0	5·	67 8 11	13 14 8	- - -	- - -	6 7 6	243 9 1	- - -	36
East Markham (U.D)	91 10 0	187 13 9	3·75	61 17 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 6	341 18 5	- - -	37
Gotham	160 14 9	300 0 0	18·	76 2 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	536 17 2	- - -	38
Greasley	428 18 0	400 0 0	2·6	319 7 2	- - -	- - -	1,000 0 0	4 8 0	2,152 13 2	7 5 6	39
Hickling	63 13 0	110 0 0	6·5	43 3 11	10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	217 6 11	- - -	40
Hucknall Torkard	790 19 6	2,000 0 0	19·5	511 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 5	3,303 14 8	- - -	41
Keyworth	99 1 0	231 2 3	23·	57 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 15 11	408 10 9	- - -	42
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	437 17 4	597 10 0	10·	320 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 14 8	1,358 13 7	23 6 10	43
Langford	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44
Misterton	139 9 0	132 0 0	4·	142 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0	414 2 11	- - -	45
Normanton-on-Soar	36 19 0	85 0 0	4·	41 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	163 4 1	- - -	46
North Collingham. (U.D.)	111 1 0	100 0 0	2·	58 2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	269 3 0	4 5 0	47

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	28 15 0	15 14 10	623 15 7	- -	266 13 8	100 3 9	57 18 11	235 11 3	1 3 0	1,329 16 0	6,581 12 2	—
2	3 0 0	2 0 0	147 13 3	- -	- -	- -	12 6 5	47 12 9	7 5	212 19 10	1,348 16 0	—
3	13 15 0	11 4 10	130 0 5	- -	- -	- -	3 11 5	13 7 11	- -	171 19 7	379 2 6	—
4	46 12 6	14 19 2	544 5 6	- -	35 0 1	- -	30 15 3	106 13 11	- -	785 6 5	3,018 14 9	—
5	12 10 0	8 9 2	129 13 3	- -	- -	- -	13 9 4	52 3 7	- -	221 14 4	1,477 9 4	33 14 6
6	170 0 0	33 4 9	1,272 2 6	- -	- -	- -	77 9 11	278 4 1	14 8	1,831 15 11	7,890 6 3	57 18 3
7	30 0 0	7 10 6	127 17 10	- -	- -	- -	32 6 10	49 19 8	11 9	248 6 7	1,395 15 9	—
8	12 0 0	2 4 0	251 2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 6	265 17 7	- - -	232 2 3
9	90 2 6	40 9 3	832 5 4	- -	- -	- -	33 6 8	32 7 6	- -	1,028 11 3	900 0 0	—
10	- -	9 0 11	117 2 3	- -	- -	- -	8 0 0	4 16 7	- -	141 4 9	132 0 0	—
11	329 8 10	149 15 5	3,309 9 0	20 17 1	- -	23 7 9	592 1 6	924 7 6	- -	5,349 7 1	25,966 13 6	998 16 7
12	26 5 0	13 0 3	320 2 7	- -	- -	- -	25 9 9	97 8 1	- -	490 3 2	2,757 9 4	—
13	12 10 0	6 0 0	164 12 10	- -	- -	- -	13 0 3	50 19 5	- -	264 16 8	1,441 19 11	—
14	11 [illegible] 4	2 7 10	94 6 11	- -	- -	2 6 3	7 19 3	29 9 3	- -	155 5 4	833 16 9	--
15	7 10 0	1 5 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 15 0	—	—
16	25 0 0	3 14 6	687 14 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	745 1 0	—	—
17	123 6 8	- -	637 10 8	- -	- -	- -	36 8 8	134 11 4	20 15 7	952 12 11	3,817 5 3	—
18	- -	1 7 5	106 1 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	107 9 2	- - -	16 0 3
19	15 0 0	2 3 5	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 14 5	36 6 10	- - -	36 13 3
20	238 19 8	89 16 9	2,657 2 6	5 19 1	200 0 0	- -	264 12 2	859 10 1	- -	4,316 0 3	24,008 6 5	—
	3,509 6 2	1,446 10 10	28,805 5 8	1,453 7 1	14,814 1 6	743 15 10	2,811 4 4	6,231 4 4	38 0 6	59,934 5 6	182,770 2 7	3,782 0 6
21	65 0 0	6 16 7	522 17 4	4 3 6	- -	- -	40 5 6	86 19 2	- -	770 2 4	2,450 2 4	—
22	95 5 0	79 4 1	84 15 3	- -	53 8 2	31 6 0	- -	- -	- -	343 18 6	—	—
23	1,850 18 4	843 3 5	18,302 11 4	514 12 6	20,241 1 0	378 18 0	1,312 5 3	3,850 8 11	- -	47,293 18 9	123,879 8 5	51 2 0
24	40 10 0	16 14 6	933 2 11	- -	- -	- -	74 17 8	102 1 11	- -	1,167 7 0	2,793 9 7	—
25	23 4 2	3 0 1	281 2 9	- -	- -	1 4 9	20 12 5	82 2 11	- -	411 7 1	2,331 10 11	18 18 11
26	15 0 0	2 17 2	236 13 0	- -	- -	- -	5 10 3	19 0 10	- -	279 1 3	820 2 5	23 2 10
27	25 0 0	69 16 2	461 15 6	- -	4,466 6 7	44 0 0	- -	- -	- -	5,066 18 3	8,000 0 0	20 0 0
28	5 0 0	11 2 9	72 11 1	- -	- -	- -	16 3 8	26 15 2	- -	135 19 2	752 7 2	—
29	18 0 0	7 4 3	251 13 0	- -	28 0 2	16 6 8	35 11 8	58 16 9	- -	415 12 6	1,654 9 2	45 19 3
30	36 0 0	5 4 8	199 17 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	241 2 7	- - -	43 5 0
31	10 0 0	3 9 6	81 12 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	95 2 2	- - -	14 9 7
32	66 18 6	22 1 9	687 7 2	- -	- -	- -	60 11 8	244 2 10	- -	1,081 1 11	6,929 19 2	—
33	27 10 0	11 5	134 9 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	162 10 10	—	—
34	10 0 0	2 10 0	162 14 7	- -	- -	17 19 3	26 0 0	41 17 2	- -	261 1 0	1,170 0 0	—
35	14 10 0	4 17 4	108 11 5	- -	- -	- -	9 6 1	35 9 1	- -	179 11 5	1,003 14 0	—
36	25 0 0	4 7 8	215 8 2	- -	6 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	250 15 10	- - -	6 5 6
37	20 10 0	3 8 4	217 14 6	- -	- -	- -	15 18 0	60 16 6	- -	318 7 4	1,722 0 6	—
38	20 0 0	3 3 10	423 2 10	- -	- -	- -	63 2 10	105 10 5	- -	614 19 11	2,967 11 6	—
39	60 16 0	34 0 8	785 17 1	- -	422 12 0	- -	58 10 7	231 2 2	- -	1,600 14 0	7,544 10 3	—
40	14 0 0	2 13 6	143 16 4	- -	- -	- -	19 7 6	31 3 10	- -	211 1 2	871 17 6	—
41	116 10 0	34 14 5	1,989 19 3	- -	- -	- -	114 9 10	359 5 10	- -	2,615 19 4	10,178 12 2	640 1 3
42	10 0 0	2 15 8	257 14 3	- -	- -	- -	60 0 0	32 5 8	- -	362 15 7	720 0 0	—
43	61 10 0	8 9 9	905 9 0	- -	- -	- -	82 11 2	268 14 0	- -	1,350 0 9	7,615 2 4	35 11 3
44	- -	5 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 0	—	—
45	20 0 0	6 8 6	320 0 9	- -	- -	10 17 10	17 8 4	40 2 9	- -	414 18 2	1,127 13 1	—
46	10 0 0	5 19 1	94 0 1	- -	- -	- -	5 7 4	19 13 2	- -	134 19 8	556 5 0	—
47	5 0 0	4 6 4	217 14 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 10 0	232 16 3	—	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
NOTTINGHAM —*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
North Muskham (U.D.)	82 6 2	174 16 0	3·	47 10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	304 12 3	4 16 6	1
Ranskill (U.D.)	65 9 0	239 17 4	4·	49 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	355 1 8	6 6 0	2
Ratcliffe-on Soar - -	23 15 10	80 0 0	2·5	14 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	117 17 1	- -	3
Stapleford -	110 3 10	550 0 0	14·1	176 12 5	- - -	- - -	1,830 0 0	15 13 11	2,682 10 2	38 0 2	4
Sutton-in-Ashfield -	887 19 7	1,500 0 0	23·1	337 6 2	- - -	- - -	350 0 0	42 18 6	3,118 4 3	- -	5
Sutton-upon-Trent - -	108 7 0	150 0 0	3·75	66 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6	325 10 11	- -	6
Tuxford -	77 14 0	354 13 4	8·	58 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	490 12 10	18 0 6	7
West Stockwith - -	112 6 0	30 0 0	4·25	124 19 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	267 5 1	- -	8
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	39 18 0	72 0 0	5·	30 1 5	3 2 8	- - -	- - -	- -	145 2 1	- -	9
Winthorpe -	38 10 0	70 0 0	9·5	29 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 0	140 14 2	3 10 0	10
Total - -	11,960 2 3	26,751 8 7	- -	11,108 2 5	17 7 4	- -	31,640 0 0	203 13 4	81,680 13 11	160 17 9	
OXFORD.											
Oxford - -	- - -	900 0 0	1·3	- - -	- - -	137 19 5	- - -	- -	1,037 19 5	- -	11
Ambrosden (U.D.) -	78 6 0	133 2 7	3·	43 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	255 0 4	- -	12
Bix - -	31 0 0	80 0 0	7·	20 16 4	- - -	- - -	160 0 0	2 0 0	293 16 4	- -	13
Brightwell (U.D.) - -	39 13 0	136 0 0	6·	26 7 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	202 0 8	- -	14
Brizenorton -	56 3 0	130 0 0	8·	36 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	222 8 4	- -	15
Burford (U.D.)	153 18 0	263 0 0	13·	52 9 2	4 0 0	- - -	- - -	- -	473 7 2	- -	16
Chalgrove (U.D.) - -	64 12 0	117 7 9	6·	51 2 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 7	235 8 9	- -	17
Claydon (U.D.)	40 3 0	108 1 0	7·5	18 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10	167 3 10	5 12 2	18
Enstone -	85 10 0	206 18 0	5·	44 0 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	339 8 8	8 8 0	19
Eynsham -	94 10 1	430 0 0	7·5	79 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	603 11 7	- -	20
Hanwell -	25 0 0	55 0 0	6·25	9 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	99 0 0	5 11 6	21
Milton (U.D.)	89 4 0	160 7 8	4·6	35 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0	285 14 11	- -	22
Nettlebed -	66 0 0	100 0 0	12·	43 9 0	- - -	- - -	1,000 0 0	- -	1,209 9 0	- -	23
Nuffield - -	40 12 0	45 0 0	6·	18 16 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	108 8 10	- -	24
Shorthampton	33 0 0	37 10 0	2·8	12 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	83 4 6	- -	25
South Stoke -	67 7 0	40 0 0	9·	22 7 7	28 5 2	- - -	- - -	3 0	158 2 9	3 10 6	26
Stadhampton (U.D.) - -	36 16 0	98 12 8	6·75	21 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	157 2 4	- -	27
Stokenchurch	139 17 0	460 0 0	22·5	61 2 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	660 19 5	5 17 6	28
Tetsworth (U.D.)	56 6 0	172 0 0	12·	33 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 0	264 6 5	- -	29
Watlington -	116 3 0	319 0 0	12·	67 18 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	503 1 0	9 4 6	30
Woolvercott (E.M.) -	74 12 0	100 0 0	6·	47 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	222 9 8	- -	31
Total - -	1,388 12 1	4,091 19 8	- -	746 9 2	32 5 2	137 19 5	1,160 0 0	24 18 5	7,582 3 11	38 4 2	
RUTLAND.											
Caldecott	27 9 0	125 0 0	11·25	19 11 6	- -	- -	- - -	5 6 0	177 6 6	2 8 6	32
Essendine (U.D.)	27 3 0	125 0 0	2·8	19 7 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	171 10 10	2 7 6	33
Total - -	54 12 0	250 0 0	- -	38 19 4	- -	- -	- - -	5 6 0	348 17 4	4 16 0	
SALOP.											
Oswestry -	220 11 11	427 14 0	3·5	122 11 9	- -	- -	- - -	1 11 3	772 8 11	- -	34
Shrewsbury -	- - -	1,000 0 0	2·25	41 1 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,041 1 10	106 2 5	35
Bettws -	46 5 0	136 0 0	7·	11 19 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	194 4 5	- -	36
Bishop's Castle (U.D.) -	198 18 6	286 0 0	5·75	87 19 5	- -	- -	- - -	2 0 0	574 17 11	- -	37

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	19 5 7	4 12 9	186 2 5	- -	- -	- -	21 16 10	45 5 0	- -	281 19 1	1,048 6 4	—
2	51 0 0	4 6 4	223 14 6	- -	10 0 6	- -	39 7 3	64 14 11	- -	399 9 6	1,810 11 0	19 0 10
3	12 10 0	1 5 2	80 15 9	- -	12 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	106 10 11	- - -	22 10 0
4	31 1 6	17 17 0	418 17 5	- -	31 8 6	3 19 0	125 14 0	323 17 11	- -	990 15 6	4,584 4 0	—
5	123 0 0	16 14 3	1,558 3 10	- -	446 18 1	- -	274 14 0	406 4 1	- -	2,825 14 3	11,749 14 4	700 19 1
6	15 0 0	2 17 6	243 7 0	- -	- -	- -	13 17 7	55 11 5	- -	330 13 6	1,577 6 7	—
7	23 3 4	5 8 7	230 18 3	- -	- -	- -	44 6 10	72 18 9	1 18 0	396 14 3	2,039 12 8	4 5 1
8	18 0 0	9 10 10	215 3 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	242 14 4	—	—
9	10 0 0	2 12 6	134 0 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	146 12 10	—	—
10	10 0 0	2 18 1	89 8 1	-	- -	1 19 3	20 0 0	33 1 6	- -	160 16 11	930 0 0	—
	2,979 2 5	1,257 19 5	31,473 3 7	518 16 0	25,717 15 0	506 10 9	2,578 16 3	6,698 2 8	3 8 0	71,894 8 10	208,928 11 0	1,645 10 7
11	177 10 0	76 0 1	- - -	607 17 1	- -	- -	68 0 0	112 9 2	- -	1,041 16 4	3,153 0 0	—
12	- -	8 13 0	194 15 11	- -	- -	- -	18 10 9	44 8 11	- -	266 8 7	1,251 6 2	—
13	2 10 0	3 9 6	110 12 9	- -	- -	- -	5 6 0	20 5 6	- -	142 3 9	733 18 11	—
14	10 0 0	2 6 3	112 12 0	- -	- -	- -	25 14 0	42 1 5	- -	192 13 8	1,181 6 10	26 5 0
15	15 0 0	2 18 11	149 18 6	- -	- -	- -	13 13 0	48 3 2	- -	229 13 7	1,362 5 2	—
16	30 0 0	8 3 10	383 6 3	- -	- -	- -	11 7 7	44 14 4	- -	477 12 0	1,254 8 9	145 3 2
17	2 5 0	4 13 6	167 10 3	- -	- -	- -	30 1 3	48 7 11	- -	252 17 11	1,352 13 9	—
18	- -	3 13 6	117 5 7	- -	- -	- -	23 9 8	28 6 7	- -	178 7 6	785 19 8	—
19	16 0 0	7 9 2	258 11 9	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	12 1 11	- -	322 10 10	449 6 10	62 15 4
20	42 2 0	23 6 9	864 6 6	- -	- -	- -	38 3 9	149 8 11	- -	617 7 11	4,229 5 3	4 3 0
21	7 0 0	2 4 10	92 16 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	107 13 1	- - -	3 10 1
22	24 0 0	9 2 0	381 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	414 14 4	- - -	19 18 11
23	5 0 0	17 13 8	164 15 2	- -	272 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	459 8 10	1,000 0 0	—
24	3 12 0	- -	81 6 7	- -	- -	- -	11 13 4	11 2 7	- -	107 14 6	309 3 4	—
25	- -	2 14 8	66 12 7	- -	- -	- -	5 10 0	8 13 3	- -	83 10 6	242 0 0	22 19 7
26	10 0 0	4 17 1	123 7 5	- -	- -	- -	24 14 0	5 16 8	- -	172 5 8	148 4 0	55 6 3
27	22 0 0	2 15 2	72 2 5	- -	- -	- -	13 18 5	35 11 11	- -	146 7 11	1,006 10 7	18 14 4
28	30 10 0	19 11 11	333 19 7	- -	- -	17 13 8	56 0 0	92 8 11	- -	556 1 7	2,576 0 0	43 5 5
29	18 10 0	4 19 0	163 12 2	- -	- -	- -	29 4 10	48 17 4	- -	265 3 11	1,374 5 6	—
30	20 0 0	2 6 3	300 0 4	- -	- -	- -	26 6 2	88 15 8	- -	446 12 11	2,510 8 2	32 0 0
31	12 0 0	3 1 6	206 15 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	221 16 11	- - -	5 18 9
	447 19 0	210 0 7	3,846 0 10	607 17 1	272 0 0	17 13 8	421 12 9	841 14 2	- -	6,703 2 3	24,920 2 11	439 19 10
32	16 0 0	23 19 2	102 10 3	- -	- -	- -	28 2 1	41 9 7	- -	214 9 7	1,156 19 3	—
33	24 0 0	3 18 9	86 12 2	- -	- -	- -	13 10 6	52 10 11	- -	182 19 10	1,487 17 3	1 6 1
	40 0 0	27 17 11	189 2 5	- -	- -	- -	41 12 7	94 0 6	- -	397 9 5	2,644 16 6	1 6 1
34	86 0 0	29 19 0	480 12 0	10 0 0	- -	2 8 0	80 0 0	132 6 0	- -	821 5 0	3,720 0 0	—
35	121 6 3	113 9 2	216 15 5	- -	154 2 3	56 15 3	- -	- -	- -	768 10 9	- - -	2,752 10 0
36	8 0 0	10 6 1	106 17 2	- -	- -	- -	8 7 6	30 16 10	- -	164 7 7	872 15 6	12 6 5
37	27 2 0	16 9 10	424 0 5	- -	198 17 8	- -	15 5 6	52 18 6	- -	734 13 11	1,498 0 8	137 5 10

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
SALOP—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cheswardine	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 19 4	1
Chetton (U.D.)	50 1 0	116 7 3	3·	26 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	193 3 9	- -	2
Chetwynd (U.D)	- - -	175 0 0	4·5	5 0 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	180 0 6	- -	3
Clee, St. Margaret	- - -	56 0 0	10·75	9 1 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 1 0	- -	4
Dawley Magna	326 13 7	450 0 0	5·	108 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	885 7 5	- -	5
Ercall Magna	120 8 0	270 0 0	3·4	53 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	443 15 6	8 15 0	6
Mainstone*	9 16 4	148 6 1	12·1	6 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	165 1 4	- -	7
Melverley	36 1 0	63 0 0	5·25	13 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	113 6 1	- -	8
Stirchley	17 15 4	100 0 0	8·75	14 0 7	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	- -	331 15 11	6 17 6	9
Wellington	793 8 9	1,042 0 0	5·	450 1 2	11 12 4	- -	385 0 0	1 0 0	2,633 2 3	89 4 9	10
Wombridge	175 3 0	500 0 0	11·8	75 3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	750 6 3	- -	11
Woore	57 11 0	120 0 0	3·6	36 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 12 0	215 9 2	- -	12
Wrockwardine Wood	170 15 0	500 0 0	15·8	106 0 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	776 15 3	- -	13
Total	2,223 8 5	5,390 7 4	- -	1,168 6 2	11 12 4	- -	535 0 0	7 3 3	9,335 17 6	215 19 0	
SOMERSET.											
Bath	347 7 0	1,650 0 0	1·5	194 5 9	- - -	- - -	1,499 0 0	- - -	3,690 12 9	- -	14
Bridgwater (U.D.)	931 12 4	403 0 0	2·	323 19 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 12 11	1,666 5 2	- -	15
Chard	267 13 9	175 0 0	7·	115 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	558 3 3	- -	16
Yeovil	609 8 1	832 3 5	11·	480 8 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,922 0 1	- -	17
Ashbrittle (UD)	52 10 0	106 5 0	6·	25 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	184 1 3	- -	18
Ashcott	70 15 0	80 0 0	6·	23 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	174 7 2	- -	19
Ashill	45 16 0	17 5 0	1·	15 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79 0 0	6 7 0	20
Bedminster (E.M.)	671 6 7	900 0 0	10·	417 3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6	1,988 17 4	- -	21
Blagdon (U.D.)	79 8 7	156 18 10	5·5	58 8 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	294 15 10	- -	22
Brompton Ralph (U.D.)	48 8 0	70 16 1	3·25	23 18 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	143 2 2	- -	23
Chaffcombe	39 0 0	32 0 0	5·1	7 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 17 1	- -	24
Chard (E.M.)	256 5 11	500 0 0	9·	143 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	900 4 10	- -	25
Charlton Musgrove	22 5 0	61 0 0	3·25	13 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	98 6 9	- -	26
Chedzoy	58 10 0	100 0 0	6·25	20 1 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	178 11 7	- -	27
Chew Magna	147 17 0	225 0 0	4·5	79 16 0	12 18 0	- -	845 0 0	- -	1,310 11 8	- -	28
Chipstable	17 8 0	90 0 0	9·75	12 8 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	132 6 0	- -	29
Crewkerne (U.D.)	92 10 0	488 3 3	5·	91 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	671 15 1	8 16 6	30
Cudworth	34 17 0	30 0 0	5·25	5 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 0 8	- -	31
Ditcheat	63 11 0	185 0 0	4·75	31 17 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	280 8 5	- -	32
East Pennard	45 19 0	110 0 0	4·	18 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	174 9 6	- -	33
Englishcombe	- - -	56 0 0	4·5	3 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59 11 5	6 0 6	34
Hemington	84 11 0	76 10 0	4·5	23 3 9	1 5 0	- -	- - -	1 0 0	186 9 9	4 14 9	35
Hillfarrance (U.D.)	36 11 0	74 4 6	3·	24 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	134 18 5	- -	36
Huntspill	187 13 0	260 0 0	3·	84 7 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	535 10 11	- -	37
Ilchester	87 4 0	†170 0 0	14·5	33 5 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 8 7	297 18 6	- -	38
Ilminster	219 5 8	350 0 0	6·	112 12 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	681 17 8	- -	39
Isle Abbots	34 8 0	54 0 0	6·	11 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 17 11	- -	40
Keinton Mandeville	- - -	55 0 0	12·	12 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 15 1	3 5 0	41
Kingsbury Episcopi	162 15 0	270 10 0	8·	44 17 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	478 2 11	- -	42
Langport-Eastover (U.D.)	179 19 0	267 6 0	9·	78 3 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	525 8 2	- -	43
Lopen	60 17 4	100 0 0	14·5	19 11 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	180 9 2	- -	44
Loxton (U.D.)	40 5 0	120 0 0	7·5	6 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	166 15 10	- -	45
Lydeard, St. Lawrence	62 8 0	150 0 0	8·25	22 11 9	1 11 2	- -	- - -	7 11	236 18 10	6 7 6	46
Lyng	46 19 0	110 0 0	6·25	13 9 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0	170 11 3	- -	47
Meare	153 19 6	219 0 0	3·	39 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	412 14 7	- -	48
Merriott	245 2 8	160 0 0	7·	68 9 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 11 0	486 3 3	6 17 0	49
Middlezoy	59 7 0	62 10 0	2·75	23 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	145 12 0	- -	50
Milverton	173 1 0	170 0 0	3·5	57 13 7	23 14 6	- -	- - -	1 0 0	425 9 1	- -	51
Moorlynch	33 15 0	48 0 0	5·5	2 3 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	83 18 2	- -	52

* Unaudited account.

† Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	- - -	10 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 8 3	- - -	1 8 5
2	15 0 0	13 6 10	107 4 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 13 4	28 18 0	- - -	182 2 9	812 9 6	—
3	1 6	7 1 3	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	6 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 19 9	—	—
4	- - -	10 0	48 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 14 9	- - -	9 0 0
5	66 10 0	14 7 11	607 2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 15 10	126 5 8	- - -	873 1 5	3,545 5 2	—
6	46 0 0	10 8 9	280 15 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 0 11	101 6 3	- - -	510 6 9	2,875 3 9	67 10 0
7	46 10 0	1 19 6	60 17 0	- - -	55 0 9	28 1 2	9 0 8	9 10 0	15 8 1	226 7 2	258 6 4	—
8	11 5 0	3 19 6	48 4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 0 0	18 0 0	- - -	90 8 7	450 0 0	—
9	25 5 0	10 17 1	102 8 2	- - -	- - -	34 4 3	20 0 0	18 15 6	- - -	218 7 6	671 13 4	3 13 1
10	175 0 0	34 10 3	1,947 11 3	- - -	157 19 0	5 9 0	171 17 6	309 18 8	14 8	2,892 5 1	8,298 7 4	448 10 2
11	77 0 0	28 18 10	440 13 0	- - -	420 7 0	1 19 0	64 17 3	105 19 11	- - -	1,139 15 0	2,963 11 0	401 8 7
12	11 10 0	5 18 7	145 17 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	28 7 0	- - -	209 12 7	792 0 0	16 13 0
13	70 0 0	36 6 11	569 0 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 18 10	88 5 8	- - -	822 11 6	2,478 3 6	20 17 6
	786 9 9	348 18 5	5,638 12 9	10 0 0	986 6 8	135 3 8	594 17 4	1,051 8 0	16 2 9	9,783 18 4	29,235 16 1	3,871 3 0
14	484 0 0	74 2 4	1,027 1 0	245 14 7	1,331 10 10	- - -	75 19 9	235 11 4	- - -	3,473 19 0	7,941 1 2	—
15	96 3 0	45 12 4	1,653 4 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	114 4 1	231 10 6	1 15 3	2,142 10 1	6,520 2 7	9 3 3
16	25 4 0	6 4 2	564 0 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 1 10	53 4 5	- - -	664 15 0	947 1 5	—
17	79 0 0	17 3 2	1,906 14 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 14 10	111 5 2	- - -	2,147 17 3	3,153 9 9	203 18 11
18	12 0 0	2 16 0	130 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 1 4	27 0 8	- - -	179 3 2	765 7 0	—
19	- - -	3 4 3	164 13 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	167 18 2	—	—
20	5 5 0	1 5 0	84 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	97 4 1	—	—
21	75 2 0	26 2 7	1,345 8 0	- - -	- - -	99 0 0	108 16 2	270 19 11	9 9	1,925 18 5	7,648 4 0	—
22	19 5 0	10 8 1	264 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	293 17 7	—	—
23	- - -	2 5 6	114 7 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 19 3	30 8 0	- - -	155 0 8	860 12 4	—
24	10 0 0	19 6	68 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79 5 4	—	—
25	42 10 0	5 18 5	675 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 17 8	44 18 6	- - -	796 2 9	1,263 7 0	—
26	10 0 0	2 5 0	73 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	86 3 10	—	—
27	12 0 0	4 6 9	123 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 0 0	20 9 6	- - -	172 8 11	572 0 0	—
28	31 16 6	15 13 10	395 9 6	- - -	683 8 10	- - -	18 7 3	18 0 9	- - -	1,162 16 8	1,342 0 6	—
29	5 0 0	2 13 6	86 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 4 5	33 8 1	- - -	136 18 11	945 5 4	—
30	75 0 0	50 0 3	389 2 10	- - -	- - -	23 8 3	23 18 7	91 16 0	- - -	662 2 5	2,598 17 10	51 7 2
31	- - -	4 13 0	44 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 13 4	13 7 8	- - -	66 6 2	378 14 9	—
32	10 0 0	- - -	168 16 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 0 0	42 10 6	- - -	261 6 7	1,175 0 0	13 5 6
33	10 0 0	2 16 6	83 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 0 6	33 12 0	44 0 0	183 0 9	950 18 1	5 6 4
34	4 17 6	1 5 0	32 15 6	- - -	- - -	20 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 5 3	- - -	5 13 10
35	7 9 0	- - -	151 19 1	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	179 2 10	—	—
36	3 16 0	2 4 7	95 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 2 0	30 5 0	- - -	150 3 7	850 14 0	—
37	21 0 0	9 0 8	424 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 1 10	27 9 3	- - -	528 7 4	741 18 11	—
38	25 0 0	4 0 2	154 14 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 4 5	40 16 11	- - -	234 16 2	1,156 16 3	—
39	20 0 0	5 17 1	376 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 16 0	165 7 4	- - -	637 6 8	4,513 13 0	—
40	10 0 0	2 15 6	56 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 12 11	17 13 10	- - -	91 12 6	500 16 7	—
41	3 0 0	9 19 9	71 7 6	- - -	- - -	5 0 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	92 13 0	- - -	24 17 11
42	35 0 0	3 9 11	266 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 18 8	87 17 10	- - -	416 5 4	2,488 5 0	—
43	35 0 0	6 3 6	359 16 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 4 4	94 2 8	- - -	520 7 1	2,664 6 4	—
44	10 0 0	5 4 10	96 6 4	- - -	5 5 0	6 4	16 6 0	26 4 10	- - -	159 13 4	733 10 0	101 7 5
45	15 0 0	3 18 6	78 19 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 3 8	31 7 8	- - -	148 9 9	882 5 4	—
46	15 0 0	3 12 2	142 19 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 4 2	53 16 10	- - -	236 0 7	1,524 0 11	-
47	- - -	6 1 5	130 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 14 10	24 4 9	- - -	176 18 8	677 6 2	—
48	30 0 0	5 19 3	345 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 11 8	85 10 0	- - -	520 5 4	2,389 6 5	—
49	26 0 0	2 17 11	372 14 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	31 10 0	- - -	459 18 11	880 0 0	—
50	8 0 0	4 10 3	109 15 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 11 6	7 13 0	- - -	144 10 0	203 19 6	9 4 8
51	14 7 0	3 1 4	374 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	391 10 1	- - -	11 11
52	- - -	3 15 6	56 16 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 11 10	- - -	- - -

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
SOMERSET—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
North Petherton (U.D.)	346 3 3	650 6 7	5·5	146 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 0	1,149 18 1	- -	1
Nunney	94 5 0	155 0 0	7·	39 0 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	288 5 7	- -	2
Othery	83 8 0	80 0 0	5·75	35 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 0	201 16 3	- -	3
Otterford	38 8 0	25 0 0	2·5	7 5 1	- - -	- - -	310 0 0	7 9	381 0 10	- -	4
Otterhampton	27 5 3	57 9 6	5·5	19 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	104 2 1	- -	5
Priddy	49 5 0	*60 0 0	8·75	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0	122 6 0	- -	6
Puriton	124 16 6	165 0 0	6·25	48 8 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	338 5 1	6 5 0	7
Radstock	163 17 4	230 0 0	6·25	72 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	466 11 10	6 6 10	8
St. Thomas in Pensford	39 15 4	- - -	- -	15 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 6 10	4 18 6	9
Sampford, Arundell	26 18 0	150 0 0	11·	18 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	195 9 6	- -	10
Stoke St. Michael	66 13 4	85 3 9	6·	33 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	185 4 7	- -	11
Street	306 12 1	300 0 0	7·5	120 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 6 3	731 3 9	- -	12
Thorne St. Margaret	- - -	9 0 0	2·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 0 0	- -	13
Twerton	229 5 0	360 0 0	5·	196 18 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	786 3 1	31 6 0	14
Upton Noble	12 6 6	50 0 0	10·5	5 14 4	- - -	- - -	475 0 0	1 12 2	545 3 0	- -	15
Wedmore	243 18 6	600 0 0	5·3	108 0 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	951 18 10	- -	16
Wellington	301 12 0	389 0 0	4·	122 18 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 4 0	819 14 5	- -	17
West Bradley (U.D.)	35 15 0	77 0 0	5·5	11 10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 4 0	168 8 5	2 11 0	18
West Buckland	34 10 0	90 0 0	3·	10 13 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	142 13 3	- -	19
Weston Zoyland	85 12 0	85 0 0	3·75	27 16 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	198 8 10	7 1 6	20
Wincanton	159 16 8	350 0 0	6·5	53 8 8	- - -	- - -	180 0 0	6 0	743 11 4	- -	21
Winscombe	69 11 6	108 17 0	3·	39 18 4	33 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	251 6 10	- -	22
Withiel Florey	33 3 0	40 0 0	5·	20 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 12 0	- -	23
Withypool	38 9 0	80 0 0	11·	23 17 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 9	142 10 2	- -	24
Wiveliscombe	344 5 0	500 0 0	9·75	114 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 5 4	973 5 8	- -	25
Wookey	122 17 0	145 0 0	3·5	43 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	311 16 9	4 15 0	26
Woolavington	45 12 0	125 0 0	7·5	17 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	188 6 4	- -	27
Total	8,895 2 8	13,952 8 11	- -	4,151 19 5	72 8 8	- -	3,309 0 0	137 9 2	30,518 8 10	105 12 1	
STAFFORD.											
Burslem (U.D.)	1,774 15 5	2,850 0 0	8·5	1,539 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 3 0	6,165 19 7	- -	28
Burton upon-Trent (U.D.)	4,382 2 1	8,554 18 6	9·	2,919 5 9	229 6 10	- - -	- - -	230 1 10	16,315 15 0	198 7 6	29
Hanley	2,286 14 6	3,600 0 0	6·	1,897 3 3	- - -	- - -	141 0 0	7 10 0	7,932 7 9	- -	30
Longton	1,097 18 8	600 0 0	3·2	992 0 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 13 9	2,705 12 9	- -	31
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,368 18 6	1,650 0 0	8·25	555 15 7	600 0 0	- - -	- - -	27 16 0	4,202 10 1	- -	32
Stafford	- - -	150 0 0	·8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 0 0	- -	33
Stoke-on-Trent (U.D.)	1,693 6 2	2,791 13 0	5·	1,299 18 2	- - -	- - -	425 0 0	23 19 0	6,233 16 4	- -	34
Tamworth	673 14 5	650 0 0	15·	479 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6	1,803 17 5	- -	35
Walsall	2,839 6 2	4,250 0 0	8·5	981 2 3	- - -	- - -	3,811 0 0	22 13 11	11,904 2 4	- -	36
Wolverhampton	3,018 11 8	5,250 0 0	6·25	1,495 1 5	- - -	299 1 10	330 0 0	26 5 6	10,419 0 5	- -	37
Abbots Bromley	76 2 10	160 0 0	3·25	92 4 5	8 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	337 7 3	- -	38
Barton-under-Needwood	184 1 6	220 0 0	3·	90 8 9	25 14 0	- - -	- - -	1 8 3	521 12 6	3 1 7	39
Burntwood	387 9 9	800 0 0	10·5	256 0 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 7 5	1,457 17 8	11 13 9	40
Cannock	1,046 18 5	1,900 0 0	9·5	825 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 0 0	3,799 13 2	- -	41
Caverswall	205 9 0	350 0 0	4·4	236 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 1 4	857 2 6	- -	42
Cheslyn Hay (U.D.)	- - -	42 10 0	1·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 10 0	- -	43
Farewell and Chorley	38 9 0	47 0 0	5·5	23 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 12 0	113 2 4	5 18 4	44
Harborne	1,968 7 2	3,885 0 0	8·	1,022 16 4	- - -	- - -	3,233 0 0	79 14 10	10,188 18 4	5 10 0	45
Heathylee	- - -	10 0 0	·8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- -	46

* Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	70 0 0	21 2 4	777 18 2	- -	- -	- -	120 16 10	131 9 5	- -	1,121 6 9	3,665 15 7	46 16 11
2	18 0 0	3 2 2	263 2 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	284 4 7	—	—
3	15 0 0	4 4 11	139 0 8	- -	- -	- -	20 16 6	34 1 4	- -	213 3 5	957 14 0	4 8 7
4	8 0 0	8 5 6	48 8 10	- -	200 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	264 14 4	310 0 0	—
5	- -	1 11 6	138 12 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	140 4 4	- - -	39 14 4
6	6 0 0	2 12 6	94 18 8	- -	10 0 0	6 5 3	7 5 2	4 2 7	- -	131 4 2	112 9 8	—
7	8 0 0	7 4 1	250 5 11	- -	- -	- -	32 12 0	15 6 0	- -	319 13 0	408 0 0	—
8	16 0 0	11 12 1	337 1 1	6 10 4	- -	- -	20 0 9	72 11 3	- -	470 2 4	2,058 2 3	—
9	2 18 6	14 6	61 10 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	70 2 0	- - -	3 14 2
10	4 0 0	2 13 0	48 8 4	- -	1 15 8	- -	7 0 0	11 12 9	- -	75 9 9	658 0 0	20 0 0
11	12 0 0	3 17 7	148 17 0	- -	- -	- -	7 1 2	10 19 8	14 0	183 9 5	308 10 8	42 11 4
12	24 10 0	9 16 1	594 16 5	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	24 10 0	11 6	674 4 0	680 0 0	28 1 11
13	6 0 0	7 7	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 0 0	25 7 7	- - -	2 4 1
14	39 0 0	14 5 10	509 18 3	- -	- -	- -	35 3 9	138 9 5	- -	768 3 3	3,921 2 5	9 11 0
15	8 6 8	2 9 11	42 17 6	- -	275 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	328 14 1	475 0 0	9 16 7
16	40 0 0	6 3 1	775 12 0	- -	- -	- -	35 15 0	134 13 0	- -	992 3 1	3,320 4 10	—
17	68 15 0	10 8 11	544 6 8	- -	- -	- -	29 14 1	110 10 8	11 3	764 6 7	3,128 7 11	—
18	5 0 0	1 0 0	78 1 9	- -	- -	-	9 16 2	37 8 5	- -	133 17 4	1,059 6 9	—
19	10 15 0	8 1 7	75 18 2	- -	496 14 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	591 8 9	- - -	444 14 2
20	15 0 0	4 19 8	167 6 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	194 7 9	—	—
21	31 15 0	42 14 9	483 3 1	- -	161 0 0	7 10 0	10 0 0	10 0	- -	736 12 10	180 0 0	—
22	15 0 0	2 19 3	219 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	237 11 7	—	—
23	4 0 0	1 14 1	66 12 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	72 7 0	—	—
24	8 18 4	1 4 6	84 12 8	- -	- -	- -	8 6 5	31 2 2	- -	134 4 1	880 9 11	—
25	53 0 0	4 10 1	661 4 7	- -	- -	- -	34 7 3	127 12 3	- -	880 14 2	3,611 13 4	—
26	10 0 0	2 6 7	308 9 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	325 11 2	—	—
27	6 0 0	41 16 10	115 12 10	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	30 16 0	- -	177 5 8	860 0 0	—
	1,791 13 6	547 6 5	20,098 13 7	252 4 11	3,164 13 6	176 17 4	1,277 6 1	2,897 17 10	67 1 9	30,379 7 0	84,463 17 9	986 0 0
28	320 0 0	193 11 7	4,147 5 6	- -	268 18 1	70 12 0	352 10 9	880 8 7	- -	6,233 6 6	24,444 8 11	—
29	686 4 0	261 14 1	11,752 4 5	20 17 0	4,425 5 11	- -	802 18 3	2,353 6 9	17 12 1	20,518 10 0	64,126 3 8	1,622 12 7
30	476 18 6	149 16 8	4,806 10 8	- -	3,441 4 11	298 9 1	664 10 2	1,300 5 10	- -	11,137 15 10	35,287 16 8	558 17 1
31	222 10 0	1 16 9	2,360 1 10	- -	- -	1 2 6	138 6 3	350 7 8	15 8	3,075 0 8	9,889 11 2	—
32	196 16 8	81 18 7	2,979 19 11	- -	509 17 11	315 2 6	221 2 6	288 3 7	- -	4,593 1 8	6,716 15 2	—
33	135 0 0	26 12 10	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	161 12 10	- - -	46 5 0
34	498 18 4	234 7 2	3,609 3 0	- -	21 18 11	- -	157 17 4	582 12 0	30 1 8	5,134 18 5	16,957 9 0	—
35	- -	7 14 10	1,260 2 0	- -	18 0 1	- -	160 2 6	259 13 9	14 6	1,706 7 8	7,259 10 0	—
36	516 5 0	194 13 0	5,621 2 2	62 2 9	5,149 1 11	54 0 9	298 0 10	663 0 4	15 4	12,559 2 1	22,219 0 8	168 19 5
37	843 19 0	217 10 8	6,841 9 5	733 19 0	823 12 4	38 13 0	340 17 10	1,078 4 9	7 5 3	10,925 11 3	30,828 16 2	456 16 3
38	29 11 9	8 10 0	295 2 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	333 4 1	- - -	48 18 5
39	20 0 0	14 12 5	504 7 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	542 1 0	- - -	80 8 0
40	69 19 0	20 17 8	927 6 2	- -	31 7 6	- -	144 8 4	266 17 7	- -	1,472 10 0	6,785 14 8	112 14 6
41	142 0 0	43 5 3	2,459 14 6	- -	335 2 3	- -	378 14 6	674 8 3	- -	4,033 4 9	19,143 6 5	—
42	85 15 0	9 0 4	485 13 11	- -	- -	- -	44 4 5	168 18 1	4 9 6	798 1 3	4,781 10 5	—
43	20 0 0	1 6 0	- - -	- -	1,753 11 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,774 17 6	- - -	1,733 1 6
44	10 0 0	1 5 3	85 16 8	- -	- -	- -	3 1 10	11 16 7	- -	117 18 8	334 17 3	—
45	402 3 3	120 16 7	4,441 16 3	12 17 5	7,240 14 7	421 6 6	500 18 4	1,069 9 6	- -	14,215 12 5	31,241 16 7	1,300 0 0
46	10 0 0	1 10 3	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 10 3	—	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
STAFFORD—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kingswinford	2,222 12 6	2,000 0 0	5·5	1,114 5 9	- - -	- - -	9,487 0 0	39 13 7	14,863 11 10	- - -	1
Kinver	201 2 0	431 12 1	6·1	109 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	742 0 3	- - -	2
Mucklestone	51 1 0	82 0 0	2·75	25 1 9	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	178 2 9	4 6 2	3
Norton-in-the Moors	468 1 3	1,071 14 6	11·4	380 15 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 0	1,926 6 7	37 4 4	4
Norton-under Cannock (U.D.)	639 13 3	1,078 3 10	7·5	417 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 3 9	2,146 3 9	13 13 2	5
Onecote	25 18 5	90 0 0	4·	21 11 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 1	138 0 5	- - -	6
Rowley Regis	1,377 18 4	3,767 0 0	12·7	1,267 10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,412 8 5	- - -	7
Rushall	114 10 0	283 18 8	9·	44 16 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	443 4 9	- - -	8
Sedgley	1,213 4 7	2,500 0 0	9·5	400 0 1	31 6 8	- - -	2,760 0 0	9 0 0	6,913 11 4	182 1 4	9
Seighford	53 12 0	100 0 0	1·6	47 0 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 10	203 5 6	7 4 0	10
Tipton	1,828 7 0	2,900 0 0	8·75	960 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	71 10 5	5,760 1 9	- - -	11
Warslow and Elkstone	86 1 0	90 0 0	6·	64 5 7	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	9	270 7 4	4 19 6	12
Wednesbury	675 8 5	1,525 0 0	5·75	327 0 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 19 0	2,535 7 8	- - -	13
Wednesfield	182 2 0	400 0 0	4·	58 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	640 5 8	- - -	14
West Bromwich	3,837 4 6	5,000 0 0	6·4	2,163 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 12 9	11,048 13 8	- - -	15
Willenhall (U.D.)	1,131 11 4	1,088 0 0	6·	932 1 10	- - -	- - -	669 0 0	5 10 0	3,826 3 2	- - -	16
Wolstanton	1,961 13 7	4,250 0 0	6·	1,844 5 9	- - -	- - -	3,196 0 0	38 3 0	11,290 2 4	- - -	17
Total	39,112 6 5	64,418 10 7	- - -	24,883 10 9	944 7 6	299 1 10	24,052 0 0	789 5 6	154,499 2 7	473 19 8	
SUFFOLK.											
Beccles	279 7 0	500 0 0	6·	118 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 19 10	912 1 7	- - -	18
Ipswich	2,099 1 3	4,400 0 0	5·7	997 7 9	- - -	- - -	11,700 0 0	41 7 0	19,237 16 0	- - -	19
Aldham	26 5 0	77 0 0	7·5	7 0 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	110 5 5	- - -	20
Ash Bocking	19 17 0	70 0 0	7·	9 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 14 8	- - -	21
Ashfield with Thorpe	30 16 0	74 0 0	7·25	7 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112 14 11	- - -	22
Bacton	54 2 0	100 0 0	6·	43 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 4	198 15 6	- - -	23
Barnardiston (U.D.)	- - -	55 0 0	9·	6 7 8	- - -	- - -	400 0 0	- - -	461 7 8	- - -	24
Battisford	72 12 6	60 0 0	6·	17 0 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	149 13 2	- - -	25
Beyton	17 8 4	105 0 0	13·	44 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	137 13 11	- - -	26
Bildeston	92 10 6	125 0 0	9·	62 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6	280 11 4	14 14 6	27
Blakenham (U.D.)	103 14 0	234 11 5	3·	47 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	385 16 9	7 2 0	28
Blythburgh	48 9 8	100 0 0	5·	44 7 10	3 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	195 17 6	6 0 0	29
Brandon	202 15 0	450 0 0	15·	179 12 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	51 0 0	883 7 1	32 8 0	30
Bredfield	28 17 10	75 0 0	8·75	22 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	126 0 11	- - -	31
Brockley	36 1 0	55 0 0	6·	10 4 8	17 15 0	- - -	- - -	5 0	119 5 8	4 14 6	32
Brundish	20 2 4	100 0 0	7·75	19 11 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	139 13 6	- - -	33
Bucklesham	71 0 0	·97 18 8	4·	29 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	198 2 11	- - -	34
Bungay (U.D.)	320 18 0	639 7 6	12·	213 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,173 2 5	- - -	35
Buxhall	43 12 0	46 0 0	4·5	25 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 10 10	3 3 0	36
Clare	215 12 10	260 0 0	13·5	90 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	565 16 7	6 9 6	37
Clopton	53 5 0	150 0 0	10·5	21 8 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 7 4	246 0 11	- - -	38
Combs	86 7 0	217 10 0	10·75	31 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	335 3 9	- - -	39
Copdock (U.D.)	64 4 0	156 10 0	9·	27 16 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	248 0 1	- - -	40
Cowlinge	71 5 2	60 0 0	4·	30 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	162 3 8	- - -	41
Cretingham	- - -	80 0 0	5.75	10 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92 18 3	- - -	42
Darsham	22 8 0	60 0 0	6·5	10 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 7 0	6 3 0	43
Earl Soham	42 3 4	80 0 0	5·5	25 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	148 0 7	3 8 0	44
Exning	38 8 0	460 0 0	7·25	46 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	545 3 9	4 9 6	45
Fornham, All Saints (U.D.)	84 8 0	122 7 2	6·5	24 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	231 11 10	- - -	46
Glemsford	407 17 0	300 0 0	12·75	138 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 9 8	863 12 2	- - -	47
Gosbeck	31 18 0	63 0 0	7·	10 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	105 11 8	- - -	48
Great Bealings (U.D.)	73 12 0	212 8 4	8·	27 11 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 6	314 14 9	- - -	49
Great Cornard	56 17 7	140 0 0	9·	38 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	234 19 10	3 16 0	50
Grundisburgh (U.D.)	126 10 0	144 0 0	6·	44 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 2 7	319 16 9	- - -	51

* Includes amount received from contributory districts.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	221 11 11	142 10 2	4,578 7 10	- -	5,512 13 8	68 10 0	293 5 0	687 1 6	- -	11,504 0 1	26,900 3 6	77 10 0
2	50 0 0	34 1 2	495 17 6	- -	- -	- -	33 19 4	109 12 2	- -	723 10 2	3,106 2 6	—
3	31 0 0	11 7 6	146 5 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	192 18 10	—	—
4	130 0 0	3 16 0	1,203 7 8	- -	- -	- -	324 17 10	361 3 11	- -	2,060 9 9	6,968 4 6	—
5	113 0 0	47 5 6	1,791 3 4	- -	48 0 0	- -	114 0 2	185 8 4	- -	2,312 11 3	5,211 19 6	90 0 0
6	12 0 0	2 7 1	99 12 6	- -	95 19 0	- -	15 16 8	17 1 5	- -	242 16 8	443 6 8	7 3
7	212 10 0	72 8 10	4,161 19 8	- -	- -	42 6 9	635 0 10	856 4 10	- -	5,980 10 11	23,870 19 7	299 16 10
8	50 0 0	19 11 10	422 7 2	- -	- -	10 5 1	- -	- -	- -	502 4 1	- - -	72 11 2
9	232 8 1	86 15 5	3,073 3 0	- -	2,100 5 9	12 9 3	458 3 2	492 16 0	- -	6,638 2 0	15,047 0 2	—
10	31 0 0	5 9 3	187 5 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	230 18 7	- - -	50 0 0
11	249 10 4	48 15 6	3,783 11 1	- -	297 17 5	- -	578 14 2	636 16 11	15 0	5,596 0 5	17,665 18 11	503 11 11
12	29 11 0	4 15 3	199 7 0	- -	14 10 0	- -	13 6 8	12 19 0	- -	279 8 5	360 0 0	110 0 0
13	142 10 0	67 7 3	1,323 7 3	16 16 2	12 4 8	14 10 9	152 12 2	298 0 6	- -	2,027 8 9	7,248 9 4	400 0 0
14	92 10 0	36 3 4	338 13 11	- -	- -	- -	36 5 8	57 6 1	- -	560 19 0	1,596 6 0	—
15	396 10 1	253 5 8	8,225 4 4	82 4 3	273 3 0	- -	522 9 8	857 13 1	- -	10,610 10 1	22,981 3 4	—
16	226 18 0	121 6 9	2,341 3 4	- -	- -	22 1 0	343 3 2	522 4 3	- -	3,576 16 6	14,208 13 5	—
17	537 5 0	135 12 2	5,398 10 1	- -	4,245 5 3	385 10 0	391 8 7	1,057 12 0	†79 11 11	12,230 15 0	29,702 16 9	398 17 10
	7,444 4 11	2,683 18 7	90,347 1 11	928 16 7	36,618 15 5	1,754 19 2	8,120 16 11	16,099 13 3	142 0 11	164,614 7 4	455,328 0 11	8,131 7 9
18	70 0 0	25 7 5	691 9 2	- -	15 12 11	5 17 0	17 1 6	65 10 8	- -	890 18 8	1,855 6 8	—
19	554 12 10	641 5 3	5,323 17 9	96 3 8	9,973 2 11	- -	423 17 4	896 3 0	- -	17,909 2 9	29,169 10 2	922 3 4
20	16 5 0	2 14 5	75 6 8	- -	- -	- -	4 9 9	6 15 1	- -	105 10 11	188 10 0	—
21	- -	1 0 0	69 12 8	- -	- -	- -	6 3 5	20 17 1	- -	97 13 2	589 13 5	2 8 9
22	8 0 0	3 8 3	107 5 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	118 13 4	—	—
23	2 12 0	- -	147 0 11	- -	- -	- -	14 0 0	21 11 2	- -	185 4 1	602 0 0	—
24	17 17 0	17 7 5	39 11 10	- -	386 14 5	42 17 4	10 0 0	6 6 7	1 0 0	521 14 7	390 0 0	91 12 4
25	5 10 0	1 2 8	117 5 7	- -	- -	- -	9 15 8	15 1 3	- -	148 15 2	420 10 4	—
26	12 12 0	2 10 0	65 5 6	- -	- -	- -	16 14 9	27 10 7	- -	124 12 10	769 17 4	—
27	10 0 0	- -	227 11 4	- -	- -	- -	11 10 10	4 0 9	- -	267 17 5	103 16 8	—
28	25 5 0	6 18 10	286 6 5	- -	- -	- -	15 1 8	57 9 1	- -	398 3 0	1,628 17 3	10 10 0
29	15 0 0	5 0	166 4 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	187 9 10	—	—
30	35 10 0	16 1 6	615 5 9	- -	- -	- -	65 16 0	108 4 11	- -	873 6 2	3,026 17 10	6 0 0
31	10 0 0	1 0 0	96 16 11	- -	35 10 0	- -	11 15 10	16 10 8	- -	171 13 5	468 8 0	—
32	13 15 0	3 0 6	72 14 0	- -	- -	- -	7 15 6	28 9 1	- -	130 8 8	805 4 3	10 4
33	8 0 0	4 9 11	80 2 2	- -	- -	- -	16 16 0	25 5 8	- -	134 13 9	705 12 0	—
34	15 0 0	- -	115 11 11	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	31 17 8	- -	182 9 7	883 13 8	—
35	65 0 0	22 6 4	790 18 9	- -	- -	- -	45 2 10	169 19 2	1 18 6	1,095 5 7	4,822 0 8	—
36	2 6 8	- -	91 5 0	- -	- -	- -	6 7 8	24 7 0	- -	127 9 4	689 7 4	—
37	31 0 0	14 14 8	472 16 11	- -	- -	- -	23 14 8	24 1 0	- -	572 16 9	676 5 4	116 7 6
38	- -	2 0 0	109 4 6	- -	- -	- -	21 9 8	33 1 7	12 1	166 7 10	923 12 4	—
39	8 10 0	2 0 0	220 5 9	- -	- -	- -	41 0 0	63 14 8	- -	335 10 5	1,780 0 0	—
40	5 0 0	2 0 0	195 11 2	- -	- -	- -	14 10 10	22 7 10	3 10 7	243 0 5	625 4 2	—
41	20 10 0	5 15 8	133 8 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	159 13 8	- - -	6 3 6
42	10 0 0	2 12 0	58 10 9	- -	- -	- -	2 17 7	10 2 6	- -	84 2 10	286 8 10	—
43	4 1 0	4 15 3	61 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	76 5 11	—	—
44	10 0 0	5 9 9	124 12 8	- -	- -	- -	14 14 0	3 1 9	- -	161 6 2	73 10 0	—
45	35 0 0	- -	344 13 6	- -	- -	- -	39 14 5	61 11 9	6 18 9	492 7 11	1,719 19 1	106 10 5
46	10 0 0	- -	121 14 6	- -	- -	- -	20 1 3	33 0 0	- -	184 15 9	922 15 0	—
47	20 0 0	12 17 6	601 6 6	- -	- -	3 10 0	34 2 3	105 4 9	47 5 6	824 6 6	2,981 4 1	—
48	3 3 0	1 6 10	70 4 3	- -	- -	- -	5 9 5	20 2 1	- -	100 5 7	568 18 9	8 6 0
49	4 0 0	4 18 0	177 7 8	- -	2 4 1	- -	91 0 4	47 13 11	- -	327 4 0	1,237 19 4	—
50	18 19 0	4 2 6	158 12 3	- -	- -	- -	16 0 0	26 6 5	- -	227 16 8	709 13 7	—
51	6 0 0	2 0 0	240 1 2	- -	- -	- -	19 16 3	70 8 6	- -	338 5 11	1,992 8 3	—

† Proportion of grant paid over to former school managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
SUFFOLK—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Henley	33 10 0	10 0 0	2·	11 11 5	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 11 5	- -	1
Hollesley	42 0 0	140 0 0	7·75	24 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 6	207 4 2	- -	2
Hundon	123 8 0	120 0 0	6·	56 6 5	44 0 0	- - -	- - -	- -	343 14 5	- -	3
Ilketshall, St. Lawrence (U.D.)	25 9 0	138 10 0	7·	26 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	190 4 3	- -	4
Kettleburgh	28 9 0	40 0 0	4·5	8 19 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	77 8 11	- -	5
Lakenheath	121 14 2	175 0 0	3·5	65 4 3	47 0 0	- - -	- - -	- -	408 18 5	9 8 6	6
Lidgate	30 10 0	55 0 0	4·75	24 5 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	109 15 8	- -	7
Little Waldingfield	56 11 0	25 0 0	3·	23 4 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	104 15 7	- -	8
Mendham	44 4 0	168 0 0	8·	24 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	236 14 6	- -	9
Mildenhall	185 18 0	750 0 0	9·	66 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 9 6	1,004 1 1	- -	10
Nedging (U.D.)	27 2 0	30 0 0	3·	11 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6	68 18 10	- -	11
Newmarket St. Mary	421 17 10	350 0 0	7·5	153 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	925 8 0	- -	12
Occold (U.D.)	51 9 0	92 14 0	6·	22 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	166 4 9	- -	13
Otley	22 0 1	62 0 0	4·	9 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	93 18 3	- -	14
Oulton	121 0 9	100 0 0	6·	61 2 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	282 3 4	4 11 0	15
Peasenhall	102 18 0	115 0 0	8·5	65 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 11 6	287 2 1	- -	16
Polstead	89 17 0	156 0 0	7·	27 14 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	277 6 0	- -	17
Ramsholt	35 10 0	65 0 0	7·5	10 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 9 9	112 16 8	3 3 0	18
Raydon	17 0 0	150 0 0	11·	17 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 18 9	211 3 6	3 13 6	19
Rumburgh (U.D.)	51 4 0	75 0 0	5·	23 19 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	150 3 11	- -	20
Shadingfield	- - -	16 0 0	2·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	16 0 0	10 9 0	21
Shelley	- - -	1 10 0	·3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1 10 0	- -	22
Stansfield	32 17 0	60 0 0	7·	11 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	103 18 2	- -	23
Stanton	94 4 0	152 0 0	7·5	32 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 18 4	282 6 0	- -	24
Stow-Upland (U.D.)	142 18 0	108 8 11	2·5	40 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	291 11 7	- -	25
Stradishall	7 19 7	100 0 0	12·	13 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	121 1 10	- -	26
Stratford St. Mary (U.D.)	66 16 0	168 0 0	13·5	38 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 7	280 1 8	3 13 6	27
Swilland	30 7 0	50 0 0	7·5	6 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	87 6 7	3 8 0	28
Tannington	23 2 7	56 0 0	5·5	12 11 0	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- -	106 13 7	- -	29
Trimley (U.D.)	209 9 0	268 15 11	5·	84 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	568 7 5	- -	30
Tuddenham St. Martin (U.D.)	51 12 0	65 17 6	5·	19 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	136 10 11	- -	31
Ufford	46 12 0	100 0 0	10·	24 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0	171 17 6	- -	32
Walton (U.D.)	152 10 2	368 17 7	6·	139 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 3	223 12 6	- -	41
Wenhaston	- - -	90 0 0	5·4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,456 0 0	4 5 1	1,550 5 1	6 3 0	34
Westhorpe	30 15 0	55 0 0	6·	5 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	102 19 0	4 0 0	35
Whepstead	88 8 0	90 0 0	5·25	25 10 5	40 0 0	- - -	- - -	- -	243 18 5	- -	36
Whixoe	42 1 0	*127 11 3	11·	26 17 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	196 10 2	9 18 0	37
Wickhambrook	79 12 0	225 0 0	10·	51 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	356 4 7	8 2 6	38
Wickham Skeith	36 10 0	50 0 0	4·5	28 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	114 11 4	- -	39
Wissett	17 8 0	25 0 0	2·	11 19 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	54 7 10	5 12 6	40
Woolpit	125 3 9	60 0 0	4·	37 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 3	223 12 6	- -	41
Wortham	- - -	200 0 0	12·	40 16 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	240 16 6	- -	42
Wrentham	57 14 5	140 0 0	7·	36 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	239 0 0	6 3 0	43
Yoxford	- - -	100 0 0	4·5	14 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	114 12 11	6 3 0	44
Total	7,909 9 8	15,363 8 3	- -	3,892 14 7	184 5 0	- -	13,556 0 0	231 8 6	41,137 6 0	181 16 8	
SURREY.											
Alfold	29 13 0	104 0 0	8·75	19 19 3	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	- -	353 12 3	- -	45
Banstead (U.D.)	257 16 0	655 0 0	10·5	131 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	1,045 1 8	- -	46
Barnes	415 12 1	1,120 0 0	5·8	194 15 6	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 18 0	1,753 5 7	35 2 2	47
Betchworth	203 0 0	526 0 0	11·	90 9 3	29 17 4	- - -	- - -	3 18 2	853 4 9	- -	48
Bletchingley	173 5 9	400 0 0	8·75	93 15 3	47 7 10	- - -	- - -	7 2 0	721 10 10	- -	49
Burstow	116 8 8	*559 0 0	15·	65 3 11	- - -	- - -	69 0 0	- -	809 12 7	- -	50
Carshalton	205 14 4	800 0 0	8·	98 17 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,104 11 9	- -	51
Caterham	314 16 5	1,230 0 0	12·	225 18 0	- - -	- - -	860 0 0	7 16 0	2,638 10 5	- -	52
Croydon	2,303 9 1	9,000 0 0	4·5	1,061 13 0	- - -	- - -	18,413 0 0	86 11 6	30,864 13 7	- -	53
Horley	183 2 4	600 0 0	4·5	138 16 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	921 18 10	22 12 11	54
Lingfield	222 12 4	550 0 0	10·	144 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	917 5 9	- -	55

* Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	- -	10 0	68 16 3	- -	- -	- -	6 8 0	10 9 5	- -	86 3 8	294 8 0	—
2	10 0 0	2 0 0	150 8 3	- -	- -	- -	12 18 4	48 5 9	- -	223 12 4	1,366 14 7	—
3	10 0 0	- -	237 14 6	- -	- -	- -	25 9 8	39 12 9	- -	312 16 11	1,107 2 0	—
4	16 2 0	4 18 8	107 17 7	- -	- -	- -	23 4 0	37 16 3	- -	189 18 6	1,057 4 0	—
5	9 0 0	3 2 6	59 7 6	- -	- -	- -	2 13 0	10 2 9	- -	84 5 9	287 0 1	—
6	24 1 6	22 12 5	269 2 0	- -	- -	- -	49 1 4	77 14 1	- -	451 19 10	2,183 8 4	60 1 6
7	20 0 0	2 0 0	85 6 4	- -	- -	- -	15 14 10	15 2 3	1 6 5	139 9 10	409 3 8	22 5 8
8	1 5 0	14 6	92 3 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	94 3 2	- - -	18 13 0
9	15 0 0	5 15 9	159 17 0	- -	- -	- -	21 8 0	33 8 11	- -	235 9 8	934 4 0	—
10	48 11 0	43 5 7	498 15 11	- -	- -	- -	105 7 8	157 13 5	- -	853 13 7	4,425 17 0	132 10 0
11	1 0 0	10 0	53 13 10	- -	- -	- -	2 17 0	9 19 8	10 0	68 10 6	282 8 0	—
12	40 0 0	10 15 0	631 3 -	- -	- -	- -	23 0 0	35 8 5	- -	740 6 7	989 0 0	208 15 4
13	10 0 0	- -	132 0 6	- -	- -	- -	14 0 0	22 18 2	- -	178 18 8	644 0 0	—
14	3 18 4	1 5 0	93 16 5	- -	- -	- -	1 4 3	4 1 6	- -	104 5 6	115 7 9	—
15	21 0 0	2 0 0	220 17 3	- -	- -	13 15 4	42 11 4	62 8 9	- -	367 3 8	1,718 13 0	—
16	15 0 0	6 5 11	217 18 10	- -	- -	- -	17 2 5	60 7 6	- -	316 14 8	1,707 18 9	—
17	17 5 0	7 13 8	252 2 11	- -	- -	- -	24 16 0	39 1 2	2 13 4	343 12 1	1,051 9 6	10 10
18	7 10 0	1 0 0	50 0 7	- -	- -	- -	14 0 0	23 3 8	- -	98 17 3	651 0 0	—
19	10 0 0	3 7 4	111 14 6	- -	- -	- -	29 1 4	48 1 1	- -	205 17 9	1,361 5 4	—
20	5 5 0	2 0 0	133 0 0	- -	- -	- -	6 10 3	14 1	- -	147 9 4	13 12 1	—
21	- -	1 17 6	- - -	- -	1 11 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 18 0	—	—
22	- -	- -	1 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 9 3	—	—
23	- -	- -	120 0 7	- -	- -	- -	14 0 0	21 11 2	- -	155 11 9	602 0 0	—
24	2 12 0	2 4 6	189 12 4	- -	- -	- -	10 18 7	41 15 2	- -	247 2 7	1,182 3 4	—
25	10 0 6	- -	299 5 0	- -	- -	- -	8 4 7	30 2 8	- -	347 12 3	852 13 8	—
26	11 0 0	1 9 6	56 6 2	- -	56 14 7	- -	17 5 4	18 18 9	- -	161 4 4	492 2 0	6 1 0
27	15 0 0	3 2 6	204 4 8	- -	- -	- -	19 14 5	32 8 9	- -	278 3 10	907 2 4	—
28	5 0 0	- -	74 1 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	82 9 9	—	—
29	- -	1 2 0	70 9 6	- -	- -	- -	16 0 0	24 1 7	- -	111 13 1	672 0 0	—
30	7 0 0	11 10 1	471 3 9	- -	- -	- -	54 6 8	76 13 1	- -	620 13 7	2,139 0 0	—
31	3 3 0	1 11 6	132 16 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	137 10 7	—	—
32	10 0 0	3 2 6	112 8 6	- -	- -	- -	8 0 10	25 17 10	2 3 0	161 12 8	731 13 6	—
33	33 0 0	12 14 10	494 11 0	- -	8 11 0	- -	49 1 3	80 14 1	- -	683 12 2	2,256 15 0	—
34	10 0 0	35 11 8	45 16 0	- -	1,389 3 6	2 0	14 11 3	29 5 10	- -	1,530 13 3	1,441 9 1	—
35	- -	- -	71 15 7	- -	- -	- -	11 9 2	17 6 0	- -	104 10 9	540 14 8	—
36	3 0 0	2 0 0	164 11 0	- -	- -	- -	14 3 8	47 16 9	- -	231 11 5	1,352 12 2	—
37	15 0 0	10 10 8	109 6 11	- -	1 17 6	- -	25 0 0	35 7 1	- -	207 0 2	986 10 0	6 19 5
38	13 0 0	4 1 2	165 12 6	- -	- -	- -	43 8 10	70 18 0	- -	304 3 0	1,976 5 2	—
39	2 12 0	- -	108 0 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	110 12 5	- - -	19 4 10
40	5 0 0	6 11 4	63 8 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	80 12 1	- - -	3 7
41	17 0 0	3 7 4	206 0 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	226 8 3	- - -	20 11 10
42	10 10 0	3 3 1	202 0 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	215 13 6	—	—
43	10 0 0	5 11 3	206 5 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	228 0 2	—	—
44	2 10 0	2 13 10	51 16 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	63 3 7	—	—
	1,542 13 10	1,045 11 3	19,516 8 9	96 3 8	11,871 2 5	66 1 8	1,790 11 6	3,336 2 6	67 18 2	39,514 10 3	98,340 11 4	1,856 9 2
45	10 0 0	2 10 9	72 18 3	- -	159 17 6	8 15 6	7 15 6	28 9 2	- -	290 6 8	1,005 6 2	10 9 4
46	70 15 0	6 12 10	690 16 7	- -	- -	- -	42 17 3	104 17 10	- -	915 19 6	2,918 13 11	—
47	150 0 0	50 11 9	1,051 2 2	- -	- -	- -	88 13 4	91 2 9	20 0 0	1,486 12 2	2,422 10 0	25 1 9
48	23 10 0	6 12 2	482 1 10	- -	- -	- -	17 18 0	42 10 10	- -	572 12 10	948 11 7	—
49	45 0 0	4 11 10	426 1 11	- -	- -	- -	50 18 10	77 3 8	69 10 8	673 6 11	2,154 6 2	120 0 0
50	83 15 0	11 3 8	460 9 3	- -	- -	- -	34 14 8	47 7 9	- -	637 10 4	1,292 10 8	—
51	101 15 0	34 7 3	613 0 3	- -	5 4 0	6 1 0	56 10 8	186 11 4	14 4	1,004 3 10	5,287 18 0	—
52	80 0 0	29 6 0	1,286 11 2	- -	568 15 6	- -	72 5 9	227 18 3	- -	2,264 16 8	7,317 9 0	80 0 0
53	958 9 4	281 6 10	8,137 19 2	- -	13,239 14 1 †117 0 0	- -	889 6 4	1,991 2 1	1 2 6	25,616 10 4	60,507 6 10	460 17 7
54	70 0 0	16 9 2	636 2 2	- -	- -	- -	29 17 3	45 10 0	- -	820 11 6	1,270 2 0	—
55	37 10 0	7 18 11	755 14 10	- -	- -	47 4 8	- -	- -	- -	848 8 5	—	—

† For offices.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
SURREY—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mitcham	625 11 0	1,000 0 0	6·5	292 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 3	1,936 4 1	- -	1
Sanderstead	36 11 0	165 0 0	5·7	11 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	213 3 11	- -	2
Shalford	145 11 0	180 0 0	5·	104 4 9	- - -	- - -	776 19 0	1 7 0	1,208 1 9	- -	3
Sutton	503 12 0	1,300 0 0	6·	236 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 7 3	2,045 14 5	- -	4
Thames Ditton	398 0 1	614 8 3	6·	142 6 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,154 14 11	45 16 5	5
Walton-on-Thames	520 1 11	485 0 0	3·	372 13 11	- - -	- - -	4,626 0 0	12 6	6,004 8 4	47 13 0	6
Warlingham	89 5 11	160 0 0	15·	61 6 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	310 12 6	7 3 6	7
Windlesham	263 5 9	450 0 0	9·	124 11 3	25 0 0	- - -	550 0 0	- - -	1,412 17 0	- -	8
West Moulsey	53 0 0	164 8 2	4·	11 7 9	- - -	- - -	1,611 0 0	- - -	1,839 15 11	- -	9
Woking	669 5 8	1,460 0 0	10·	418 14 6	- - -	- - -	1,289 0 0	- - -	3,837 0 2	- -	10
Worplesdon	- - -	- - -	-	14 18 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 18 1	11 5 0	11
Total	7,729 14 4	21,522 16 5	-	4,057 1 6	122 5 2	- - -	28,394 19 0	134 2 8	61,960 19 1	169 13 0	
SUSSEX.											
Brighton (U.D.)	4,975 1 2	11,500 0 0	4·5	3,071 14 3	- - -	950 4 9	700 0 0	107 5 10	21,304 6 0	245 11 8	12
Hastings (U.D.)	839 14 0	1,800 0 0	1·8	392 18 8	- - -	- - -	1,300 0 0	8 1 8	4,340 14 4	- -	13
Rye	298 16 0	600 0 0	12·1	177 3 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,075 19 0	- -	14
Aldingbourne	57 14 0	140 0 0	6·	15 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	213 12 7	- -	15
Alfriston (U.D.)	67 17 0	47 1 7	2·8	37 12 4	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	252 10 11	7 19 6	16
Arlington	33 17 0	*244 0 7	4·25	15 12 0	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	1 4 0	494 13 7	7 8 2	17
Ashburnham (U.D.)	61 6 0	218 3 8	12·	23 14 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	303 4 6	- -	18
Brede	113 19 9	105 0 0	4·	52 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	271 10 4	- -	19
Chiddingley	72 1 0	80 0 0	4·9	39 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	191 10 4	5 0 0	20
Clayton (U.D.)	274 7 0	650 0 0	3·3	210 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 12 3	1,136 17 10	7 0 6	21
East Grinstead	473 0 10	650 0 0	6·	288 17 2	- - -	- - -	1,391 0 0	20 11 3	2,823 9 3	45 1 9	22
Fernhurst (U.D.)	93 7 0	210 0 0	11·5	58 18 1	- - -	- - -	210 0 0	7 13 0	579 18 1	- -	23
Funtington	85 17 0	200 0 0	7·	45 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 10	332 7 3	- -	24
Hailsham	213 6 3	410 0 0	8·	156 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	780 1 9	27 2 11	25
Heathfield	83 12 0	310 0 0	9·	45 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	439 9 1	6 15 0	26
Hollington	206 2 4	450 0 0	12·	93 15 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	754 18 3	- -	27
Horsham (U.D.)	337 10 1	1,450 0 0	8·5	173 11 10	- - -	- - -	1,606 0 0	44 6 6	3,611 8 5	- -	28
Hove	486 9 9	2,750 0 0	3·25	320 16 2	- - -	- - -	2,660 0 0	5 7 8	6,222 13 7	- -	29
Leominster	159 1 0	320 0 0	8·	73 18 9	- - -	- - -	1,018 0 0	5 0 6	1,576 0 3	- -	30
Lindfield	116 8 9	300 0 0	5·75	124 2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	540 10 10	21 7 0	31
Littlehampton	349 14 0	400 0 0	6·2	226 2 0	16 8 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	992 4 0	- -	32
Newhaven	329 14 3	413 3 7	6·25	245 10 11	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	4 13 6	1,193 2 3	- -	33
Newick	- - -	37 0 0	2·	- - -	- - -	- - -	408 0 0	- - -	445 0 0	- -	34
New Shoreham	291 13 0	570 0 0	17·	175 2 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,036 15 5	21 9 6	35
North Mundham (U.D.)	65 18 0	112 5 0	4·	5 7 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	183 10 3	- -	36
Ore	261 4 0	320 0 0	6·1	155 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	738 6 6	- -	37
Patcham	49 1 4	200 0 0	3·	22 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	271 16 10	- -	38
Plumpton	55 15 10	175 0 0	12·5	47 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	278 4 6	- -	39
Ringmer	133 3 11	320 0 0	8·5	71 2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	524 5 11	5 17 6	40
Rotherfield	234 13 0	450 0 0	6·7	125 9 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 0 0	824 2 10	- -	41
Rudgwick	73 4 0	177 0 0	7·5	38 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	288 10 1	- -	42
Rusper	55 0 0	90 0 0	6·5	20 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0	165 16 8	- -	43
Seaford (U.D.)	162 0 3	226 0 0	6·	132 8 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	520 8 3	- -	44
Sidlesham	90 15 0	160 0 0	5·3	53 16 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	304 11 6	- -	45
Slaugham	179 3 0	500 0 0	22·	68 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 11 2	771 9 6	- -	46
Slinfold	- - -	35 0 0	1·5	5 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 15 0	7 19 6	47
South Bersted	257 2 0	800 0 0	10·5	134 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,191 15 6	- -	48
Southwick	197 0 0	425 0 0	13·	103 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	730 5 0	- -	49
Stedham	45 11 0	165 0 0	14·25	29 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	240 0 4	- -	50
Thakeham	29 19 0	155 0 0	12·	19 0 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	203 19 8	- -	51
Udimore	50 0 0	150 0 0	9·5	31 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	231 4 3	- -	52
Warningcamp	20 11 0	25 0 0	4·75	8 16 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	79 7 7	- -	53
Westbourne	163 8 0	355 0 0	8·	60 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 4	581 5 0	- -	54
West Chiltington	81 1 0	150 0 0	9·2	45 6 7	45 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	321 7 7	3 8 6	55

* Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.						2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.				5. Loans.				6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.			Legal and other Expenses of Administration.			Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.			Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.			Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.		Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	90	4	0	46	10	2	1,488 18 5	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	87	0	0	130 18 8	-	-	1,843 11 3	3,654 0 0	—
2	20	0	0	2	0	0	143 3 6	- - -	-	-	-	7 12 6	11	18	8	43 18 2	-	-	228 12 10	1,242 12 2	—
3	25	0	0	26	18	8	368 12 4	- - -	746	18	6	30 0 6	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	1,197 10 0	776 19 0	—
4	168	15	0	38	4	8	1,501 10 5	- - -	100	0	0	- - -	114	13	11	201 10 0	-	-	2,124 14 0	5,626 14 3	—
5	78	2	4	29	15	10	783 12 5	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	†35	3	6	972 10 6	—	—
6	130	0	0	42	13	2	1,670 7 8	- - -	3,184	1	6	- - -	25	1	11	57 9 10	-	-	5,157 7 1	5,984 12 8	—
7	15	0	0	6	5	5	165 17 1	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	25	0	0	38 12 5	-	-	257 18 5	1,078 10 0	—
8	30	0	0	29	11	4	665 5 10	- - -	450	0	0	- - -	21	15	5	50 0 0	-	-	1,246 12 7	1,690 10 10	—
9	47	10	0	7	14	2	192 6 10	- - -	1,483	18	7	50 17 3	-	-	-	33 10 5	-	-	1,815 17 3	1,611 0 0	—
10	64	0	0	83	12	4	1,750 13 0	- - -	1,927	7	6	237 19 1	174	1	0	253 12 9	4	11	0	4,495 16 8	7,254 3 7	—
11	-	-	-	6	7	9	63 17 6	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	81 10 3	- - -	66 12 2
	2,299	5	8	771	4	8	23,407 2 7	- - -	21,982	17	2	388 10 6	1,750	8	6	3,652 5 11	131	12	0	54,553 0 0	114,043 16 10	763 0 10
12	1,150	13	10	697	13	9	13,372 0 0	1,698 8 1	3,113	16	5	- - -	1,137	4	3	2,178 14 6	112	12	7	23,706 15 1	60,149 8 1	6,687 10 9
13	339	10	0	69	17	8	2,304 17 3	32 0 5	1,260	5	1	7 4 0	179	5	7	358 3 1	-	-	4,551 3 1	10,678 15 3	—	
14	93	16	0	15	16	10	799 3 6	- - -	12	17	11	8 14 6	34	16	11	88 8 6	-	-	1,053 14 2	2,238 13 1	79 7 4	
15	35	0	0	3	6	0	108 10 2	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	11	11	9	43 13 3	-	-	202 1 0	1,235 18 0	—	
16	9	0	0	25	13	9	151 6 4	- - -	80	0	0	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	273 19 7	100 0 0	11 11 9	
17	33	10	0	8	5	10	118 9 11	- - -	131	2	3	19 10 0	26	1	8	45 1 5	-	-	389 9 3	1,337 18 4	31 13 4	
18	35	0	0	8	3	6	168 9 2	- - -	2	3	6	14 9	26	0	0	41 18 3	-	-	282 9 2	1,172 0 0	37 1 11	
19	18	15	0	2	3	8	187 2 10	- - -	-	-	-	7 3 4	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	215 4 10	- - -	65 3 9	
20	11	0	0	3	6	6	184 0 8	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	203 7 2	—	—	
21	59	15	10	35	18	0	752 0 11	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	63	11	9	193 16 1	-	-	1,112 3 1	5,489 10 5	49 1 10	
22	83	5	0	55	7	10	1,112 18 11	- - -	1,194	0	5	73 17 6	58	7	4	57 1 6	-	-	2,680 0 3	1,896 12 8	139 14 3	
23	19	11	3	12	7	7	283 7 0	- - -	195	10	0	37 19 11	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	548 15 9	210 0 0	—	
24	26	0	0	5	5	0	247 4 5	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	13	10	2	45 13 2	-	-	337 12 9	1,291 0 3	—	
25	49	17	10	11	2	2	540 5 11	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	27	14	8	110 7 10	11	3	767 2 7	3,133 2 4	100 18 6	
26	50	0	0	15	19	6	252 9 8	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	43	4	0	71 10 6	-	-	439 18 8	2,000 8 0	—	
27	54	0	0	17	7	0	515 2 10	- - -	15	7	0	- - -	54	5	6	133 6 5	-	-	789 8 9	3,376 12 7	—	
28	95	0	0	73	5	6	987 16 9	36 2 0	1,599	4	1	3 1 10	196	11	1	255 7 11	-	-	3,246 9 2	8,523 10 11	50 0 0	
29	219	15	6	152	10	10	2,407 0 8	- - -	2,429	12	8	1 1 2	237	1	0	348 18 11	-	-	5,796 0 9	9,697 7 0	155 9 2	
30	19	14	2	13	5	11	281 2 4	- - -	481	11	0	- - -	50	8	10	82 10 8	18	15	0	947 7 11	3,338 4 8	1 4 0
31	63	15	0	31	2	9	534 4 6	- - -	4	6	0	70 4 3	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	724 19 6	- - -	19 16 4
32	60	0	0	8	16	3	709 15 10	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	24	18	4	96 17 4	2	3	8	902 11 5	2,742 15 3	27 4 10
33	90	13	0	66	7	8	729 14 5	- - -	230	5	0	17 16 9	24	6	8	11 6 5	-	-	1,170 9 11	427 13 4	208 14 4	
34	22	0	0	9	14	0	- - -	- - -	200	0	0	- - -	-	-	-	8 3 2	-	-	239 17 2	408 0 0	—	
35	49	3	0	13	5	6	814 7 8	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	36	15	11	124 2 1	-	-	1,059 3 8	3,518 4 2	71 14 8	
36	30	0	0	3	6	0	128 17 1	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	18	0	0	27 14 5	-	-	207 17 6	774 0 0	—	
37	47	10	0	13	19	0	663 11 6	- - -	-	-	-	1 5 0	31	14	10	53 0 11	-	-	811 1 3	1,491 15 6	184 14 1	
38	36	5	0	3	1	6	171 12 7	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	14	12	4	56 1 2	-	-	281 12 7	1,587 0 6	16 5 0	
39	25	0	0	3	10	1	186 8 8	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	12	0	9	47 12 10	-	-	274 12 4	1,349 3 4	6 15 1	
40	28	19	0	9	18	0	359 0 6	- - -	100	0	0	6 5 3	43	4	0	71 1 3	-	-	622 5 6	1,987 4 0	79 5 5	
41	35	0	0	8	9	11	604 6 10	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	21	11	5	79 7 4	-	-	748 15 6	2,246 1 1	38 14 6	
42	21	10	10	8	16	6	196 11 3	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	35	2	0	54 2 9	-	-	316 3 4	1,336 15 6	73 6 3	
43	15	0	0	5	5	10	143 10 8	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	163 16 6	—	—	
44	40	0	0	11	5	0	377 7 1	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	23	3	4	38 6 0	-	-	490 1 5	1,076 18 8	—	
45	20	0	0	3	12	8	202 7 0	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	15	10	3	61 4 3	-	-	302 14 2	1,733 8 0	37 5 11	
46	42	19	11	10	11	6	463 8 7	- - -	60	17	5	- - -	36	6	3	127 17 8	-	-	742 1 4	3,617 10 11	—	
47	-	-	-	13	4		19 7 3	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	28 0 1	- - -	40 19 10	
48	93	14	1	19	5	9	770 12 9	9 2 6	-	-	-	- - -	128	9	0	185 11 6	-	-	1,206 15 7	5,192 12 0	71 2 0	
49	29	13	4	4	2	5	541 7 8	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	34	8	11	101 2 1	-	-	710 14 5	2,854 6 9	15 13 2	
50	10	10	0	3	7	1	135 2 6	- - -	9	10	0	- - -	28	13	8	47 8 7	-	-	234 11 10	1,333 12 2	18 16 8	
51	12	12	0	6	0	5	115 12 3	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	19	19	8	30 15 4	-	-	184 19 8	859 2 4	—	
52	41	5	0	7	7	8	146 15 5	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	24	16	0	39 1 2	-	-	259 5 3	1,091 4 0	10 4 0	
53	10	0	0	1	17	9	54 3 6	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	66 1 3	- - -	2 3 1	
54	39	0	0	12	5	9	450 6 6	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	17	8	10	65 5 1	-	-	584 6 2	1,847 0 2	160 3 6	
55	23	12	6	10	3	3	287 14 10	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	324 19 1	—	—	

† Proportion of grant paid to former school managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3 School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
SUSSEX—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Westfield	104 13 0	280 0 0	11·	58 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 0	449 19 3	- - -	1
Westham (U.D.)	85 12 0	158 5 2	2·	56 0 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 11 0	312 9 0	22 2 6	2
Wilmington	34 1 0	30 0 0	3·1	14 17 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 18 2	4 16 0	3
Wisborough Green	102 1 0	202 0 0	6·6	74 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	378 5 8	- - -	4
Wivelsfield	51 9 2½	117 0 0	6·25	29 13 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 19 2	200 1 6	- - -	5
Total	12,602 14 11	29,631 19 7	- -	7,478 14 3	61 8 0	950 4 9	9,793 0 0	305 12 8	60,823 14 2	439 0 0	
WARWICK.											
Birmingham	25,270 16 4	46,500 0 0	7·5	9,391 0 11	364 2 1	- - -	35,034 0 0	1,689 19 3	118,249 18 7	- - -	6
Coventry	1,001 7 3	1,450 0 0	4·	625 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	3,080 8 7	- - -	7
Royal Leamington Spa	476 9 2	2,500 0 0	5·	596 13 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,573 2 4	- - -	8
Stratford-on-Avon	92 0 1	570 0 0	4·25	106 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	758 6 10	- - -	9
Aston (E.M.)	5,148 3 5	7,500 0 0	7·5	3,073 10 0	- - -	- - -	6,417 0 0	357 3 5	22,495 16 10	511 13 11	10
Atherstone	- - -	125 0 0	2·5	113 9 11	- - -	- - -	3,614 0 0	- - -	3,852 9 11	- - -	11
Bearley	30 10 2	58 9 0	9·	17 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 0	108 12 7	- - -	12
Bickenhill	19 11 0	95 0 0	3·25	15 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	130 6 0	- - -	13
Bishop's Itchington	129 6 3	80 0 0	3·5	48 6 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 17 10	261 10 1	- - -	14
Bolehall and Glascote	267 2 0	500 0 0	8·	167 11 2	- - -	- - -	1,000 0 0	9 9½	1,935 2 11	- - -	15
Burton Dassett	65 6 0	30 0 0	1·1	25 19 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 0 0	160 5 3	- - -	16
Claverdon (U.D.)	80 10 0	95 1 8	4·	60 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 19 3	239 3 7	- - -	17
Exhall	108 2 0	225 0 0	7·25	49 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	382 13 2	- - -	18
Foleshill	648 8 0	900 0 0	11·4	316 7 5	- - -	- - -	400 0 0	4 15 0	2,269 10 5	- - -	19
Haseley	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 13 6	20
Haselor	16 17 0	115 0 0	7·	15 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	147 1 6	- - -	21
Hillmorton	135 3 0	250 0 0	5·	77 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 7	463 3 3	- - -	22
Lea Marston (U.D.)	82 4 0	207 0 0	3·	55 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	344 9 2	7 0 6	23
Milverton	107 19 0	400 0 0	5·	92 7 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 4	603 13 3	- - -	24
Newbold-upon-Avon (U.D.)	173 13 0	393 3 2	7·25	109 17 5	- - -	- - -	689 0 0	2 9 11	1,368 3 6	- - -	25
Norton Lindsey (U.D.)	31 16 0	114 18 9	10·5	20 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 0	168 18 10	- - -	26
Oxhill	26 10 0	96 0 0	12.	17 2 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	140 2 9	- - -	27
Polesworth	- - -	500 0 0	4·	116 16 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	616 16 3	- - -	28
Snitterfield	- - -	48 1 6	2·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 1 6	22 7 2	29
Southam	107 9 0	62 10 0	2·	56 4 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	226 3 7	- - -	30
Stockton	124 18 2	65 0 0	5·	57 4 10	- - -	- - -	400 0 0	- - -	647 3 0	6 1 8	31
Stoke	157 1 4	170 0 0	7·25	93 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 5 2	422 18 7	- - -	32
Warmington	54 10 10	110 0 0	7·5	24 13 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	189 4 1	5 14 6	33
Wilnecote (U.D.)	328 15 0	300 0 0	7·75	210 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 15 3	865 15 5	18 15 3	34
Wootton Wawen	116 19 0	220 0 0	4·25	87 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	428 8 0	- - -	35
Total	34,791 7 0	63,680 4 1	- -	15,641 19 6	364 2 1	- -	47,554 0 0	2,145 17 7	164,177 10 3	575 6 6	
WESTMORELAND.											
Kendal	- - -	225 0 0	1·1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 14 5	226 14 5	- - -	36
Asby	- - -	17 0 0	1·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6	17 0 6	6 3 6	37
Brough (U.D.)	71 14 8	145 13 8	6·	62 7 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 9	280 7 6	- - -	38
Brougham	31 2 0	100 0 0	4·5	20 12 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 0	152 3 5	- - -	39
Cliburn	64 4 2	70 0 0	7·5	50 3 3	23 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 1	207 13 6	- - -	40
Clifton	70 0 9	117 0 0	6·5	53 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 7 8	241 19 2	- - -	41
Dillicar	29 13 0	35 0 0	2·5	14 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 3	80 2 7	- - -	42

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

	EXPENDITURE.										Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.			
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	25 0 0	3 14 5	301 15 7	- -	- -	- -	19 18 1	62 1 7	- -	412 9 8	1,753 17 10	53 11 6
2	33 13 7	18 11 5	303 6 7	- -	36 3 4	- -	72 2 5	72 12 1	- -	558 11 11	2,012 3 4	49 16 1
3	4 3 4	2 11 4	80 11 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	92 2 3	- - -	15 0 0
4	25 0 0	2 4 7	253 19 5	- -	- -	- -	14 16 1	53 7 11	- -	349 8 0	1,514 8 9	11 1 0
5	12 0 0	3 0 2	131 16 2	- -	12 17 0	- -	8 3 1	29 15 8	- -	197 12 1	842 16 2	—
	8,389 4 0	1,583 4 4	34,351 5 5	1,775 13 0	11,169 9 1	254 18 3	2,865 16 4	5,598 10 7	134 2 6	61,811 3 6	159,466 15 4	8,621 3 10
6	6,265 10 0	2,197 17 4	54,360 11 9	383 1 11	20,036 10 5	886 6 10	4,248 10 0	13,343 12 9	67 2 4	101,789 3 4	414,092 3 8	4,304 18 1
7	269 10 0	69 15 11	2,026 9 2	- -	- -	- -	90 18 8	317 1 4	3 8 6	2,786 3 7	8,983 15 10	3 2 4
8	170 1 1	141 19 11	1,947 9 10	- -	102 8 6	166 3 7	- -	- -	*346 13 2	2,874 16 1	- - -	69 5 0
9	95 0 0	27 3 6	319 3 1	- -	205 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	646 6 7	- - -	48 0 7
10	1,009 18 11	233 12 8	11,244 5 7	- -	3,493 0 1	620 18 1	795 4 11	3,427 11 10	- -	21,336 6 0	97,159 11 8	3,870 11 4
11	83 15 0	166 1 4	246 15 10	- -	708 13 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,205 6 1	3,614 0 0	2,878 6 8
12	- -	2 7 7	66 13 10	- -	- -	- -	10 6 7	17 5 9	- -	96 13 9	497 5 5	17 6 6
13	17 10 0	- -	59 6 9	- -	- -	- -	6 4 4	21 19 3	- -	105 0 4	621 5 10	—
14	- -	5 12 1	245 10 8	- -	- -	- -	9 13 0	5 14 9	11 3	267 1 9	154 6 6	1 5
15	30 0 0	9 11 3	517 1 0	- -	638 15 6	- -	50 11 7	80 7 7	1 2 0	1,327 8 11	3,245 19 7	—
16	8 0 0	2 0 0	136 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	146 8 2	—	—
17	15 0 0	2 13 8	206 4 10	- -	- -	- -	5 0 0	7 14 0	- -	236 12 6	215 0 0	5 0 0
18	30 0 0	8 2 6	200 8 11	- -	- -	- -	104 7 7	69 15 3	- -	412 14 3	1,887 1 10	10 13 6
19	67 3 0	31 6 5	1,321 19 7	- -	371 0 0	55 4 2	36 17 7	172 6 4	- -	2,055 17 1	5,147 10 7	—
20	8 0 0	10 2	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 3 8	- - -	12 0 0
21	10 0 0	4 3 5	60 8 1	- -	- -	- -	34 10 4	38 4 7	- -	147 6 5	987 11 4	—
22	26 4 0	3 2 6	272 5 3	- -	- -	- -	10 7 9	36 10 0	- -	348 5 10	1,032 9 7	—
23	22 0 0	9 8 8	223 16 1	- -	- -	- -	18 0 0	30 8 0	- -	310 13 3	855 0 0	—
24	45 0 0	10 7 7	410 2 0	- -	- -	- -	30 0 0	49 1 9	- -	544 11 2	1,380 0 0	—
25	35 0 0	17 12 2	360 9 2	- -	509 4 0	31 7 0	68 15 0	140 8 0	- -	1,162 15 4	4,516 15 8	108 1 4
26	10 0 0	2 7 0	94 1 7	- -	- -	- -	7 15 3	28 9 5	- -	142 13 3	805 13 9	9 13 0
27	14 2 0	5 18 0	69 17 7	- -	- -	- -	9 10 0	14 12 7	- -	114 0 2	408 10 0	18 3 11
28	35 0 0	9 8 4	379 1 11	- -	616 18 11	54 7 0	84 15 7	121 17 3	- -	1,301 9 0	3,616 4 5	239 3 10
29	- -	8 0 7	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 7 9	- - -	8 4 1
30	29 0 0	1 3 10	271 1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	301 5 2	1,100 0 0	33 6 6
31	14 10 0	9 2 7	240 3 0	- -	288 6 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	558 3 7	400 0 0	83 19 1
32	44 5 10	16 9 10	266 11 4	- -	- -	- -	27 17 3	43 8 0	- -	398 12 3	1,212 2 6	1 6 8
33	5 0 0	2 6 3	111 2 1	- -	- -	- -	18 14 0	30 11 11	- -	173 8 9	860 4 0	8 16 1
34	22 0 0	- -	614 6 7	- -	- -	- -	39 15 1	163 2 10	- -	857 19 9	4,393 18 9	50 0 0
35	22 10 1	13 0 8	339 7 10	- -	- -	5 17 6	- -	- -	10 0	381 6 1	- - -	55 9 11
	8,403 16 3	3,011 5 9	76,611 2 10	383 1 11	26,969 17 8	1,820 4 2	5,711 14 6	18,165 3 2	419 7 3	142,071 0 0	557,186 10 11	11,835 9 10
36	105 0 0	34 6 4	- - -	54 2 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	193 9 2	—	—
37	6 0 0	1 9 6	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 13 0	—	—
38	16 0 0	2 7 7	198 19 5	- -	- -	- -	8 16 2	32 9 1	- -	258 12 3	918 8 6	—
39	6 10 0	7 4 10	109 5 2	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	15 8 0	- -	148 8 0	430 0 0	—
40	10 0 0	2 8 11	146 8 10	- -	- -	- -	6 12 8	27 1 10	- -	192 12 3	768 8 3	—
41	- -	4 11 0	201 13 7	- -	- -	- -	6 19 8	25 11 8	- -	238 15 11	723 18 4	—
42	- -	1 5 11	88 4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	89 10 3	—	—

* Proportion of grant paid over to former school managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
WESTMORELAND—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kirkby Stephen (U.D.)	205 8 8	220 6 4	5·5	159 11 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	585 6 1	- -	1
Kirkby Thore (U.D.)	92 4 2	75 0 0	3·	66 17 7	- -	- -	- - -	2 16 1	236 17 10	5 10 0	2
Little Strickland (U.D.)	32 6 0	35 0 0	2·	17 0 7	5 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	89 6 7	- -	3
Mallerstang	31 7 0	55 11 4	4·	20 10 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	107 9 2	- -	4
Natcby (U.D.)	46 2 0	37 16 6	3·	34 18 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	118 17 3	- -	5
Ormside	22 5 0	37 10 0	3·5	24 11 0	- -	- -	- - -	1 9	84 7 9	- -	6
Shap	30 18 0	234 3 8	4·5	74 2 10	- -	- -	50 0 0	2 17 8	392 2 2	- -	7
Soulby	47 2 0	57 16 1	4·5	35 18 5	2 16 0	- -	- - -	- -	143 2 6	- -	8
Stainmore	36 19 0	180 0 0	5·5	41 16 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	258 15 6	- -	9
Total	811 6 5	1,642 7 7	- -	676 15 9	30 16 0	- -	50 0 0	11 0 2	3,222 5 11	11 13 6	
WILTS.											
Salisbury	- - -	150 0 0	·8	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	150 0 0	- -	10
Box	- - -	16 0 0	·25	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	16 0 0	5 0 0	11
Donhead, St. Mary	147 17 4	290 0 0	9·5	62 6 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	500 3 8	- -	12
Edington (U.D.)	81 2 0	140 0 0	4·25	41 18 8	- -	- -	- - -	5 5 0	268 5 8	5 15 0	13
Great Cheverell	25 18 6	95 0 0	8·25	19 4 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	140 3 3	- -	14
Luckington	47 4 0	110 0 0	10·	12 0 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	169 4 11	6 4 6	15
Milton Lilborne	58 2 0	60 0 0	4·25	18 12 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	136 14 8	- -	16
North Bradley	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	17
Ramsbury	138 9 0	465 0 0	8·5	57 3 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	660 12 2	- -	18
Rodborne Cheney	284 6 9	350 0 0	8·25	139 16 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	774 3 8	27 4 8	19
Stratton, St. Margaret	411 6 6	500 0 0	7·2	185 1 11	- -	- -	- - -	4 18 0	1,101 6 5	8 7 6	20
Swindon	1,955 4 9	1,983 0 0	5·5	1,280 6 8	- -	- -	635 0 0	36 15 10	5,890 7 3	- -	21
Wanborough	66 16 0	165 0 0	5·	60 5 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	292 1 1	- -	22
Wroughton	153 5 3	240 0 0	1·	77 16 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	471 1 8	- -	23
Total	3,369 12 1	4,564 0 0	- -	1,954 13 6	- -	- -	635 0 0	46 18 10	10,570 4 5	52 11 8	
WORCESTER.											
Droitwich	- - -	50 0 0	·6	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	50 0 0	- -	24
Dudley	2,283 11 8	4,004 8 2	7·9	1,173 14 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	7,461 13 11	- -	25
Kidderminster	575 16 8	1,400 0 0	5·25	466 3 2	- -	- -	4,522 0 0	*57 3 7 10 0 0	7,031 3 5	- -	26
Worcester	385 10 0	1,200 0 0	2·	117 5 8	- -	- -	- - -	5 0	1,703 0 8	- -	27
Abberton (U.D.)	74 8 0	82 5 0	4·	64 4 7	- -	- -	350 0 0	- -	570 17 7	- -	28
Alfrick (U.D.)	117 1 0	325 0 0	9·5	61 8 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	503 9 0	- -	29
Beoley	20 19 0	110 0 0	5·	21 2 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	152 1 10	- -	30
Bretforton	62 6 0	70 0 0	4·	36 2 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	168 8 0	- -	31
Bromsgrove	542 3 0	1,700 0 0	11·25	361 7 5	- -	- -	439 0 0	1 1 9	3,043 12 2	- -	32
Chaddesley Corbett	- - -	150 0 0	2·75	4 5 3	- -	- -	500 0 0	5 2 7	659 7 10	- -	33
Evenlode	42 13 0	95 0 0	7·25	13 18 2	- -	- -	- - -	2 11 3	154 2 5	4 12 6	34
Feckenham	442 12 0	900 0 0	13·5	309 16 5	- -	- -	- - -	7 19 0	1,659 18 5	- -	35
Hartlebury	- - -	40 0 0	·6	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	16 18 0	56 18 5	- -	36
Inkberrow (U.D.)	150 8 0	380 0 0	7·5	135 3 9	- -	- -	- - -	1 1 0	666 12 9	- -	37
King's Norton	2,663 1 2	5,125 0 0	7·8	1,345 14 8	- -	- -	6,400 0 0	288 0 5	15,821 16 3	- -	38
St. Peter (E.M.)	- - -	85 0 0	2·75	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	85 0 0	- -	39
Shipston-on-Stour	155 3 0	280 0 0	14·6	51 17 10	46 7 2	- -	- - -	- -	533 8 0	- -	40
Stoke Prior (U.D.)	326 11 1	673 13 9	5·	199 6 1	- -	- -	1,002 0 0	- -	2,201 10 11	- -	41

* Proportion of grant paid by former school managers.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	21 3 1	7 15 7	365 13 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 1 8	98 3 6	5 15 0	524 12 1	2,778 19 9	—
2	- -	4 0 11	185 4 5	- - -	6 0 0	- - -	10 0 7	35 7 4	- -	246 3 3	1,000 8 9	—
3	6 5 0	1 2 0	75 8 7	- - -	- - -	1 1 0	6 0 0	3 3 0	- -	92 19 7	84 0 0	—
4	6 0 0	1 3 6	56 15 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 13 5	17 17 7	- -	86 10 4	506 2 10	—
5	- -	2 17 3	78 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	24 0 6	- -	112 8 4	679 15 2	—
6	5 0 0	1 0 0	72 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	78 18 6	—	—
7	10 10 0	4 15 4	160 7 9	- - -	543 3 1	29 15 9	40 6 0	75 8 11	- -	864 6 10	1,893 17 6	—
8	- -	2 12 9	121 5 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	12 5 0	- -	146 3 8	340 0 0	—
9	17 3 1	1 14 4	151 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 1 4	30 18 7	- -	222 19 2	763 9 0	—
	209 11 2	80 15 9	2,012 4 8	54 2 10	549 3 1	30 16 9	158 4 10	397 15 0	5 15 0	3,510 2 7	10,887 8 1	—
10	110 0 0	11 10 10	- - -	26 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	148 3 8	—	—
11	7 10 0	1 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	14 1 6	- - -	8 17 9
12	30 0 0	6 5 3	350 17 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 1 0	75 9 1	- -	483 12 9	2,134 16 8	—
13	25 0 0	6 5 7	205 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 10 4	31 17 11	- -	282 11 1	902 17 11	50 0 0
14	20 0 0	4 18 8	98 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 6	9 14 6	- -	135 12 7	275 7 6	—
15	21 0 0	1 14 1	70 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 2	27 13 6	- -	135 6 2	782 8 10	—
16	- -	1 0 0	104 10 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 19 7	34 8 4	- -	148 18 3	974 6 10	—
17	13 3 6	2 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	15 10 0	—	—
18	28 8 0	6 9 2	463 19 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 3 7	126 5 0	- -	662 5 8	3,570 0 6	—
19	35 15 0	12 19 9	481 9 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 0 0	99 8 9	- -	705 17 3	2,303 0 0	10 0 0
20	37 0 0	19 1 5	642 13 7	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	40 15 9	162 18 5	- -	915 16 8	4,614 3 6	15 0 0
21	260 0 0	122 8 9	3,539 19 5	- - -	597 15 2	- - -	206 15 0	352 10 4	*853 14 2 24 6 6	5,957 9 4	11,676 17 6	—
22	22 0 0	14 19 2	240 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	277 7 10	—	—
23	25 0 0	5 18 8	201 4 0	- - -	30 14 8	19 15 0	69 10 8	67 10 8	- -	419 13 8	1,877 8 0	—
	634 16 6	217 9 4	6,399 4 6	26 12 10	633 9 10	19 15 0	452 9 7	987 16 6	878 0 8	10,302 6 5	29,111 7 3	83 17 9
24	28 0 0	13 15 3	- - -	7 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	48 18 7	—	—
25	316 4 8	67 2 5	4,927 4 10	- - -	480 16 11	- - -	678 3 2	809 7 4	1 7 1	7,280 6 5	22,616 4 11	882 6 3
26	280 0 0	132 6 4	1,699 0 3	- - -	3,591 1 11	47 5 0	121 16 0	280 1 0	- -	6,151 10 6	9,954 17 3	—
27	240 0 0	77 11 8	984 13 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	92 17 2	286 4 10	- -	1,681 6 10	8,108 10 2	—
28	30 0 0	31 8 0	167 1 11	- - -	195 6 9	- - -	5 16 8	5 12 6	1 15 6	437 1 4	960 0 0	111 0 0
29	25 0 0	5 12 0	238 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 8 7	108 0 9	- -	406 15 6	3,057 6 1	—
30	16 0 0	2 13 8	62 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 0 0	53 15 2	- -	169 4 5	1,502 0 0	—
31	12 2 0	2 6 0	116 16 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*5 0 0	136 4 10	—	—
32	124 6 0	78 15 1	1,469 3 11	- - -	436 0 0	- - -	175 0 10	312 18 2	- -	2,596 4 0	8,420 16 8	—
33	20 0 0	18 12 11	35 3 8	- - -	752 6 3	15 4 9	33 5 1	37 3 1	3 7 3	915 3 0	1,227 14 11	1 16 0
34	14 0 0	4 1 0	111 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 7	32 0 1	- -	174 13 11	906 2 6	28 5 0
35	60 0 0	22 7 2	1,099 8 11	- - -	426 12 6	- - -	75 4 2	287 3 10	- -	1,880 16 7	8,130 6 11	207 1 8
36	20 0 0	7 16 4	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	- - -	2 11 1	10 4 8	- -	42 14 1	289 17 6	—
37	42 0 0	8 19 0	410 16 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 2 3	122 18 10	2 0 0	619 16 4	3,479 1 7	124 19 10
38	470 4 0	194 9 7	6,122 10 3	- - -	2,670 3 5	61 16 0	458 15 9	1,760 6 5	- -	11,738 5 5	52,687 14 7	—
39	9 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	160 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	170 7 2	- - -	74 5 3
40	20 0 0	4 19 2	294 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 0 0	103 3 7	- -	489 6 11	2,881 0 0	50 0 6
41	50 0 0	52 13 2	746 19 7	- - -	1,016 8 7	62 17 1	9 17 0	75 11 0	- -	2,014 6 5	2,031 18 8	—

* Proportion of grant paid over to former school managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District. of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
WORCESTER—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Stourbridge	615 10 0	500 0 0	4·4	391 5 7	- - -	- - -	1,175 0 0	4 5 3	2,686 0 10	- - -	1
The Lye	167 10 10	450 0 0	9·7	143 11 9	- - -	- - -	2,200 0 0	5 0 0	2,966 2 7	- - -	2
Warley (U.D.)	45 6 0	101 11 0	2·	54 5 10	- - -	- - -	2,610 0 0	26 0 0	2,837 2 10	7 17 6	3
Welland	67 14 0	177 0 0	9·	43 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	288 4 0	- - -	4
Wollescote	- - -	140 0 0	6·9	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,500 0 0	- - -	1,640 0 0	- - -	5
Total	8,738 4 5	18,038 17 11	- -	4,994 3 1	46 7 2	- -	20,698 0 0	424 18 10	52,940 11 5	12 10 0	
YORK.											
Barnsley	838 18 5	900 0 0	2·4	784 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,523 17 11	- - -	6
Batley	1,938 0 11	4,250 0 0	12·5	1,368 7 7	- - -	- - -	800 0 0	*250 0 0 84 16 0	8,691 4 6	- - -	7
Bradford	10,911 16 6	27,500 0 0	7·	10,171 9 10	- - -	- - -	11,000 0 0	278 4 0	59,861 10 4	- - -	8
Dewsbury	1,948 10 8	2,500 0 0	5·	1,550 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 7 5	6,007 4 3	- - -	9
Halifax	4,531 17 8	11,500 0 0	11·5	3,570 2 7	- - -	- - -	1,021 0 0	8 2 2	20,631 2 5	- - -	10
Hedon	71 16 0	90 0 0	6·	67 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 7 6	231 3 6	- - -	11
Huddersfield	6,217 4 8	17,000 0 0	15·	4,269 12 8	- - -	- - -	2,560 0 0	125 19 5	30,172 16 9	- - -	12
Kingston-on-Hull	8,186 8 6	11,000 0 0	4·4	4,898 12 9	- - -	- - -	6,989 0 0	93 17 5	31,167 18 8	- - -	13
Leeds	17,685 16 2	49,500 0 0	10·5	12,420 11 9	- - -	1,935 17 1	37,249 0 0	53 2 2	118,844 7 2	- - -	14
Middlesborough	2,808 11 11	4,500 0 0	5·5	1,965 1 4	- - -	606 17 10	1,000 0 0	- - -	10,880 11 1	- - -	15
Rotherham (U.D.)	905 8 8	1,700 0 0	2·5	837 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,442 19 3	151 11 10	16
Scarborough	1,806 18 4	2,750 0 0	4·25	820 4 3	42 3 5	- - -	850 0 0	43 15 0	6,313 1 0	- - -	17
Sheffield	14,970 0 8	32,242 0 0	8·	11,967 14 4	- - -	1,916 9 7	16,800 0 0	161 2 5	78,057 7 0	- - -	18
Wakefield	426 9 11	1,750 0 0	3·	360 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 12 6	2,552 16 0	- - -	19
Ackton	154 2 8	150 0 0	3·	73 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 3	384 3 3	- - -	20
Adlingfleet	28 6 0	39 14 0	4·	9 6 4	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	93 6 4	- - -	21
Adwick-on-Dearne	22 9 1	140 0 0	4·	15 15 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 8	179 0 8	- - -	22
Airton (U.D.)	32 6 0	29 0 0	1·	30 0 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 8 0	94 14 11	4 13 0	23
Alverthorpe-with-Thornes (E.M.)	208 9 0	350 0 0	3·75	141 1 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	699 10 0	7 16 9	24
Appleton-upon-Wiske	76 6 0	53 0 0	5·25	53 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 1	183 12 9	- - -	25
Askern	38 5 0	105 0 0	7·5	49 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0	194 1 2	- - -	26
Aston-with-Aughton	284 13 4	†927 16 7	7·5	227 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,440 2 9	- - -	27
Atwick	34 9 0	85 0 0	8·	16 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 4	136 17 4	14 1 0	28
Austerfield	- - -	21 16 8	1·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	360 0 0	- - -	381 16 8	8 1 2	29
Awkley	49 18 0	125 0 0	7·	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0	202 13 0	- - -	30
Baildon	688 1 2	546 0 0	8·	352 2 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 12 0	1,596 15 9	- - -	31
Barmby on the Marsh (U.D.)	44 13 8	271 14 8	9·5	37 0 5	3 4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	356 12 8	- - -	32
Barnborough	44 5 0	211 0 0	16·	43 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	298 19 9	- - -	33
Beal (U.D.)	101 17 0	125 7 6	3·	88 9 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	315 13 11	9 6 0	34
Bentley-with-Arksey	105 18 0	160 0 0	2·	85 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 6	352 9 0	- - -	35
Bewerley	73 1 3	109 10 0	5·	44 17 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	227 8 10	- - -	36
Bilbrough	31 11 0	- - -	- -	17 0 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 11 2	- - -	37
Bingley-with-Micklethwaite	1,397 3 5	3,180 0 0	13·1	1,088 13 1	- - -	- - -	2,667 0 0	24 18 4	8,357 14 10	16 3 6	38
Bolton-upon-Dearne	106 6 6	238 0 0	8·	88 1 6	4 18 10	- - -	- - -	15 0	438 1 10	21 11 0	39
Bridlington (U.D.)	176 3 0	299 2 4	2·	205 15 0	- - -	- - -	1,280 0 0	- - -	1,961 0 4	6 7 6	40
Brompton	122 4 0	100 0 0	2·	62 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	284 17 5	17 1 5	41
Brompton (U.D)	86 11 11	110 6 6	5·5	69 0 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	265 19 4	- - -	42
Bromfleet	20 14 11	90 0 0	3·5	10 15 5	- - -	- - -	1,000 0 0	20 3 8	1,141 14 0	8 13 0	43
Brotton	- - -	60 0 0	5·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 0 0	- - -	44
Bubwith (UD)	80 19 0	132 0 0	5·	57 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 17 6	272 3 10	- - -	45
Burstwick-cum-Skeckling	41 19 0	120 0 0	4·75	41 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	203 10 8	15 9 6	46

* Sale of property.

† Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

	EXPENDITURE.																							
	1. of Administration.				2.		3.		4. Capital Charges.				5. Loans.				6.				Liabilities on 29th September 1882.			
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.				Legal and other Expenses of Administration.		Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.		Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.		Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.		Furnishing School Buildings.		Repayment of Principal of Loans.		Interest on Loans.		Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.		Total Expenditure.		For Loans.		Other Liabilities.	
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	137	9	0		62	8	4	1,178	11	4	-		-	1,058	0	5	82	8	1	161	7	8	232	6	2	-		-	2,912	11	0	6,330	13	10	—		
2	66	13	4		34	11	3	468	4	6	-		-	2,124	12	9	-		-	84	0	0	146	14	8	-		-	2,924	16	6	3,596	0	0	807	0	10
3	46	5	0		8	5	3	189	7	11	-		-	1,922	16	8	97	10	0	71	4	2	79	10	6	-		-	2,422	17	0	2,538	15	10	165	5	7
4	23	0	0		5	2	3	215	10	9	-		-	-		-	-		-	24	4	11	32	15	1	5	17	0	306	10	0	911	12	4	8	7	6
5	22	19	0		41	8	9	418	4	0	-		-	1,564	6	4	11	0	0	19	6	8	19	15	19	-		-	1,683	14	11	1,480	13	4	136	6	0
	2,073	15	2		877	4	7	20,453	1	1	7	3	4	16,401	9	6	378	0	11	2,185	6	9	4,795	13	6	19	6	10	47,203	11	8	141,211	7	1	2,590	14	11
6	211	2	9		124	1	6	1,743	16	10	21	6	9	-		-	-		-	238	11	10	344	9	3	-		-	2,683	8	11	9,655	6	2	368	17	9
7	364	18	2		32	3	9	4,631	13	8	15	3	6	183	0	6	11	0	0	449	3	0	1,430	6	11	-		-	7,117	9	6	40,465	14	0	—		
8	2,180	4	8		1,298	3	10	32,423	6	6	289	8	2	17,138	16	3	1,407	5	8	2,689	9	7	7,738	6	10	-		-	65,165	1	6	229,006	12	4	—		
9	238	8	2		76	19	4	4,780	0	5	7	10	11	-		-	-		-	647	15	4	974	15	8	-		-	6,725	9	10	27,365	0	6	—		
10	643	14	0		583	9	8	10,748	2	4	113	6	2	4,858	8	0	9	4	0	1,553	13	4	2,158	14	7	-		-	20,668	12	1	56,904	14	11	—		
11	10	0	0		3	12	6	183	6	7	-		-	-		-	-		-	6	16	10	22	19	11	-		-	226	15	10	650	3	0	—		
12	1,196	16	7		844	19	11	15,946	4	1	92	13	0	3,214	10	11	*460 0 0 226 13 0			1,102	0	8	4,270	4	5	†276 1 8 81 6 7			27,711	10	10	116,403	13	10	—		
13	1,505	14	0		556	17	10	15,259	14	1	1,030	1	1	6,869	14	11	-		-	1,256	9	6	4,341	4	7	34	13	5	30,854	9	5	122,094	19	0	—		
14	4,246	3	4		2,463	4	7	49,965	8	10	4,831	13	1	23,305	8	4	1,097	13	8	8,140	11	1	11,693	17	3	-		-	100,744	0	2	372,467	3	3	—		
15	671	13	2		257	5	0	5,498	15	4	1,300	15	3	2,738	11	10	-		-	383	4	10	1,015	16	8	-		-	11,866	2	1	29,680	1	11	—		
16	276	16	0		90	5	2	1,963	6	0	51	7	10	45	17	6	-		-	299	10	6	508	12	3	-		-	3,387	7	1	13,561	2	9	—		
17	380	7	0		137	6	1	4,146	2	8	74	13	9	1,887	4	7	-		-	251	1	0	553	1	9	44	0	0	7,473	16	10	15,259	6	4	—		
18	2,927	11	10		1,492	4	4	37,173	12	9	2,443	12	11	13,139	5	6	912	7	6	3,875	13	9	10,352	9	4	44	8	8	72,361	6	7	294,319	12	4	1,059	13	1
19	220	0	0		136	1	5	1,465	14	3	5	4	6	205	11	4	-		-	220	18	9	311	13	6	5	7	6	2,570	11	3	8,735	4	6	—		
20	20	0	0		12	14	6	231	3	1	-		-	-		-	8	8	9	35	10	6	58	7	10	-		-	366	4	8	1,641	13	3	—		
21	14	13	0		2	5	0	55	5	4	-		-	-		-	-		-	12	6	4	20	5	2	-		-	104	14	10	566	10	4	—		
22	10	0	0		3	4	6	69	11	3	-		-	-		-	-		-	18	14	0	30	18	6	-		-	132	8	3	869	11	0	—		
23	-		-		1	5	0	107	5	6	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	113	3	6	—			—		
24	52	10	0		15	11	3	471	9	11	-		-	-		-	-		-	23	9	11	90	2	0	-		-	660	19	10	2,550	14	10	—		
25	16	18	0		2	0	0	152	17	0	-		-	-		-	-		-	3	13	10	11	17	6	-		-	187	6	4	335	11	2	—		
26	16	5	0		3	5	6	136	10	4	-		-	-		-	17	2	5	-		-	-		-	-		-	173	3	3	—			—		
27	68	18	4		37	19	2	734	0	5	-		-	-		-	-		-	538	6	10	117	15	4	-		-	1,497	0	1	2,963	3	6	10	0	0
28	-		-		2	12	6	109	9	10	-		-	-		-	-		-	5	14	1	21	17	6	-		-	153	14	11	619	5	1	—		
29	-		-		22	15	5	-	-	-	-		-	17	2	0	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	47	18	7	360	0	0	—		
30	15	15	0		2	17	6	111	19	10	-		-	-		-	-		-	14	15	1	54	4	0	-		-	199	11	5	1,533	14	5	—		
31	78	1	10		15	3	3	1,109	15	6	-		-	21	2	3	-		-	44	14	8	139	13	9	2	11	4	1,411	2	7	3,948	19	2	—		
32	29	7	0		5	4	9	156	14	4	-		-	-		-	1	17	6	43	7	6	97	1	1	-		-	333	12	2	2,663	11	8	91	16	0
33	15	5	0		4	2	0	172	1	11	-		-	-		-	-		-	17	3	8	66	17	6	-		-	275	10	1	1,893	11	2	—		
34	30	2	0		21	14	2	208	1	3	-		-	-		-	-		-	18	5	8	66	19	4	-		-	354	8	5	1,895	1	10	—		
35	20	0	0		5	1	8	232	14	1	-		-	-		-	10	14	5	22	6	11	85	9	11	-		-	376	7	0	2,420	8	7	—		
36	16	9	11		3	14	5	172	14	1	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	192	18	5	—			—		
37	-		-		-		-	67	7	10	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	67	7	10	-	-	-	7	6	2
38	280	4	2		67	17	6	3,384	13	11	-		-	2,942	15	6	114	14	6	535	1	11	824	4	7	-		-	8,165	15	7	23,165	0	5	198	12	4
39	23	14	8		9	10	0	238	4	11	-		-	-		-	-		-	50	0	9	65	15	11	-		-	408	16	6	1,842	9	3	—		
40	57	0	0		45	9	1	406	16	2	-		-	1,627	5	1	71	4	9	104	8	0	131	15	1	-		-	2,448	5	8	3,968	2	0	—		
* 41	12	10	0		-		-	175	15	8	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	205	7	1	—			—		
42	12	18	1		3	4	9	224	0	9	-		-	-		-	-		-	24	0	0	39	18	0	-		-	304	1	7	1,116	0	0	—		
43	-		-		16	14	0	85	13	7	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	111	0	7	1,000	0	0	—		
44	60	0	0		4	7	4	3	10	0	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	67	17	4	—			—		
45	20	0	0		3	7	9	144	19	10	-		-	-		-	-		-	18	18	3	70	16	4	-		-	258	2	2	2,004	7	2	—		
46	10	0	0		2	4	6	127	1	4	-		-	-		-	-		-	28	0	0	42	9	1	-		-	225	4	5	1,185	0	0	—		

* Furnishing board offices.

† For prizes.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
YORK—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Burton Fleming	49 1 0	105 0 0	6·	42 8 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	196 9 9	- -	1
Calverley-with-Farsley	524 11 11	700 0 0	6·	329 14 0	- -	- -	- - -	5 10 3	1,559 17 2	- -	2
Carleton-in-Pontefract	11 1 0	182 0 9	17·	14 2 7	- -	- -	- - -	4 10 0	212 4 4	19 14 8	3
Carleton (in Skipton)	80 10 0	40 0 0	1·4	65 11 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	186 1 11	- -	4
Carlton (in Barnsley)	81 2 0	125 0 0	1·75	94 13 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	300 15 11	- -	5
Carlton Husthwaite (U.D.)	46 10 0	134 8 2	8·	30 2 5	- -	- -	- - -	1 11 4	212 11 11	7 15 10	6
Carlton Miniott	30 8 0	95 0 0	3·	17 17 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	143 5 4	- -	7
Castleford	504 6 0	1,000 0 0	10·	432 12 11	- -	- -	- - -	18 9	1,937 17 8	- -	8
Catcliffe	33 12 0	200 0 0	20·	45 4 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	278 16 10	- -	9
Cayton (U.D.)	51 6 0	120 0 0	3·	25 18 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	197 4 1	- -	10
Churwell	300 17 2	380 0 0	13·	193 8 7	- -	- -	- - -	5 10 5	879 16 2	22 1 5	11
Clifton-with-Norwood	31 3 11	55 0 0	2·25	31 5 2	3 5 0	- -	- - -	- -	120 14 1	- -	12
Commondale	34 5 0	30 0 0	6·	14 2 7	- -	- -	- - -	25 0 0	103 7 7	5 15 6	13
Conisbrough	138 2 11	348 6 6	6·	180 4 9	- -	- -	- - -	26 19 1	693 13 3	- -	14
Cottingham	462 8 6	800 0 0	4·	354 11 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,616 19 7	- -	15
Cowling	301 6 3	300 0 0	15·	215 15 10	- -	- -	- - -	4 0	817 6 1	- -	16
Crathorne	57 7 0	20 0 0	12·5	34 8 4	- -	- -	- - -	7 9	112 3 1	5 1 0	17
Cridling Stubbs	20 1 0	75 0 0	9·	13 14 6	- -	- -	- - -	7 0 0	115 15 6	5 13 0	18
Crofton	55 5 0	225 0 0	10·75	51 17 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	332 2 5	- -	19
Dacre	24 15 0	60 0 0	2·5	24 1 3	9 9 0	- -	- - -	- -	118 5 8	- -	20
Danby	106 12 0	150 0 0	2·5	57 17 11	- -	- -	- - -	58 15 1	373 5 0	- -	21
Darton	205 19 0	430 0 0	16·	181 7 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	817 6 11	- -	22
Drighlington	354 9 0	800 0 0	24·	261 15 6	- -	- -	120 0 0	11 19 2	1,548 3 8	- -	23
East Ardsley	260 5 3	250 0 0	3·5	233 6 4	- -	- -	- - -	2 13 6	746 5 1	24 5 2	24
East Ayton	59 15 0	220 0 0	2·2	46 19 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	326 14 8	10 0 0	25
East Cottingwith (U.D.)	26 14 0	70 19 4	6·	25 10 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	123 3 10	- -	26
Eastrington (U.D.)	42 18 0	85 5 5	2·	28 15 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	156 18 7	15 1 0	27
East Rounton	49 12 0	145 15 1	5·	29 18 5	- -	- -	- - -	13 15 1	239 0 7	5 9 4	28
Eccleshill	745 9 9	1,250 0 0	14·3	532 15 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	2,528 5 0	- -	29
Edstone (U.D.)	18 14 0	60 0 0	4·	8 6 7	4 14 10	- -	- - -	5 0 0	96 15 5	5 10 6	30
Elland-with-Greetland	841 11 6	700 0 0	4·75	697 13 10	- -	- -	- - -	15 0 0	2,254 5 4	- -	31
Ellerby (U.D.)	39 17 0	69 9 7	5·	30 16 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	140 3 4	6 8 3	32
Eston	579 8 4	2,050 0 0	8·5	364 7 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	2,293 16 1	- -	33
Exelby, Leeming, and Newton	60 9 0	90 0 0	4·	38 19 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	189 8 10	- -	34
Fairburn	- - -	90 0 0	7·	17 3 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	107 3 10	12 9 6	35
Faxfleet	- - -	48 0 0	2·5	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	48 0 0	5 11 0	36
Fellisciffe	36 9 0	85 0 0	7·25	31 17 7	16 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	169 6 7	4 1 0	37
Fenwick (U.D.)	30 8 0	100 0 0	2·5	32 5 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	162 13 0	- -	38
Ferry Fryston	119 2 0	235 0 0	4·	86 2 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	440 4 10	- -	39
Fewston (U.D.)	20 3 0	129 5 0	3·	30 14 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	180 2 9	- -	40
Fridaythorpe	27 15 0	32 0 7	4·	17 2 7	- -	- -	- - -	2 0 0	78 18 2	- -	41
Gildersome	318 6 10	585 0 0	14·5	271 18 6	- -	- -	- - -	6 0 0	1,181 5 4	- -	42
Glaisdale	104 0 0	240 0 0	8·	81 4 2	3 13 6	- -	- - -	10 8	429 8 4	25 19 8	43
Glass Houghton	106 9 0	150 0 0	5·75	90 9 3	- -	- -	330 0 0	- -	676 18 3	26 15 0	44
Glusburn	140 4 4	160 0 0	6·8	100 6 0	- -	- -	- - -	10 2 6	410 12 10	- -	45
Goathland	58 9 0	105 0 0	7·5	30 17 7	9 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	203 6 7	- -	46
Goole (U.D.)	989 14 1	1,519 13 4	9·	630 15 8	- -	- -	85 0 0	8 1 0	3,233 4 1	79 3 7	47
Greasbrough	48 2 0	100 0 0	2·	51 13 8	- -	- -	- - -	18 16 0	218 11 8	31 3 11	48
Great Driffield	383 4 4	650 0 0	7·	138 17 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,172 1 4	- -	49
Guisborough	671 18 2	915 0 0	5·75	562 6 3	72 13 4	- -	1,619 0 0	3 19 0	3,844 16 9	38 10 10	50
Handsworth	45 5 4	- - -	- -	48 19 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	94 5 1	- -	51
Harthill-with-Woodall	167 19 10	240 14 1	6·	149 9 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	558 3 4	- -	52

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.			2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.		Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	- -	3 15 6		141 6 3	- -	- -	- -	10 5 10	34 9 4	- -	189 16 11	974 8 8	—
2	61 2 10	20 8 8		1,017 16 2	- -	- -	- -	58 10 6	96 5 6	- -	1,254 3 8	5,452 13 8	—
3	10 5 0	29 13 0		90 2 3	- -	33 12 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	183 7 4	- - -	18 14 9
4	- -	3 4 3		185 3 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	188 7 11	- - -	5 0 0
5	30 0 0	14 19 0		247 9 2	- -	- -	- -	28 1 1	103 8 9	- -	423 18 0	2,927 11 5	97 13 0
6	20 0 0	5 18 0		115 10 3	- -	- -	- -	28 4 0	35 1 11	- -	212 10 0	976 10 0	15 12 9
7	19 0 0	3 12 3		115 0 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	137 12 6	- - -	11 15 5
8	81 4 0	17 2 11		1,249 2 0	- -	- -	- -	122 19 2	444 14 2	- -	1,915 2 3	12,613 9 6	—
9	22 12 6	3 10 6		140 7 2	- -	- -	- -	46 10 5	73 9 11	- -	286 10 6	2,053 7 11	91 11 6
10	10 0 0	3 6 0		184 8 6	- -	- -	- -	10 3 8	40 10 10	- -	248 9 0	1,148 4 1	—
11	13 11 6	10 16 4		600 10 7	- -	- -	- -	45 11 9	168 10 3	- -	861 1 10	4,780 7 7	—
12	7 0 0	1 0 0		87 2 4	- -	- -	- -	5 5 6	18 11 11	- -	118 19 9	526 0 11	—
13	10 0 0	2 0 0		95 6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	113 1 7	—	—
14	31 0 0	7 6 4		425 11 10	- -	- -	- -	70 0 0	103 12 0	- -	637 10 2	2,890 0 0	—
15	80 0 0	11 15 5		1,165 13 9	- -	10 0 0	- -	140 5 3	150 11 7	- -	1,558 6 0	3,861 19 0	—
16	27 17 0	4 10 10		540 4 6	- -	- -	- -	18 15 8	64 16 3	3 9 6	659 13 9	1,833 0 1	—
17	5 0 0	2 19 4		108 17 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	121 17 11	—	—
18	11 0 0	1 3 6		63 15 8	- -	- -	- -	15 0 0	24 13 6	- -	121 5 8	690 0 0	—
19	20 0 0	5 2 4		174 10 11	- -	- -	- -	14 2 3	53 17 6	- -	267 13 0	1,525 2 2	—
20	10 15 0	2 0 0		87 1 5	- -	- -	- -	5 12 10	20 15 9	- -	126 5 0	588 4 10	—
21	25 0 0	3 5 0		264 11 8	- -	- -	- -	17 15 11	60 19 4	- -	371 11 11	1,526 9 11	—
22	52 15 0	20 7 9		455 16 0	- -	- -	- -	53 12 1	214 13 10	- -	797 4 8	5,960 6 7	246 13 11
23	75 10 4	15 1 10		760 12 6	- -	- -	- -	48 2 8	173 10 4	- -	1,072 17 8	5,030 6 10	172 0 0
24	20 0 0	12 2 9		630 16 10	- -	- -	- -	32 19 5	116 4 4	- -	836 8 6	3,287 10 10	—
25	- -	2 3 0		139 19 8	- -	- -	- -	20 8 0	33 15 5	- -	206 6 1	948 12 0	—
26	- -	3 5 9		80 19 7	- -	- -	- -	10 9 6	5 19 2	- -	100 14 0	162 6 9	—
27	15 0 0	2 15 8		100 13 8	- -	- -	- -	41 9 0	24 11 9	- -	199 11 1	686 8 6	—
28	3 0 0	- -		155 16 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	164 5 9	—	—
29	123 0 0	24 5 8		1,599 13 10	- -	142 9 0	36 14 0	130 2 1	248 13 5	- -	2,304 18 0	7,067 0 10	—
30	- -	- -		59 14 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 0	66 0 0	—	—
31	125 1 8	37 1 10		1,696 14 1	- -	- -	- -	150 13 2	487 8 2	- -	2,496 18 11	13,674 12 11	906 0 6
32	16 0 0	2 8 0		110 0 4	- -	- -	- -	2 18 11	11 5 10	- -	149 1 4	319 14 2	31 7 4
33	128 19 11	36 2 0		1,725 7 1	5 8 8	- -	- -	252 17 8	373 18 9	1 2 3	2,523 16 4	10,494 7 0	—
34	- -	- -		168 3 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	168 3 3	—	—
35	15 0 0	23 19 4		63 2 1	- -	- -	250 0 0	- -	- -	- -	369 10 11	- - -	262 7 1
36	- -	4 12 8		- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 3 8	30 7 4	—	—
37	7 10 0	2 0 0		115 9 11	- -	- -	- -	10 0 8	36 17 1	- -	175 18 8	1,042 18 6	12 1 9
38	14 0 0	3 8 6		113 11 10	- -	- -	2 7 6	11 13 2	44 7 1	- -	189 8 1	1,255 12 6	18 8 8
39	28 0 0	4 15 2		264 15 2	- -	- -	- -	49 3 4	78 2 2	- -	424 15 10	2,182 9 3	—
40	22 0 0	4 1 3		93 6 8	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	32 18 0	- -	172 5 11	920 0 0	—
41	- -	1 0 0		56 5 1	- -	12 10 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	69 16 0	—	—
42	49 16 8	18 17 2		771 13 0	- -	- -	- -	65 12 10	206 15 2	- -	1,112 14 10	5,858 0 7	—
43	23 0 0	4 16 10		279 9 5	- -	- -	- -	24 0 0	36 13 8	58 15 1	452 14 8	1,024 0 0	—
44	30 0 0	9 19 4		282 2 3	- -	239 9 0	21 15 0	25 5 9	81 15 7	- -	774 1 1	2,474 15 5	4 3 0
45	8 0 0	2 18 3		317 18 7	- -	- -	- -	14 16 3	49 12 9	- -	393 5 10	1,403 6 4	—
46	- -	- -		139 0 0	- -	- -	- -	14 0 1	21 6 10	- -	174 6 11	608 18 4	—
47	132 3 1	17 9 6		2,092 13 11	- -	1,217 12 1	- -	196 11 2	493 4 10	5 11 0	4,234 9 2	13,883 4 3	19 12 0
48	37 15 2	21 1 4		135 1 5	- -	27 17 4	7 1 0	52 6 8	85 2 6	- -	367 9 4	1,496 12 0	—
49	60 0 0	27 19 5		803 11 10	- -	- -	- -	60 3 1	189 8 11	7 0	1,141 10 3	5,367 8 6	—
50	65 0 0	25 1 0		1,384 19 8	- -	1,314 16 0	- -	194 6 4	315 11 2	113 3 1	3,451 8 1	8,996 6 5	—
51	25 0 0	25 10 7		146 12 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	197 2 7	- - -	38 7 0
52	21 14 2	3 17 8		349 3 4	- -	- -	- -	170 1 1	101 10 3	- -	646 6 6	2,782 13 2	74 2 7

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
YORK—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Hartshead	- - -	70 0 0	5·	4 5 3	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	74 5 3	22 17 2	1
Hatfield	35 14 0	155 0 0	2·5	39 4 3	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	229 18 3	19 1 4	2
Hawes	156 14 0	*480 0 0	7·4	87 8 10	- -	- - -	- - -	38 16 2	762 19 0	10 7 6	3
Haworth	87 18 0	120 0 0	1·5	72 3 2	- -	- - -	700 0 0	2 7 0	982 8 2	6 11 0	4
Hawsker-with-Stainsacre	38 1 3	80 0 0	2·5	36 6 2	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	154 7 5	- -	5
Haxby	56 0 0	155 0 0	7·	36 10 11	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	247 10 11	6 5 0	6
Heckmondwike	995 18 1	1,300 0 0	11·	541 18 9	- -	- - -	- - -	6 0 10	2,843 17 8	- -	7
Hemingbrough	38 8 0	240 0 0	11·5	43 0 0	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	321 8 0	- -	8
High Abbotside	27 3 0	190 0 0	7·8	13 10 3	- -	- - -	- - -	1 8	230 14 11	- -	9
High and Low Bishopside	124 3 1	500 0 0	12·	126 13 0	- -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	752 6 1	- -	10
Hinderwell	224 1 4	*226 19 3	10·	212 10 1	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	663 10 8	7 2 10	11
Holme (in Huddersfield)	56 16 0	130 0 0	11·2	47 6 8	- -	- - -	- - -	10 0	234 12 8	- -	12
Holme on Spalding Moor (U.D.)	113 5 8	155 0 0	2·5	116 3 11	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	384 9 7	- -	13
Holmpton (U.D.)	39 1 0	50 4 0	4·	25 5 6	- -	- - -	- - -	2 9 9	117 0 3	4 5 6	14
Hunshelf	56 14 0	150 0 0	4·	59 7 11	- -	- - -	- - -	4 17 1	270 19 0	- -	15
Huntington (U.D.)	78 5 10	98 0 0	2·	62 6 5	- -	- - -	- - -	2 11 6	241 3 9	7 7 0	16
Hunton (U.D.)	12 18 6	204 0 0	16·	15 8 11	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	232 7 5	- -	17
Hutton Cranswick (U.D.)	70 15 8	169 0 0	4·25	45 1 11	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	284 17 7	5 6 6	18
Hutton Rudby (U.D.)	125 2 6	66 6 2	1·	94 3 7	- -	- - -	- - -	1 13 11	287 6 2	7 14 6	19
Huttons Ambo	34 5 0	65 0 0	4·	23 17 0	- -	- - -	- - -	1 0 5	124 2 5	- -	20
Idle	- - -	450 0 0	2·6	114 10 3	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	564 10 3	- -	21
Ilkley	- - -	100 0 0	·75	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	100 0 0	87 14 6	22
Keighley	1,719 9 1	2,550 0 0	6·2	1,308 13 6	- -	- - -	- - -	3 4 7	5,581 7 2	149 4 11	23
Keyingham	78 2 8	65 0 0	2·6	48 17 8	22 16 4	- - -	- - -	10 12 7	225 9 3	3 13 7	24
Killinghall	59 7 0	160 0 0	7·25	30 3 11	- -	- - -	- - -	8 10 9	258 1 8	- -	25
Kippax	247 1 3	280 0 0	13·75	118 1 6	- -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	646 2 9	- -	26
Kirk Bramwith	24 6 11	30 0 0	3·	12 9 6	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	66 16 5	- -	27
Kirkleatham	182 5 10	600 0 0	6·	179 4 4	- -	- - -	- - -	2 5 0	963 15 2	- -	28
Knottingley	144 9 8	425 0 0	7·	68 6 6	11 10 0	- -	900 0 0	†252 0 0 1 10 0	1,802 16 2	41 12 0	29
Lepton	181 18 6	400 0 0	14·6	130 14 8	- -	- - -	- - -	4 1 3	716 14 5	18 0 0	30
Levisham	21 8 0	16 0 0	2·	5 19 8	4 17 8	- - -	- - -	- -	48 5 4	3 3 0	31
Liversedge	943 1 0	2,100 0 0	14·5	558 17 5	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	3,601 18 5	- -	32
Lockton	27 8 0	35 0 0	4·	22 17 0	4 0 0	- - -	- - -	5 0	89 10 0	4 4 0	33
Lofthouse(U.D.)	296 12 8	390 12 10	6·	246 12 2	- -	- - -	- - -	3 2 0	936 19 8	- -	34
Longwood	224 11 3	200 0 0	3·75	325 11 8	- -	- - -	420 0 0	- -	1,170 2 11	- -	35
Marrick (U.D.)	70 0 0	134 3 0	6·3	32 9 0	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	236 12 0	6 5 9	36
Menwith-with-Darley	38 4 0	80 0 0	6·	43 8 0	- -	- - -	- - -	10 6	162 2 6	- -	37
Melbourne	50 10 0	135 0 0	9·	35 12 3	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	221 2 3	- -	38
Methley	404 13 6	932 0 0	11·	175 4 1	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,511 17 7	- -	39
Mexborough	241 2 0	290 0 0	4·	216 0 11	- -	- - -	- - -	1 12 0	748 14 11	29 3 6	40
Midgley	141 1 0	300 0 0	6·	135 1 10	- -	- - -	- - -	2 3 6	578 6 4	- -	41
Monk Bretton	73 2 0	110 0 0	1·75	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	183 2 0	- -	42
Mooresholm-cum-Gerrick	68 15 0	170 0 0	14·	41 14 2	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	280 9 2	- -	43
Morley	595 6 6	2,050 0 0	7·5	654 0 5	- -	- - -	- - -	31 6 2	3,330 13 1	35 4 0	44
Nether Hoyland	460 16 9	600 0 0	5·25	358 2 3	- -	- - -	485 0 0	2 6	1,904 1 6	- -	45
Newington	- - -	700 0 0	6·5	170 17 11	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	870 17 11	6 3 0	46
Newport Wallingfen (U.D.)	116 8 0	101 0 0	6·	63 2 3	- -	- - -	318 0 0	- -	598 10 3	- -	47
Normanby-in-Eston	648 5 10	885 0 0	9·6	425 8 3	- -	- - -	101 0 0	1 11 3	2,061 5 4	49 12 8	48
Normanton	385 5 2	950 0 0	6·75	227 12 9	- -	- - -	- - -	5 19 3	1,568 17 2	- -	49

* Includes amount received from contributory district.

† Sale of parish property.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	5 0 0	- - -	26 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 4 3	—	—
2	30 0 0	5 14 3	115 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 0	35 9 11	60 0 0	275 9 6	2,245 15 9	—
3	30 0 0	6 19 0	414 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	89 7 8	148 1 2	- - -	699 5 6	4,140 17 0	—
4	35 0 0	65 16 2	249 15 8	- - -	1,254 13 0	17 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,628 17 4	700 0 0	579 6 6
5	10 0 0	3 1 6	106 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 12 0	17 14 4	- - -	147 16 9	498 4 0	—
6	10 0 0	2 0 0	129 6 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 0 0	59 17 0	- - -	245 8 4	1,672 0 0	—
7	114 18 8	124 19 10	2,092 11 7	- - -	- - -	23 0 6	82 8 8	259 17 4	18 14 11	2,716 11 6	7,362 15 5	36 6 4
8	- - -	3 17 0	147 0 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 1 8	64 3 8	- - -	255 2 7	1,803 15 1	—
9	13 0 0	2 4 6	112 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 10 7	52 2 9	35 0 0	229 0 4	1,475 1 7	—
10	52 4 8	20 17 2	349 7 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	59 1 11	190 14 1	- - -	672 5 6	5,404 3 3	—
11	35 0 0	4 14 8	513 19 0	- - -	- - -	6 1 6	22 18 11	88 10 5	- - -	678 7 4	2,506 4 4	—
12	12 17 0	9 15 1	145 5 6	- - -	17 8 2	- - -	20 8 6	36 14 8	2 3	242 11 2	848 18 9	—
13	38 12 0	10 2 7	401 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 2 3	40 17 10	1 2 0	503 5 7	1,157 4 9	66 11 2
14	10 0 0	2 2 6	95 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	111 9 9	—	—
15	17 10 0	4 16 9	110 1 3	- - -	23 7 2	- - -	32 1 4	53 6 0	- - -	241 2 6	1,498 16 0	—
16	- - -	2 9 0	167 3 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 0 8	29 19 10	- - -	238 19 6	832 17 4	—
17	8 1 0	8 13 8	79 0 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 12 6	24 13 9	- - -	135 1 9	694 8 9	—
18	10 0 0	2 14 0	200 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 4 0	30 15 1	16 4 0	270 9 6	858 10 0	—
19	21 0 0	4 18 8	229 16 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 15 0	- - -	275 4 4	300 0 0	—
20	- - -	13 6 9	123 10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	136 16 10	—	—
21	28 8 3	65 8 8	236 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	418 0 4	—	—
22	35 0 0	14 0 0	18 10	3 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 5 1	- - -	6 17 10
23	215 0 0	169 14 9	3,547 6 2	8 2 2	90 10 0	- - -	294 8 6	824 4 9	- - -	5,298 11 3	23,828 12 1	30 2 7
24	20 0 0	2 0 2	141 9 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 3 10	56 1 2	- - -	239 8 4	1,589 6 11	—
25	8 0 0	3 18 0	167 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 10	44 17 0	- - -	239 7 6	1,266 8 5	—
26	27 14 0	10 18 2	414 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 17 11	71 12 4	- - -	542 19 8	2,028 5 4	5 2 6
27	- - -	10 0	60 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 0 6	—	—
28	45 19 0	71 7 7	632 17 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*127 1 11	877 6 4	- - -	18 4 2
29	59 0 0	48 2 6	399 3 1	- - -	941 13 0	- - -	24 12 11	70 14 11	- - -	1,584 18 5	2,375 15 4	125 10 0
30	30 10 0	20 9 0	355 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 17 1	75 12 7	- - -	523 14 10	2,138 6 2	—
31	- - -	10 0	52 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 3 8	- - -	13 0 0
32	132 18 2	49 16 9	2,271 9 2	- - -	23 14 1	21 18 0	200 10 6	678 18 4	- - -	3,379 5 0	19,246 14 11	147 18 3
33	4 0 0	1 13 0	80 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 0 1	—	—
34	38 10 0	- - -	612 18 9	- - -	- - -	33 8 6	59 9 3	219 1 11	- - -	963 8 5	6,200 7 9	—
35	66 0 0	24 0 2	705 18 3	- - -	295 0 0	- - -	69 10 6	109 16 8	11 11 0	1,281 16 7	3,488 11 9	48 15 6
36	7 0 0	2 12 9	157 11 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 2 8	61 18 10	- - -	251 11 11	1,756 0 4	—
37	5 0 0	1 0 0	127 7 5	- - -	46 0 0	- - -	18 0 0	5 17 1	- - -	203 4 6	162 0 0	—
38	- - -	8 19 1	124 13 8	- - -	7 6	- - -	24 16 0	40 15 11	- - -	199 17 2	1,140 16 0	69 6 0
39	78 15 0	24 9 6	656 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 5 8	236 0 6	- - -	1,077 4 10	6,668 18 2	—
40	50 0 0	15 19 6	504 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 3 8	163 0 4	- - -	807 5 9	4,624 5 8	10 18 11
41	20 0 0	3 11 9	308 0 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 0 4	88 2 2	84 19 2	527 14 1	2,494 9 0	—
42	40 0 0	17 12 4	46 4 4	- - -	- - -	29 11 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 8 6	—	—
43	24 0 0	3 1 0	151 0 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 8 2	74 4 10	- - -	271 14 2	2,083 4 1	—
44	161 12 9	135 8 1	2,046 4 5	- - -	771 17 10	195 12 1	349 1 0	704 8 9	- - -	4,449 8 11	16,842 19 0	—
45	86 2 1	24 15 6	944 5 11	- - -	520 4 10	72 18 3	74 3 9	250 7 9	- - -	1,972 18 1	7,289 18 11	—
46	65 10 0	31 0 7	552 10 8	- - -	4,907 0 9	11 19 0	210 4 2	387 9 3	- - -	6,171 17 5	10,249 15 10	—
47	31 13 0	5 14 0	197 6 4	- - -	272 12 3	20 5 6	22 8 0	37 8 9	- - -	587 7 10	1,370 16 0	—
48	94 0 0	36 5 3	1,401 2 11	- - -	1,021 18 5	38 5 2	94 5 5	268 2 5	- - -	3,003 12 3	7,640 15 4	198 18 9
49	47 0 0	5 6 0	1,108 17 1	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	90 18 5	329 1 7	- - -	1,594 18 1	9,333 16 3	67 11 6

* Proportion of grant paid over to former school managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
YORK—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
North and South Cowton	22 18 0	110 0 0	6·	25 18 11	- -	- -	- - -	9 11 6	168 8 5	- -	1
Northowram (E.M.)	348 13 0	536 4 9	6·	329 8 9	17 18 4	- -	- - -	13 18 4	1,246 3 2	- -	2
Ormesby	799 1 4	742 1 4	8·5	523 12 1	- -	- -	- - -	5 17 6	2,070 12 3	- -	3
Osmotherley (U.D.)	76 4 0	289 9 11	11·	48 13 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	414 7 9	- -	4
Otley (U.D.)	235 18 8	450 4 4	4·	168 1 3	- -	- -	- - -	6 7 1	860 11 4	- -	5
Oulton	132 13 2	500 0 0	10·	81 14 4	- -	- -	- - -	16 7 10	730 15 4	- -	6
Ovenden (E.M.)	693 1 0	1,400 0 0	12·	836 3 8	- -	- -	- - -	21 10 9	2,950 15 5	- -	7
Owthorne (U.D.)	84 10 0	212 2 0	6·	86 6 5	- -	- -	- - -	4 15 0	387 13 5	- -	8
Oxspring	91 16 3	126 0 0	8·	77 4 9	- -	- -	- - -	3 9 10	298 10 10	- -	9
Preston	40 0 0	150 0 0	4·	37 18 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	227 18 8	5 10 0	10
Pudsey	1,045 17 7	1,280 0 0	7·	823 10 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	3,149 7 9	- -	11
Rastrick	- - -	600 0 0	7·	547 11 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,147 11 2	8 7 6	12
Rawcliffe	89 0 0	230 0 0	6·	66 0 3	- -	- -	- - -	10 0	385 10 3	17 12 0	13
Rawden	187 1 0	400 0 0	6·5	155 8 11	- -	- -	- - -	2 3 4	744 13 3	- -	14
Rawmarsh	581 12 2	1,096 13 11	6·9	349 12 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,977 18 4	70 1 2	15
Reedness (U.D.)	68 4 0	152 4 2	5·	50 4 6	22 9 9	- -	- - -	5 0 0	298 2 5	- -	16
Reighton (U.D.)	36 8 0	117 9 3	6·	30 7 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	184 4 3	3 3 1	17
Rillington	81 8 0	80 0 0	4·5	64 12 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	226 0 5	- -	18
Rothwell (U.D.)	398 17 0	720 0 0	7·	267 19 5	- -	- -	- - -	5 8 0	1,392 4 5	- -	19
Sand Hutton-in-Thirsk	41 9 0	49 12 8	4·	19 17 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	110 19 6	- -	20
Seamer (U.D.)	64 3 0	220 0 0	6·	48 0 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	332 3 2	- -	21
Shelf	135 7 0	210 0 0	7·	105 13 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	451 0 1	6 19 0	22
Shelley	63 10 5	220 0 0	12·5	103 2 3	- -	- -	- - -	4 19 6	391 12 2	- -	23
Sherburn	64 16 11	150 0 0	3·	44 15 9	- -	- -	- - -	1 8 10	261 1 6	- -	24
Shipley	1,247 7 4	3,000 0 0	15·	1,190 4 1	- -	- -	- - -	1 5 0	5,438 16 5	- -	25
Silsden	304 13 4	400 0 0	9·6	278 8 4	- -	- -	- - -	35 0 0	1,018 1 8	- -	26
Skelmanthorpe	80 4 0	300 0 0	12·6	107 16 8	- -	- -	496 0 0	1 13 9	985 14 5	- -	27
Skelton (U.D.)	524 6 0	1,631 10 11	5·3	658 5 2	- -	- -	685 0 0	122 11 6	3,621 13 7	- -	28
Skerne	26 6 0	65 0 0	4·5	7 3 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	98 9 10	- -	29
Skipton (U.D.)	44 15 0	56 4 0	3·	20 5 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	121 4 4	- -	30
Smeaton (U.D.)	38 15 0	118 12 7	5·	37 7 8	- -	- -	- - -	1 0 0	195 15 3	- -	31
Soothill	578 6 10	1,500 0 0	8·	463 13 1	- -	- -	- - -	3 5 5	2,546 5 4	- -	32
South Milford	98 12 11	270 0 0	7·25	76 2 4	- -	- -	- - -	16 1	445 11 4	- -	33
Southowram (E.M.)	330 11 0	676 3 3	18·	287 10 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,294 5 0	- -	34
Spaldington (U.D.)	48 9 0	178 5 8	8·	22 11 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	249 6 6	- -	35
Stainforth	74 9 0	170 0 0	5·5	72 1 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	316 10 3	- -	36
Stainland	130 16 0	670 0 0	10·5	201 9 0	- -	- -	1,513 0 0	- -	2,515 5 0	- -	37
Stainton (U.D.)	66 18 0	119 16 9	5·	70 13 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	257 8 5	- -	38
Stanley	499 8 2	1,150 0 0	6·	429 1 1	- -	- -	600 0 0	4 0 0	2,682 9 3	- -	39
Startforth (U.D.)	70 3 6	115 0 0	5·	39 17 6	20 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	245 1 0	- -	40
Stokesley	199 4 0	210 0 0	6·5	151 19 3	2 0 0	- -	- - -	5 15 6	568 18 9	20 9 3	41
Sutton and Stone Ferry	51 18 0	125 2 0	2·	32 12 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	209 12 0	6 0 0	42
Sutton-in-Keighley	85 19 11	110 0 0	5·5	63 16 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	259 16 1	6 9 0	43
Swinefleet	105 7 0	235 0 0	12·	92 11 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	432 18 1	- -	44
Swinton	517 15 0	850 0 0	12·	440 8 8	- -	- -	- - -	242 13 11	2,050 17 7	56 16 10	45
Sykehouse	7 14 2	120 0 0	3·	11 4 6	2 1 0	- -	- - -	- -	140 19 8	5 1 0	46
Tadcaster (U.D.)	193 5 4	370 14 0	10·	106 12 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	670 11 5	- -	47
Templenewsam (U.D.)	309 4 9	525 11 4	7·5	186 13 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,021 9 10	- -	48
Thornaby	494 9 4	450 0 0	3·	390 9 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,334 18 4	- -	49
Thorne	144 8 1	350 0 0	4·	96 13 6	- -	- -	- - -	4 0 0	595 1 7	- -	50
Thorngumbald (U.D.)	34 19 0	167 7 4	8·	32 16 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	235 3 2	- -	51

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	8 10 0	7 4 2	110 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 3 0	7 18 6	2 1 2	150 12 6	212 5 0	—
2	123 10 0	25 9 3	1,276 10 9	- - -	45 10 0	- - -	56 6 0	114 18 6	- - -	1,642 4 6	3,232 8 8	—
3	90 0 0	12 18 8	1,486 16 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 10 0	265 11 2	3 13 4	1,932 9 9	7,513 18 6	—
4	31 0 0	2 0 0	151 15 1	- - -	25 18 2	- - -	20 18 10	34 8 11	- - -	266 1 0	963 4 8	—
5	53 12 6	15 5 1	476 4 0	- - -	- - -	10 17 6	286 6 5	131 7 10	- - -	973 13 4	3,610 0 4	38 1 0
6	30 0 0	26 4 2	387 19 2	- - -	42 11 5	- - -	92 0 0	153 15 1	- - -	732 9 10	4,324 0 0	—
7	119 11 8	24 18 10	1,917 3 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 0 3	449 17 9	- - -	2,631 12 1	12,734 0 1	508 18 3
8	10 0 0	7 13 4	241 6 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 3 3	67 13 10	- - -	343 16 5	1,915 18 2	—
9	10 0 0	5 12 5	150 7 8	- - -	- - -	16 9 9	35 2 4	59 10 4	- - -	277 2 6	1,650 0 0	9 2 1
10	- - -	2 0 0	163 13 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 13 5	63 17 10	- - -	251 14 6	1,808 15 2	—
11	164 12 2	21 15 4	2,206 11 2	- - -	- - -	17 2 6	106 6 1	392 7 11	- - -	2,908 15 2	11,131 5 7	—
12	87 16 5	78 3 0	1,050 0 7	- - -	- - -	51 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,275 18 2	- - -	136 7 5
13	30 0 0	13 3 1	186 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 19 3	65 6 7	- - -	338 5 11	1,844 8 7	—
14	30 0 0	11 1 9	462 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	59 0 0	96 10 10	- - -	659 5 6	2,714 0 0	—
15	84 0 0	58 13 6	1,002 9 3	5 3 3	283 19 1	8 6 0	151 1 2	228 7 9	226 13 11	2,118 15 1	6,418 5 4	—
16	13 16 3	8 1 0	188 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 5 4	46 0 9	- - -	283 5 0	1,294 16 8	—
17	15 0 0	2 15 0	96 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 8 11	38 11 6	- - -	166 3 6	1,091 13 1	—
18	6 0 0	2 12 0	161 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	27 6 0	- - -	217 13 1	760 0 0	—
19	55 0 0	13 2 2	953 7 3	- - -	500 0 0	- - -	132 3 2	299 18 7	- - -	1,953 11 4	8,455 5 11	503 2 4
20	15 0 0	1 0 0	104 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 18 10	- - -	33 18 1
21	- - -	3 7 0	169 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 0 0	56 4 7	- - -	263 10 1	1,581 0 0	—
22	30 0 0	2 14 11	301 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 17 0	88 7 7	- - -	452 11 2	2,502 6 2	—
23	7 0 0	11 12 10	325 7 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 17 4	50 8 6	- - -	424 6 1	1,418 6 8	43 0 7
24	20 0 0	3 8 0	190 9 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 6 1	66 18 11	- - -	299 2 5	1,894 8 2	—
25	261 12 5	38 19 11	3,083 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	342 13 5	1,092 6 10	3 5 6	4,821 19 6	30,574 6 4	360 19 4
26	26 0 0	11 8 11	784 9 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	85 3 0	131 13 10	- - -	1,038 15 0	3,727 9 4	—
27	14 0 0	39 12 1	268 1 6	- - -	662 12 10	- - -	40 4 6	73 4 1	- - -	1,097 15 0	1,930 15 6	14 10 2
28	105 0 0	41 4 3	1,886 9 1	- - -	792 18 11	7 13 6	156 10 8	399 9 9	15 4	3,390 1 6	11,500 14 10	—
29	- - -	1 3 0	67 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	19 6 5	- - -	99 16 11	540 0 0	2 4 0
30	- - -	- - -	85 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 6	25 3 8	- - -	117 7 5	700 14 1	—
31	5 0 0	8 8	124 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 14 8	22 8 6	- - -	159 11 7	640 0 0	—
32	120 0 0	26 1 0	1,692 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	102 9 7	341 9 1	- - -	2,282 4 8	9,678 13 10	—
33	15 0 0	4 8 0	264 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 10 4	108 17 8	- - -	422 4 3	3,088 14 4	—
34	142 7 0	16 9 10	770 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 6 6	276 4 10	- - -	1,282 3 3	7,835 3 1	866 13 11
35	15 0 0	3 10 0	156 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	11 5 0	- - -	211 4 2	200 0 0	2 12 2
36	20 0 0	3 17 2	208 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 7 10	59 16 2	- - -	309 10 2	1,695 19 3	—
37	- - -	54 9 1	658 8 11	- - -	1,679 15 9	66 9 4	111 1 6	139 13 6	8 17 11	2,718 16 0	4,428 13 6	—
38	15 0 0	6 16 0	152 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 15 4	39 3 5	- - -	258 9 3	1,074 8 0	—
39	133 10 0	34 2 11	1,281 8 2	- - -	418 10 0	6 12 0	90 12 4	312 11 8	2 0 7	2,279 7 8	9,113 14 5	461 10 5
40	5 5 0	4 10 0	191 11 6	- - -	- - -	11 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	201 17 7	—	—
41	30 0 0	6 18 9	391 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 17 1	18 13 6	2 4 0	474 4 1	528 13 11	—
42	39 0 0	1 7 2	105 17 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 10 3	47 1 5	- - -	224 16 2	1,227 9 4	39 5 10
43	13 0 0	2 12 10	277 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 0 10	—	—
44	17 0 0	5 19 2	298 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 18 0	104 8 4	- - -	456 2 2	2,960 15 10	—
45	133 0 0	133 4 0	1,202 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	119 17 2	323 5 5	- - -	1,968 9 6	9,133 4 6	—
46	25 0 0	15 13 9	48 10 6	- - -	- - -	3 8 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	97 13 10	—	—
47	38 5 0	17 4 1	426 15 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 9 8	135 2 4	14 4	655 11 4	3,832 4 2	—
48	40 7 1	17 10 6	703 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 13 11	161 7 2	- - -	966 13 8	4,566 9 10	19 16 7
49	120 0 0	38 10 6	971 2 2	4 6 4	- - -	- - -	51 15 5	141 1 8	- - -	1,326 16 1	3,726 2 7	—
50	40 0 0	4 10 11	316 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 17 6	107 10 6	50 0 0	547 2 11	3,043 5 1	—
51	15 0 0	2 13 3	128 11 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	47 13 5	-	223 18 7	1,332 0 0	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
YORK—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Thornton	667 14 0	900 0 0	9·	519 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 8	2,090 3 9	- -	1
Thurlstone	197 18 0	150 0 0	2·	171 6 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 1	524 9 6	- -	2
Thwing	- - -	19 12 0	1·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	19 12 0	5 5 0	3
Todmorden (U.D.)	2,286 2 0	2,942 0 3	4·7	2,921 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	102 5 1	7,352 6 4	19 19 6	4
Tong	349 8 4	800 0 0	10·1	305 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,454 16 7	- -	5
Treeton	60 9 7	230 0 6	12·	41 1 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	331 11 2	20 5 10	6
Upper Whitley	68 8 3	110 0 0	5·	73 18 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	252 6 3	- -	7
Walkington	72 14 0	225 0 0	9·	27 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 4 3	330 10 9	- -	8
Warley	457 17 0	900 0 0	7·	465 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0	1,830 9 11	- -	9
West Ardsley	235 0 8	410 0 0	6·	214 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 7 6	862 12 5	- -	10
Whitby	142 19 0	400 0 0	8·	117 13 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	660 12 3	6 16 4	11
Whitley (U.D.)	70 4 0	219 9 0	9·	79 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	368 14 11	- -	12
Whitwood	180 3 10	450 0 0	5·8	201 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	831 12 2	- -	13
Willerby	25 8 0	178 0 0	8·	27 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	230 18 9	15 14 3	14
Wilsden	213 7 9	358 0 0	8·25	159 9 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0	731 4 6	- -	15
Wold Newton (U.D.)	33 17 0	67 1 6	5·5	29 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 1	130 12 4	5 5 0	16
Wombwell	498 2 3	1,150 0 0	5·5	282 0 5	- - -	- - -	134 0 0	1 16 6	2,065 19 2	- -	17
Wooldale (U.D.)	474 8 5	669 2 3	8·	391 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,534 16 9	- -	18
Worsbrough	210 18 8	250 0 0	1·75	180 3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	641 1 11	- -	19
Yeadon	893 14 0	380 0 0	6·	378 11 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1,652 5 0	- -	20
Total	114,696 10 9	244,940 6 4	- -	87,877 8 0	291 15 1	4,459 4 6	92,082 0 0	2,455 5 8	546,802 10 4	1,497 19 7	
TOTAL, ENGLAND	724,581 12 7	1,741,964 8 11	- -	447,695 1 7	4,387 13 2	16,924 17 11	1,054,924 11 0	26,942 18 3	4,017,421 3 5	8,472 18 3	
WALES.											
ANGLESEY.											
Beaumaris	190 9 10	350 0 0	9·25	96 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 4	637 11 3	- -	21
Aberffraw (U.D.)	101 12 10	103 16 6	4·	21 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	226 19 6	10 14 0	22
Bodedern	- - -	55 0 0	3·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	55 0 0	- -	23
Holyhead	291 2 0	490 0 0	6·	126 10 7	- - -	- - -	2 8 6	- -	910 1 1	- -	24
Llanddona (U.D.)	36 6 0	65 18 4	7·	12 3 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	114 7 4	- -	25
Llaneilian (U.D.)	85 19 0	93 15 6	6·	33 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	213 4 5	- -	26
Llanfachreth (U.D.)	63 7 11	73 10 9	6·5	26 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	163 5 10	- -	27
Llanfaethly (U.D.)	41 8 0	125 0 0	8·75	11 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	177 12 2	- -	28
Llanfairmathafarneithaf (U.D.)	76 0 0	157 4 2	10·	21 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0	254 11 11	- -	29
Llanfairpwllgwyngyll	77 9 0	20 0 0	2·	22 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 18 6	125 0 5	- -	30
Llanfair-yn-Eubwll (U.D.)	61 14 0	70 15 0	6·5	20 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	152 18 11	- -	31
Llanfairynghornwy (U.D.)	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	159 12 6	- -	159 12 6	- -	32
Llanfihangel Esgeifiog	93 13 0	56 0 0	3·9	32 2 3	- - -	- - -	270 0 0	12 18 4	464 13 7	- -	33
Llangefni	83 18 0	82 0 0	4·25	21 6 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	187 4 11	- -	34
Llangeinwen	86 17 0	140 0 0	7·25	25 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	252 3 8	- -	35
Llangoed	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	36
Llanidan	78 9 0	105 0 0	4·8	21 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	204 14 4	- -	37
Llanrhyddlad	41 12 7	74 0 0	9·	9 11 6	2 17 6	- - -	- - -	- -	128 1 7	- -	38
Llansadwrn	48 7 6	60 0 0	5·	11 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	119 14 2	- -	39
Llanynghenedl	- - -	15 0 0	2·	- - -	- - -	- - -	512 0 0	- -	527 0 0	- -	40
Llechylched	61 15 0	87 14 2	10·	22 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	89 13 4	261 3 11	- -	41
Newborough, St. Peter's	92 14 9	60 0 0	7·5	19 0 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	171 15 8	- -	42
Penmynydd	30 15 0	60 0 0	4·	11 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 6	103 18 4	5 1 0	43
Pentraeth	62 1 0	71 0 0	5·5	21 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	154 12 6	- -	44

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration				2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.		Legal and other Expenses of Administration.		Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	66	13 4	22	18 1	1,411 8 3	- -	- -	- -	113 6 6	398 5 4	- -	2,012 11 6	11,265 14 5	—
2	15	0 0	7	19 11	427 13 10	- -	29 16 10	- -	56 19 4	86 3 4	- -	623 13 3	—	—
3	13	13 0	14	0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 12 0	—	—
4	239	19 8	35	5 5	5,538 8 0	- -	388 9 2	- -	366 14 1	1,319 9 3	49 9 6	7,957 14 7	35,205 11 1	—
5	52	0 0	28	14 6	756 2 7	- -	- -	- -	83 5 10	238 18 4	- -	1,159 1 3	6,290 0 10	—
6	18	0 0	4	11 3	177 0 9	- -	- -	- -	56 18 0	83 2 8	- -	359 18 6	2,336 2 0	7 8 9
7	11	0 0	-	-	243 4 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	254 4 5	- - -	8 10 1
8	15	0 0	8	1 6	211 13 8	- -	- -	- -	18 16 10	66 8 2	5 4 8	325 4 10	1,878 10 6	65 9 3
9	75	0 0	35	8 3	1,225 12 9	- -	798 16 6	200 7 3	117 0 7	255 3 1	- -	2,702 8 5	7,598 15 2	98 17 2
10	35	15 0	5	4 10	517 0 1	- -	- -	- -	31 17 8	117 6 1	1 9 8	708 13 4	3,319 12 2	—
11	60	0 0	9	9 6	465 8 10	- -	- -	- -	22 5 0	88 11 6	- -	652 11 2	2,513 18 11	—
12	30	0 0	4	5 3	181 3 6	- -	- -	- -	50 9 11	69 12 6	- -	335 11 2	1,880 13 8	—
13	56	4 0	14	6 4	442 13 7	- -	- -	- -	82 0 0	139 3 6	- -	734 7 5	3,915 0 0	6 7 1
14	16	10 0	5	6 6	87 10 7	- -	- -	- -	15 5 3	25 2 1	- -	165 8 8	701 19 0	—
15	41	0 0	13	13 8	455 6 10	- -	592 5 2	43 15 0	72 6 0	132 13 1	24 18 4	1,375 18 0	3,739 12 1	—
16	- -	-	2	7 6	101 13 4	- -	- -	- -	9 5 8	18 16 6	5 0	137 13 0	445 7 10	—
17	128	0 0	51	7 6	1,150 1 10	- -	360 0 0	- -	123 14 3	287 15 5	- -	2,100 19 0	8,053 19 6	667 10 0
18	61	0 2	26	4 3	1,167 13 11	- -	6 0 0	30 8 6	127 7 3	186 6 2	- -	1,605 0 3	5,217 1 4	8 9 10
19	90	0 0	45	10 9	495 5 4	- -	- - -	- -	38 14 1	145 7 11	- -	814 18 1	4,115 10 3	192 1 8
20	30	0 0	-	-	1,098 18 8	- -	20 0 0	- -	- -	- -	82 15 8	1,231 14 4	- - -	26 19 7
	22,778	10 1	11,213	10 0	285,582 1 0	10,303 3 7	98,078 12 1	5,613 12 2	26,403 6 7	68,776 2 0	1,495 12 3	531,742 9 4	1,996,353 12 7	9,308 3 0
	171,367	14 8	69,267	8 6	1,970,023 7 4	84,450 4 1	1000644 8 10	42,606 9 8	169,303 13 5	422,764 184	7,415 10 8	3,946,316 13 9	12,103,490 4 0	451,914 11 2
21	27	11 8	3	5 0	416 15 4	- -	- -	- -	74 4 8	121 9 4	5 18 6	649 4 6	3,414 14 4	—
22	17	11 6	6	0	210 10 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	239 2 5	—	—
23	16	10 0	2	15 0	1 10 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	44 16 8	65 11 8	—	—
24	58	15 0	3	5 0	565 3 5	- -	15 0 0	- -	107 2 0	168 13 8	- -	917 19 1	4,712 8 0	93 10 10
25	9	0 0	8	2 0	87 8 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 0	105 0 9	—	—
26	5	0 0	9	5 6	143 15 8	- -	- -	8 4 0	16 0 0	33 9 9	- -	215 14 11	776 0 0	170 0 0
27	11	3 0	3	1 5	113 13 3	- -	- -	- -	14 4 0	21 17 4	- -	163 19 0	610 12 0	—
28	-	-	1	5 0	94 9 10	- -	45 0 0	1 19 0	5 10 1	22 2 5	- -	170 6 4	627 17 7	—
29	-	-	-	-	202 7 10	- -	- -	- -	13 17 1	52 11 5	- -	268 16 4	1,496 7 2	8 0 0
30	-	-	2	11 0	133 13 10	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	- -	- -	146 4 10	—	—
31	9	0 0	-	-	149 3 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 0 0	159 3 6	—	—
32	-	-	-	-	- - -	- -	159 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	159 12 6	159 12 6	—
33	13	0 0	5	14 10	226 15 1	- -	205 1 0	50 3 0	- -	- -	- -	500 13 11	270 0 0	56 4 7
34	10	0 0	1	5 0	199 19 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	211 4 5	- - -	55 13 0
35	24	15 0	8	2 9	202 0 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	234 18 5	—	—
36	-	-	5	10 0	1 6 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 16 10	- - -	3 14 0
37	20	5 0	8	2 3	163 12 11	- -	1 19 0	- -	- -	- -	22 18 4	216 17 6	—	—
38	9	18 0	2	4 6	114 17 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 4	127 8 4	—	—
39	-	-	19	1 10	90 9 11	- -	- -	- -	9 16 0	20 6 1	- -	139 13 10	470 8 0	—
40	10	0 0	4	1 11	- - -	- -	485 3 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	499 5 5	512 0 0	—
41	15	16 8	3	12 0	128 5 0	- -	- -	- -	54 11 0	39 3 10	- -	241 8 6	1,071 4 0	—
42	18	7 11	1	0 0	145 4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	164 12 3	—	—
43	4	0 0	1	3 6	79 13 2	- -	- -	- -	5 3 7	18 3 8	- -	113 4 11	514 10 9	26 19 10
44	-	-	1	19 6	125 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 0	128 3 0	—	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses. Election Expenses.	
ANGLESEY *cont.*—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Rhoscolyn	63 1 0	53 10 0	9·	11 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	128 10 6	3 19 0	1
Trewalchmai (U.D.)	152 1 4	173 7 5	3·	60 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	386 7 6	- - -	2
Total	1,920 13 9	2,642 11 10	- -	660 2 11	2 17 6	- -	944 1 0	109 19 0	6,280 6 0	19 14 0	
BRECON.											
Brecon (U.D.)	98 10 6	300 0 0	3·5	58 11 4	- - -	- - -	423 0 0	- - -	880 1 10	- - -	3
Battle (U.D.)	40 9 0	79 3 2	6·	7 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	127 11 7	- - -	4
Cray	40 15 0	30 0 0	2·	14 0 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 15 6	- - -	5
Llandilovane	36 19 0	99 0 0	12·25	15 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	151 12 8	- - -	6
Llanelly	731 18 0	1,422 5 11	20·75	335 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	142 3 3	2,632 3 7	- - -	7
Llangammarch (U.D.)	120 15 0	287 8 11	10·	48 17 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0	457 4 9	- - -	8
Llanganten (U.D.)*	59 9 0	101 12 8	7·6	17 2 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	178 4 3	- - -	9
Llangattock	301 11 0	550 0 0	13·	103 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	955 5 3	- - -	10
Llangunider	282 17 11	625 0 0	18·5	114 9 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,022 7 8	- - -	11
Llanspyddid (U.D.)	55 7 0	126 19 5	4·5	22 9 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	204 15 8	- - -	12
Llanvillo (U.D.)	- - -	68 3 4	5·5	12 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 7 6	- - -	13
Llanwrtyd	99 2 7	60 0 0	5·5	38 3 4	9 0 0	- - -	- - -	19 6	207 5 5	3 18 0	14
Maes Mynis (U.D.)*	33 10 0	85 6 3	12·	19 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	138 11 5	- - -	15
Merthyr Cynog	98 3 0	110 0 0	5·5	48 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 15 0	264 14 0	- - -	16
Penderyn	49 3 0	120 0 0	3·75	42 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	211 11 6	- - -	17
Senny	64 4 0	68 0 0	8·	11 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	146 9 6	6 2 8	18
Talgarth	133 18 0	210 0 0	5·25	75 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	419 12 3	5 5 0	19
Vaynor	370 10 0	300 0 0	12·	113 19 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 14 2	807 3 3	- - -	20
Ystradgynlais, Lower	584 3 0	230 4 2	6·5	79 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 8 3	955 6 11	- - -	21
Ystradveltey	30 3 0	100 0 0	6·5	13 0 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	143 3 7	6 12 0	22
Total	3,231 8 0	4,973 3 10	- -	1,194 3 1	9 0 0	- -	423 0 0	237 13 2	10,068 8 1	21 17 8	
CARDIGAN.											
Aberystwith	387 18 2	527 1 4	5·25	233 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 17 8	1,153 10 7	- - -	23
Cardigan	167 10 8	180 0 0	5·	52 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	399 16 10	- - -	24
Bettws Leiki	- - -	18 0 0	3·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	8 8 0	25
Blaenpenal (U.D.)	148 13 0	161 7 7	6·5	50 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	360 19 9	5 0 0	26
Cilcennin	64 12 9	52 10 0	10·5	17 16 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 6 1	152 4 11	4 15 6	27
Cwmrheidol (U.D.)	136 0 0	197 7 8	9·	3 8 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	336 15 8	13 3 2	28
Cyfoeth-y-Brenin (U.D.)	163 15 8	295 4 0	8·	56 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	522 13 10	- - -	29
Lampeter-pont-Stephen	207 15 0	185 0 0	8·	85 3 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	477 18 0	- - -	30
Llanarth (U.D.)	632 17 0	†345 8 8	10·	137 4 5	- - -	- - -	185 0 0	- - -	1,300 10 1	- - -	31
Llanbadarn Fawr (U.D.)	129 4 0	235 10 8	14·	54 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 0	470 3 4	- - -	32
Llancynfelin	143 10 0	83 0 0	6·5	55 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	279 17 7	- - -	33
Llanddewi Brefi (U.D.)	46 19 0	103 15 9	5·	39 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	190 3 9	- - -	34
Llandyssil	155 17 6	200 0 0	6·1	44 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	400 10 11	9 5 0	35
Llanfairclydogau	67 15 0	105 0 0	12·	17 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	190 9 2	- - -	36
Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin Upper (U.D.)	158 1 0	253 16 2	13·	34 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	450 16 7	28 7 5	37
Llanfihangel Ystrad (U.D.)	241 15 4	360 15 0	15·	95 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	697 15 8	- - -	38
Llangeitho (U.D.)	- - -	32 4 2	3·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 4 2	- - -	39
Llangoedmore (U.D.)	94 13 0	193 7 11	8·5	30 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	318 4 10	- - -	40

* Unaudited account.

† Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	- -	7 10 0	127 13 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	139 2 5	—	—
2	50 0 0	5 1 8	336 9 11	- -	- -	- -	15 0 0	23 5 0	44 16 8	474 13 3	570 0 0	16 5 7
	330 13 9	108 5 8	4,060 8 4	- -	911 16 0	60 6 0	325 8 5	521 2 6	121 4 2	6,458 18 10	15,205 14 4	480 7 10
3	50 10 0	10 13 4	331 3 10	- -	441 2 6	11 0 5	16 18 5	56 16 5	- -	918 4 11	2,029 11 5	—
4	20 7 0	5 5 9	63 3 11	- -	- -	- -	12 8 10	20 9 3	- -	121 14 9	572 4 8	—
5	- -	1 3 6	88 13 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	89 17 0	—	—
6	2 5 0	5 17 8	69 15 7	- -	189 9 0	1 1 6	9 5 8	15 10 2	- -	293 4 7	436 3 0	42 7 6
7	87 3 3	46 8 10	1,296 4 7	- -	- -	- -	240 0 2	223 7 4	- -	1,893 4 2	8,358 11 2	—
8	18 0 0	3 12 6	304 14 2	- -	- -	- -	22 6 6	83 5 2	- -	431 18 4	2,356 8 8	—
9	- -	3 4 0	124 18 1	- -	18 10 0	- -	11 19 2	46 4 6	- -	204 15 9	1,308 15 7	—
10	70 2 0	8 15 6	579 15 4	- -	- -	- -	34 14 4	114 11 8	142 0 9	949 19 7	3,247 13 11	94 0 6
11	54 17 11	6 9 0	639 12 6	- -	- -	- -	62 8 0	147 17 11	23 5 9	934 11 1	4,178 15 2	129 16 11
12	17 5 0	4 6 2	108 8 7	- -	- -	- -	39 14 3	23 12 7	- -	193 6 7	635 7 3	—
13	- -	1 7 5	72 10 8	- -	- -	- -	7 4 2	26 7 8	- -	107 9 11	746 12 10	—
14	- -	8 0	183 16 6	- -	- -	- -	15 0 0	9 1 2	- -	212 3 8	247 10 0	22 17 4
15	- -	2 10 0	62 4 2	- -	20 0 0	- -	7 15 2	31 0 9	- -	123 10 0	878 17 1	—
16	17 10 0	3 16 9	176 16 5	- -	67 15 0	- -	25 2 2	32 2 1	- -	323 2 5	896 8 7	—
17	29 16 0	8 12 4	131 9 10	- -	- -	- -	11 8 10	37 6 8	- -	218 13 8	703 8 7	7 12 4
18	- -	1 0 0	83 13 1	- -	- -	- -	5 0 8	18 8 3	- -	114 4 8	521 0 2	—
19	18 0 0	1 8 6	284 1 5	- -	- -	- -	21 10 10	82 13 7	- -	412 19 4	2,340 14 0	—
20	70 0 0	9 19 5	559 3 11	- -	- -	- -	25 10 1	93 12 9	- -	758 6 2	2,649 16 7	—
21	53 5 6	14 9 7	799 18 1	- -	260 14 1	- -	41 17 0	74 15 1	- -	1,244 19 4	2,101 9 6	210 2 7
22	38 15 0	12 18 3	138 3 11	- -	- -	- -	12 2 0	19 1 2	- -	227 12 4	532 8 0	55 19 0
	547 16 8	152 6 6	6,098 8 1	- -	997 10 7	12 1 11	622 6 3	1,156 4 1	165 6 6	9,773 18 3	34,741 16 2	562 16 5
23	77 0 0	21 2 2	709 12 3	31 4 0	- -	- -	64 8 4	210 6 8	- -	1,113 13 5	5,944 17 9	24 0 8
24	28 0 0	2 1 6	313 12 4	- -	- -	- -	26 16 9	84 11 3	- -	455 1 10	2,395 17 11	20 19 3
25	4 9 2	5 3 4	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 0 6	—	—
26	5 15 0	4 1 0	292 2 6	- -	- -	- -	10 18 10	40 4 2	- -	358 1 6	1,137 17 8	—
27	10 0 0	1 5 7	93 10 6	- -	15 7 6	- -	6 11 1	24 18 7	- -	156 8 9	705 15 2	—
28	6 15 0	5 11 11	302 3 9	- -	9 11 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	337 4 10	- - -	6 17 6
29	41 4 10	8 6 4	330 18 11	- -	- -	- -	49 7 2	81 0 9	- -	510 18 0	2,233 3 8	—
30	14 0 0	23 0 9	326 1 0	- -	- -	- -	19 11 11	36 4 11	1 3 0	420 1 7	951 14 3	71 19 2
31	27 0 9	27 1 1	655 2 0	- -	165 12 6	- -	21 7 6	69 10 8	4 9 10	970 4 4	2,067 3 9	140 12 0
32	24 0 3	4 16 4	313 17 9	- -	- -	- -	15 13 7	43 18 0	- -	402 5 12	1,238 12 4	—
33	6 0 0	5 8 4	209 14 3	- -	- -	- -	25 11 0	32 8 8	- -	279 2 3	902 18 0	—
34	- -	10 16 1	104 8 10	- -	- -	- -	33 0 0	51 3 4	- -	199 8 3	1,429 0 0	—
35	27 0 0	7 7 5	358 2 10	- -	- -	- -	10 4 0	17 0 11	- -	429 0 2	479 8 0	—
36	7 3 9	2 3 2	137 16 4	- -	- -	- -	6 3 5	23 12 6	- -	176 19 2	668 15 11	15 2 6
37	8 13 0	2 0 0	410 0 11	- -	- -	- -	18 6 5	28 17 1	- -	496 4 10	806 0 9	139 12 9
38	25 0 0	10 3 0	464 19 10	- -	- -	- -	40 1 3	147 3 0	- -	687 7 1	4,164 3 4	15 8 3
39	- -	1 11 8	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	30 12 0	32 3 8	—	—
40	36 10 11	12 7	236 0 8	- -	- -	- -	12 15 8	46 19 5	- -	332 19 3	1,327 0 9	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
CARDIGAN—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Llangyby	49 9 9	65 0 0	18·7	9 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	124 4 0	16 10 0	1
Llanllwchaiarn*	441 3 5	125 0 0	13·5	93 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	659 8 6	- - -	2
Llanrhystyd (U.D.)	134 3 0	164 0 0	5·	41 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	339 18 4	28 0 0	3
Llansaintffraid (U.D.)	234 9 3	117 0 6	6·	79 15 5	- - -	- - -	300 0 0	- - -	740 5 2	- - -	4
Llanwenog	117 6 0	110 0 0	5·	27 19 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0	255 6 1	- - -	5
Llanychaiarn	91 18 4	180 6 6	7·	24 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	296 7 0	12 0 0	6
Melindwr	219 7 3	186 0 5	9·	51 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	456 14 4	22 12 6	7
Nantcwnlle	96 17 4	95 0 0	10·3	37 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 14 6	278 15 6	- - -	8
Penbryn	104 0 0	167 0 1	10·	42 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 0 0	327 18 3	- - -	9
Scybor-y-Coed	64 1 4	55 0 0	4·5	55 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 0 2	- - -	10
Strata Florida (U.D.)*	95 10 0	191 17 6	8·	30 14 7	- - -	- - -	230 17 7	5 0 0	553 19 8	21 0 0	11
Trefeirig	77 11 9	†128 9 10	7·5	31 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	237 12 6	- - -	12
Tregaron (U.D.)	78 14 0	394 11 9	8·	32 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	505 14 3	- - -	13
Troedyraur (U.D.)	200 16 0	407 6 0	6·	9 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	617 17 0	8 7 0	14
Verwick (U.D.)	80 14 10	81 1 0	8·5	14 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	176 14 4	- - -	15
Ysputty-ystwyth	114 11 0	153 0 0	16·5	21 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	294 16 9	- - -	16
Ystrad Meurig (U.D.)	70 4 0	55 10 0	6·5	32 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	159 4 10	- - -	17
Total	5,226 14 5	6,253 12 6	- - -	1,605 16 7	- - -	- - -	715 17 7	110 11 3	13,912 12 4	177 8 7	
CARMARTHEN.											
Carmarthen	537 16 4	325 0 0	2·2	204 6 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 16 5	1,072 19 2	- - -	18
Abernant*	35 8 0	71 2 10	4·1	5 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112 10 4	5 19 0	19
Conwil Cayo	190 14 0	280 0 0	7·5	85 2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	555 16 0	- - -	20
Conwil-in-Elvet	107 0 9	62 10 0	2·5	53 19 11	24 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	247 18 5	- - -	21
Kenarth (U.D.)	112 11 6	229 3 10	9·	59 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	401 7 11	7 10 0	22
Kilrhedyn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Llanboidy (U.D.)	175 14 6	288 18 6	6·	47 1 6	- - -	- - -	550 0 0	1 11 6	1,063 6 0	- - -	24
Llandebie (U.D.)	368 14 0	487 0 0	4·	178 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	1,039 12 10	- - -	25
Llandilofawr (U.D.)	337 11 0	293 18 0	2·	167 0 4	- - -	- - -	357 0 0	12 6	1,156 1 10	43 0 0	26
Llandissilio (U.D.)	183 13 8	203 16 3	5·	65 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	453 14 8	- - -	27
Llanegwad (U.D.)	137 8 7	†307 19 6	6·	53 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 9 7	509 16 7	23 0 0	28
Llanelly	2,113 19 9	1,743 10 0	5·	1,210 18 4	- - -	- - -	673 0 0	17 6 5	5,758 14 6	- - -	29
Llanfihangel Abercowin*	116 14 6	144 0 0	5·3	44 15 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	305 9 9	- - -	30
Llanfihangel-ar-arth	93 4 0	208 0 0	9·	67 2 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	368 6 9	7 0 0	31
Llanfihangel-rhos-y-corn	47 5 0	25 0 0	3·	16 14 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 19 1	- - -	32
Llangadock	206 18 1	†313 0 6	5·	80 10 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 8 3	605 17 2	33 15 0	33
Llangain	23 9 0	95 0 0	4·	12 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	130 19 7	- - -	34
Llangathen*	35 4 0	75 0 0	2·5	23 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	134 1 6	6 12 6	35
Llangendeirne	45 9 0	110 0 0	2·5	10 9 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	165 18 9	- - -	36
Llanginning	67 7 0	40 0 0	3·4	13 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 18 4	8 16 0	37
Llangunnor	37 2 0	44 10 0	2·	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 12 0	- - -	38
Llannon	56 14 0	125 0 0	4·	19 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	201 13 7	- - -	39
Llansadwrn	76 15 9	90 14 6	4·	33 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 12 5	- - -	40
Llansawel	84 6 0	90 0 0	4·5	37 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	211 17 9	- - -	41
Llanwinio	99 4 0	30 0 0	1·5	37 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	166 5 9	- - -	42
Llanybyther	176 0 9	80 0 0	7·	77 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6	334 0 6	- - -	43
Llanycrwys	47 6 0	40 0 0	8·	22 8 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0	109 16 0	5 6 0	44
Pembrey	623 12 11	540 0 0	6·5	331 16 7	- - -	- - -	1,676 0 0	- - -	3,171 9 6	68 1 11	45
Pencarreg*	171 5 0	140 0 0	10·75	57 7 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	368 12 11	- - -	46
St. Clears	93 2 0	60 0 0	3·	29 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	182 5 8	- - -	47

* Unaudited account.

† Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September, 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	9 0 7	15 0	81 16 3	- -	- -	- -	8 0 0	13 3 2	- -	129 5 0	368 0 0	1 9 0
2	32 18 6	14 12 7	448 10 3	- -	- -	- -	25 14 8	62 16 5	1 13 8	586 6 1	1,659 15 1	86 16 9
3	10 10 0	- -	253 5 4	- -	- -	- -	6 4 11	23 2 6	- -	321 2 9	654 9 3	18 6 2
4	20 5 0	10 14 0	438 5 6	- -	290 0 0	- -	21 2 0	32 2 6	19 2 6	831 11 6	918 2 0	—
5	8 10 0	1 19 10	173 12 4	- -	- -	- -	8 5 7	32 17 1	- -	225 4 10	930 7 10	—
6	21 9 4	2 17 11	175 13 9	- -	- -	- -	13 5 2	48 11 0	- -	273 17 2	1,373 18 6	33 12 2
7	12 10 0	2 3 8	312 12 5	- -	- -	- -	23 11 8	38 15 9	- -	412 6 0	1,084 13 4	250 0 0
8	25 0 0	3 0 7	195 14 10	- -	- -	- -	5 0 0	8 2 9	- -	236 18 2	460 0 0	—
9	2 10 0	1 10 10	206 5 6	- -	- -	- -	16 11 6	64 6 2	4 13 4	295 17 4	1,821 12 2	30 2 4
10	5 0 0	3 5 0	98 16 1	- -	- -	- -	8 0 10	12 2 0	- -	127 3 11	337 13 4	—
11	16 17 0	3 13 0	213 6 9	- -	124 17 0	- -	29 14 10	57 16 7	- -	467 5 2	1,442 8 4	- -
12	21 15 5	10 17 10	147 8 2	- -	- -	- -	14 1 11	47 14 4	11 9	242 9 5	1,349 4 3	3 13 5
13	29 7 8	2 11 2	233 13 9	- -	- -	- -	17 9 1	20 16 9	- -	303 18 5	581 0 11	—
14	3 15 0	6 15 4	461 3 7	- -	- -	- -	75 4 2	119 2 0	- -	674 7 1	3,346 8 11	—
15	11 17 6	6 19 0	85 2 5	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	16 9 0	- -	130 7 11	460 0 0	—
16	22 3 1	2 0 0	189 17 11	- -	- -	- -	29 2 9	45 13 10	- -	288 17 7	1,237 19 0	55 9 6
17	6 0 0	1 11 0	154 10 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	162 1 1	—	—
	608 1 9	217 19 0	9,127 19 7	31 4 0	605 8 0	- -	672 6 0	1,581 11 9	62 6 1	13,084 4 9	44,378 2 2	914 1 5
18	94 0 0	25 13 3	856 18 1	- -	51 0 0	- -	7 4 6	23 5 1	- -	1,058 0 11	657 3 11	—
19	2 10 0	3 17 7	105 4 4	- -	- -	- -	6 2 5	10 1 4	- -	133 14 8	281 10 4	—
20	33 3 8	12 6 11	425 17 3	- -	- -	- -	10 12 0	40 11 0	- -	522 10 10	1,148 0 5	—
21	12 12 0	4 3 1	258 4 5	- -	- -	- -	9 19 4	16 12 11	- -	301 11 9	468 2 0	—
22	24 0 0	2 0 0	237 1 4	- -	471 17 4	20 4 6	32 11 4	61 11 3	7 6	857 3 3	1,575 7 8	45 9 0
23	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	21 10 0	14 3 7	334 17 1	- -	60 0 0	- -	28 10 7	113 16 10	- -	572 18 1	3,774 2 4	—
25	83 4 1	17 8 8	749 2 2	- -	238 1 10	- -	52 10 0	175 15 7	- -	1,316 2 4	4,104 15 4	11 5 9
26	37 1 8	49 10 9	772 11 10	- -	197 16 3	26 16 3	43 4 1	53 1 7	- -	1,223 2 5	1,377 1 11	189 19 10
27	31 0 0	9 11 2	301 3 8	- -	- -	- -	25 6 10	72 8 4	- -	439 10 0	1,909 13 5	—
28	28 15 4	12 10 10	264 15 1	- -	- -	- -	73 14 1	44 17 4	- -	447 12 8	2,043 7 4	—
29	263 0 0	36 6 4	3,672 16 5	- -	897 15 4	- -	185 13 10	447 12 0	- -	5,503 3 11	12,995 5 8	360 16 2
30	7 10 0	2 0 0	235 4 5	- -	- -	- -	22 5 8	36 9 1	10 0	303 19 2	1,036 0 0	—
31	11 11 8	1 4 0	214 18 10	- -	44 0 4	10 0 0	23 9 2	62 0 5	10 8 11	384 13 4	1,587 12 10	—
32	4 0 0	6 15 0	78 14 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	71 2 2	89 9 8	—	—
33	32 4 5	8 19 9	330 5 11	- -	142 17 2	- -	29 0 0	49 14 8	- -	697 19 1	2,261 0 0	69 18 1
34	6 0 0	4 16 0	91 2 0	- -	- -	- -	6 16 11	25 2 6	- -	133 17 5	710 19 9	—
35	13 18 6	2 19 6	142 10 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	166 1 5	- - -	41 12 3
36	21 0 0	2 15 0	101 19 0	- -	- -	- -	6 3 8	23 13 1	- -	155 10 9	669 13 6	27 16 2
37	- -	1 0 0	112 12 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	122 8 7	- - -	2 8 0
38	9 0 0	2 0 0	59 9 2	- -	- -	- -	5 16 7	21 17 7	- -	98 3 4	619 6 11	17 0 0
39	- -	- -	124 0 2	- -	1 4 0	- -	21 12 8	24 13 0	- -	171 9 10	598 5 0	—
40	7 5 0	2 8 4	156 17 10	- -	- -	- -	15 6 0	23 9 8	5 8 3	210 15 1	655 12 0	—
41	9 12 10	3 15 1	154 1 7	- -	- -	- -	8 2 9	30 0 3	- -	205 12 6	849 7 5	—
42	1 10 6	4 14 6	165 6 7	- -	- -	- -	14 16 5	23 1 11	- -	209 9 11	648 16 4	20 6 6
43	12 10 0	7 11 6	262 6 4	- -	- -	- -	9 8 10	31 15 9	- -	323 12 5	898 13 5	—
44	7 10 0	6 11 3	96 0 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	115 7 9	- - -	20 0 0
45	61 4 0	25 12 9	1,297 12 6	- -	1,629 11 3	32 11 0	30 3 5	104 2 0	- -	3,248 18 10	4,620 1 10	41 14 11
46	7 19 0	2 7 3	275 11 10	- -	- -	- -	12 10 6	47 6 5	- -	345 15 0	1,352 1 4	—
47	19 7 0	2 0 0	185 10 6	- -	67 7 0	- -	18 14 0	28 16 0	- -	321 14 6	- - -	197 3 4

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
CARMARTHEN —*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Talley - -	84 18 0	82 0 0	3·75	58 1 8	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	224 19 8	- -	1
Treleach - ar - Bettws -	109 13 8	144 0 0	5·25	30 10 3	- - -	- -	- - -	1 10	284 5 9	- -	2
Total- -	6,596 2 9	6,769 3 11	- -	3,137 0 3	24 7 9	- -	3,256 0 0	47 6 0	19,830 0 8	209 0 5	
CARNARVON.											
Carnarvon -	442 6 0	372 10 0	3·75	160 15 8	- - -	- -	- - -	2 3 7	977 15 3	5 17 6	3
Pwllheli -	222 16 2	100 0 0	4·	83 6 0	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	406 2 2	- -	4
Aberdaron (U.D.) - -	141 17 0	404 16 11	15·	65 18 8	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	612 12 7	- -	5
Bangor -	427 18 6	250 0 0	1·5	126 13 7	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	804 12 1	7 0 6	6
Beddgelert -	260 3 8	209 1 8	13·	51 18 10	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	521 4 2	- -	7
Caerhun (U.D.) - -	106 10 0	252 16 8	7·5	62 15 9	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	422 2 5	- -	8
Criccieth -	101 12 9	425 0 0	39·4	52 6 1	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	578 18 10	- -	9
Llanaelhaiarn	63 1 0	80 0 0	6·25	29 7 9	- - -	- -	- - -	2 1	172 10 10	- -	10
Llanbeblig -	206 15 3	185 0 0	10·	40 17 5	- - -	- -	- - -	8 5 2	440 17 10	- -	11
Llanberis -	377 1 8	550 0 0	8·5	163 5 10	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	1,090 7 6	- -	12
Llanddeiniolen	706 10 9	583 0 0	8·	198 0 4	- - -	- -	1,455 0 0	14 16 11	2,957 8 0	- -	13
Llandudno -	162 18 0	325 11 6	2·	60 1 6	- - -	6 0	5,700 0 0	78 15 9	6,327 12 9	5 11 6	14
Llandwrog -	199 3 0	310 0 0	6·75	68 4 0	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	577 7 0	- -	15
Llangwystennin	59 2 0	111 7 0	6·	20 2 6	- - -	- -	150 0 0	6 10	340 18 4	- -	16
Llangybi -	36 12 0	60 0 0	6·	15 12 4	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	112 4 4	- -	17
Llanllyfni -	891 16 1	1,106 10 0	44·	184 14 1	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	2,183 0 2	- -	18
Llannor (U.D.)	84 6 0	96 6 6	4·2	20 5 8	- - -	- -	- - -	4 0	201 2 2	20 15 2	19
Llanrug - -	448 1 7	320 0 0	15·	125 13 9	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	893 15 4	- -	20
Llanwnda (U.D.) - -	180 13 0	225 9 3	9·2	43 6 8	- - -	- -	- - -	1 8 7	450 17 6	- -	21
Maenan (U.D.)	41 13 5	65 9 4	7·	26 1 9	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	133 4 6	- -	22
Nevin - -	176 14 0	140 0 0	12·75	80 17 0	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	397 11 0	- -	23
Penmorfa (U.D.)*-	400 8 1	442 5 0	14·*	112 1 8	- - -	- -	- - -	8 8 4	963 3 1	8 0 0	24
Pistill (U.D.) -	55 15 0	39 0 0	12·	15 7 7	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	110 2 7	- -	25
Ynyscynhaiarn - -	765 2 3	700 0 0	16·	244 6 1	- - -	- -	750 0 0	1 13 4	2,461 1 8	- -	26
Total- -	6,558 17 2	7,354 3 10	- -	2,052 0 6	- -	6 0	8,055 0 0	116 4 7	24,136 12 1	47 4 8	
DENBIGH.											
Denbigh -	458 17 1	525 0 0	3·75	143 4 3	- - -	- -	- - -	8 8 0	1,135 9 4	- -	27
Ruthin (U.D.)	172 0 6	160 0 0	3·	56 18 9	- - -	- -	- - -	14 2	389 13 5	- -	28
Wrexham -	- - -	130 0 0	·75	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	130 0 0	- -	29
Abenbury (U.D) - -	18 8 0	126 0 0	10·	12 18 9	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	157 6 9	- -	30
Bersham (U.D.) - -	538 8 6	1,031 17 1	10·	324 11 5	- - -	- -	- - -	13 12 5	1,908 9 5	- -	31
Broughton -	384 13 0	764 18 9	20·1	276 0 8	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	1,425 12 5	- -	32
Brynbo - -	192 15 8	440 0 0	9·5	150 6 5	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	783 2 1	- -	33
Cerrig-y-Druidion - -	37 9 0	90 0 0	3·	16 12 0	- - -	- -	- - -	3 5	144 4 5	- -	34
Clocaenog -	56 17 6	†42 12 0	2·5	32 3 7	- - -	- -	- - -	3 0 10	134 13 11	- -	35
Glyntraian -	- - -	11 0 0	·5	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	11 0 0	- -	36
Gwytherin -	42 11 0	60 0 0	8·	17 4 1	- - -	- -	- - -	5 0 0	124 15 1	2 0 0	37
Gyffylliog -	- - -	5 19 10	·5	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	5 19 10	1 6 0	38
Henllan (E.M.)	33 19 0	150 0 0	3·75	16 3 8	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	200 2 8	7 7 0	39
Llanarmon-Dyffryn-Ceiriog - -	48 14 0	56 13 0	7·	27 17 1	- - -	- -	- - -	5 0	133 9 1	- -	40
Llanarmon-yn-Yale - -	156 11 4	305 0 0	8·	18 0 10	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	479 12 2	- -	41
Landrillo (U.D.) - -	179 8 11	475 0 0	6·	69 1 10	- - -	- -	- - -	2 2 10	725 13 7	- -	42

* Unaudited account.

† Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges		5. Loans		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	14 5 0	5 13 0	164 6 4	- -	- -	- -	8 0 1	28 4 7	- -	220 9 0	798 11 1	—
2	1 13 0	16 9 2	294 15 2	- -	- -	- -	12 3 6	45 15 11	- -	370 16 9	1,296 6 7	—
	878 17 8	297 4 3	12,521 18 6	- -	3,801 10 6	89 11 9	719 19 2	1,665 16 1	87 16 10	20,271 15 2	48,936 18 4	1,045 10 0
3	62 9 0	19 4 2	734 7 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	821 17 11	—	—
4	22 10 0	10 12 11	380 0 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	413 3 0	- - -	2 1 6
5	30 0 0	4 0 0	322 18 10	- -	510 10 3	- -	50 12 0	91 4 11	- -	1,009 6 0	2,387 12 0	—
6	80 0 0	14 15 3	813 2 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	914 18 8	- - -	373 1 1
7	16 10 0	5 2 2	460 18 0	- -	- -	- -	6 11 11	22 9 7	- -	511 11 8	635 12 10	—
8	40 0 0	4 0 0	267 13 9	- -	- -	- -	20 6 3	69 4 1	- -	401 4 1	1,956 17 10	70 0 0
9	12 0 0	6 19 10	243 3 4	- -	49 10 9	- -	82 0 0	66 19 7	- -	410 13 6	1,552 0 0	—
10	8 2 6	2 3 3	154 6 6	- -	- -	- -	5 17 1	19 14 5	- -	190 3 9	532 13 11	—
11	38 0 0	4 8 5	337 17 2	- -	- -	- -	16 16 10	62 0 4	- -	459 2 9	1,755 1 0	—
12	45 0 0	26 7 7	833 8 7	- -	5 0 0	- -	29 8 11	104 8 0	- -	1,043 13 1	3,953 9 9	—
13	91 19 2	21 15 8	1,359 1 9	- -	934 18 1	- -	69 16 7	167 1 3	8 0	2,645 0 6	6,135 2 1	—
14	67 1 8	37 1 6	401 2 10	5 17 0	5,193 10 4	25 6 9	- -	- -	- -	5,745 11 7	5,700 0 0	39 0 0
15	47 0 0	8 6 5	405 13 4	- -	- -	- -	26 12 0	89 2 7	- -	576 14 4	2,519 19 5	70 4 9
16	33 5 0	13 11 5	154 8 1	- -	150 0 0	- -	2 10 0	2 13 7	- -	356 8 1	147 10 0	—
17	- -	3 10 0	88 8 8	- -	- -	- -	8 8 0	13 1 9	- -	113 8 5	541 12 0	41 19 7
18	68 16 3	22 4 11	1,169 15 8	- -	- -	- -	61 12 5	196 17 7	- -	1,519 6 10	5,578 15 7	268 0 9
19	13 6 8	5 2 7	116 6 10	- -	- -	- -	6 0 10	22 6 1	- -	183 18 2	631 4 8	1 10 0
20	31 18 9	20 3 6	757 15 2	- -	- -	- -	30 11 9	47 19 2	- -	888 8 4	1,344 19 3	121 13 5
21	18 12 0	20 13 2	313 3 6	- -	- -	- -	19 10 8	75 12 10	- -	447 12 2	1,095 6 9	56 4 3
22	14 0 0	5 5 11	110 4 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	129 10 2	—	—
23	21 15 0	8 8 8	309 8 7	- -	- -	- -	1 1 1	3 17 0	- -	344 10 4	108 19 9	—
24	38 10 0	95 6 7	568 10 0	- -	- -	- -	34 3 0	93 8 7	- -	837 18 2	2,612 18 10	—
25	- -	2 9 6	142 16 9	- -	260 0 0	- -	10 0 0	20 18 8	- -	436 4 11	485 0 0	164 14 4
26	65 0 0	57 8 3	1,259 0 10	- -	704 5 9	- -	77 10 0	95 9 10	- -	2,258 14 8	3,045 0 0	746 4 9
	865 16 0	419 1 8	11,703 12 8	5 17 0	7,807 15 2	25 6 9	509 9 4	1,264 9 10	8 0	22,649 1 1	42,719 15 8	1,954 14 5
27	77 0 0	27 5 3	813 1 7	3 18 11	- -	- -	44 6 9	71 7 8	28 5 3	1,065 5 5	1,995 3 0	—
28	49 0 0	5 15 7	332 11 1	- -	- -	- -	4 10 11	16 15 4	4 15 6	413 8 5	474 10 2	—
29	105 0 0	21 17 5	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	126 17 5	—	—
30	10 0 0	9 11 10	74 2 6	- -	20 0 0	- -	4 8 1	16 18 2	- -	135 0 7	478 12 6	—
31	102 0 0	15 15 5	1,184 8 1	- -	- -	- -	136 16 9	269 15 6	32 7 2	1,741 2 11	7,479 19 5	—
32	86 0 0	29 14 10	955 8 9	- -	- -	- -	82 4 0	211 12 10	- -	1,365 0 5	5,607 15 0	—
33	76 5 0	27 3 3	532 9 11	- -	- -	- -	39 4 5	121 16 6	- -	796 19 1	3,448 19 6	—
34	5 0 0	6 18 6	100 18 0	- -	- -	- -	6 16 5	23 0 4	- -	142 13 3	611 0 0	10 0 0
35	10 0 0	3 0 3	102 16 11	- -	- -	- -	2 13 9	9 9 3	- -	128 0 2	267 12 7	—
36	8 10 0	1 9 11	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 19 11	—	—
37	5 0 0	1 5 11	104 18 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	113 4 0	—	—
38	- -	1 1 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 7 0	—	—
39	18 15 0	6 1 7	99 15 5	- -	- -	- -	38 3 5	54 3 3	- -	224 5 8	885 10 10	22 0 8
40	- -	1 8 0	121 13 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	123 1 1	—	—
41	14 14 0	16 16 4	251 10 3	- -	12 7 6	- -	17 14 6	66 6 8	- -	379 9 3	1,877 10 0	10 14 7
42	26 17 6	14 7 2	473 11 5	- -	- -	9 6 8	76 1 1	131 15 1	- -	731 18 11	3,685 14 7	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
DENBIGH—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Llanfair Dufryn Clwyd	69 1 0	110 0 0	3·	32 0 10	- -	- -	- - -	5 9	211 7 7	- -	1
Llanfairtalhaiarn	73 15 5	250 0 0	8·	14 0 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	337 15 10	- -	2
Llangollen	322 7 0	500 0 0	5·	108 4 6	- -	- -	- - -	2 14 4	933 5 10	- -	3
Llangwm	45 15 0	120 0 0	5·	19 11 5	- -	- -	- - -	2 6	185 8 11	- -	4
Llanrhaiadryn-Mochnant (U.D.)	102 6 2	291 12 10	6·	30 19 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	424 18 8	6 18 9	5
Llanrwst	258 15 4	500 0 0	9·	78 8 0	- -	- -	- - -	10 0 0	847 3 4	- -	6
Llansantffraid-Glyn-Ceiriog	- - -	5 0 0	·5	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	5 0 0	- -	7
Llansilin (U.D.)	97 5 0	181 14 0	3·	23 6 9	- -	- -	- - -	18 0	308 3 9	- -	8
Nantglyn	61 6 0	105 6 0	1·8	20 2 7	- -	- -	- - -	1 3	186 15 10	- -	9
Ruabon	875 18 2	1,800 0 0	10·2	187 8 11	- -	- -	- - -	27 8 10	2,890 15 11	- -	10
Stansty	83 15 0	270 0 0	8·75	89 12 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	443 7 2	- -	11
Total	4,310 17 2	8,507 13 6	- -	1,769 19 0	- -	- -	- - -	74 17 4	14,663 7 0	17 11 9	
FLINT.											
Holywell	446 15 6	915 0 0	6·	175 1 4	- -	- -	- - -	14 8 0	1,551 4 10	- -	12
Hope	208 16 6	400 0 0	6·	62 11 2	- -	- -	- - -	10 0	666 17 8	- -	13
Mold	748 12 6	1,580 0 0	10·5	363 8 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	2,692 0 7	- -	14
Northop	198 2 9	360 0 0	3·5	162 1 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	720 3 10	77 4 3	15
Treuddyn	- - -	50 0 0	1·75	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	50 0 0	- -	16
Total	1,597 7 3	3,305 0 0	- -	763 1 8	- -	- -	- - -	14 18 0	5,680 6 11	77 4 3	
GLAMORGAN.											
Cardiff	1,711 18 3	4,816 15 1	3·	1,469 17 9	- -	- -	28,796 0 0	4 16 7	36,799 7 8	- -	17
Swansea (U.D.)	4,457 7 9	7,893 5 9	7·2	2,800 13 11	- -	- -	15,617 0 0	35 10 3	30,803 17 8	- -	18
Aberdare	3,603 8 9	2,000 0 0	3·6	2,235 2 10	- -	- -	- - -	3 14 0	7,842 5 7	- -	19
Bridgend (U.D.)	246 4 1	370 0 0	4·4	103 16 1	- -	- -	2,500 0 0	- -	3,220 0 2	- -	20
Britonferry	290 17 0	533 10 8	9·1	245 12 11	- -	- -	- - -	1 3 10	1,071 4 5	- -	21
Cadoxton (U.D.)	52 16 0	73 13 8	7·5	45 13 1	- -	- -	- - -	19 11	178 2 8	- -	22
Cowbridge (U.D.)	180 19 0	350 0 0	6·75	124 17 11	6 3 4	- -	- - -	5 0 0	667 0 3	- -	23
Coychurch, Higher	26 8 8	40 0 0	5·	7 3 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	73 12 7	- -	24
Coychurch, Lower	- - -	77 0 0	7·	15 19 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	92 19 1	- -	25
Coyty, Higher	45 19 0	106 0 0	6·7	24 11 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	176 10 5	- -	26
Egiwysilan	762 10 9	1,850 0 0	12·5	298 12 10	- -	- -	- - -	3 7 3	2,914 10 10	- -	27
Gellygaer	1,362 2 8	2,500 0 0	8·	583 5 0	- -	- -	2,000 0 0	83 3 11	6,528 11 7	- -	28
Killybebill	145 15 0	280 0 0	10·5	74 9 7	- -	- -	- - -	4 0 0	504 4 7	- -	29
Llancarvan (U.D.)	26 5 0	114 4 11	4·5	31 16 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	172 6 1	4 1 0	30
Llandilo Talybont*	257 1 3	350 0 0	7·6	103 19 4	- -	- -	500 0 0	- -	1,211 0 7	- -	31
Llandoughjuxta-Penarth (U.D.)	- - -	37 0 8	1·25	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	37 0 8	14 13 1	32
Llandyfodog	362 11 8	870 0 0	15·	214 2 2	- -	- -	159 0 0	- -	1,605 13 10	- -	33
Llangan (U.D.)	17 10 0	50 10 0	3·75	13 7 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	81 7 0	- -	34
Llangwick	1,354 16 0	1,500 0 0	17·	520 1 6	- -	- -	- - -	182 0 1	3,556 17 7	57 0 0	35
Llanrhidian, Higher	264 6 9	310 0 0	11·5	191 10 8	- -	- -	- - -	2 0 0	767 17 5	21 0 0	36
Llansamlet, Higher (E.M.)	394 19 11	400 0 0	5·75	217 19 3	- -	- -	885 0 0	- -	1,897 19 2	- -	37
Llantrissant	886 10 7	1,200 0 0	4·5	477 18 2	- -	- -	2,603 0 0	- -	5,167 8 9	- -	38
LlantwitMajor*	80 14 0	200 0 0	5·	48 13 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	329 7 6	6 19 0	39
Llantwitvairdre	629 13 10	750 0 0	6·25	308 10 11	- -	- -	- - -	1 0 0	1,689 4 9	- -	40

* Unaudited account.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	20 10 0	3 19 2	160 0 1	- -	- -	- -	7 15 11	26 6 1	- -	218 11 3	743 14 1	—
2	18 0 0	- -	186 10 2	- -	- -	- -	13 5 2	50 13 7	10 0 0	278 8 11	1,434 14 0	—
3	38 0 0	13 15 0	730 5 1	- -	- -	- -	48 3 8	73 0 10	7 10	903 12 5	2,038 14 8	—
4	7 0 0	8 17 8	110 16 9	- -	- -	- -	16 0 0	24 12 10	- -	167 7 3	688 0 0	—
5	25 0 0	3 5 0	249 7 3	- -	- -	- -	62 11 10	37 16 5	- -	384 19 3	1,033 12 8	70 9 10
6	43 0 0	77 18 9	522 1 4	- -	- -	- -	28 19 11	83 13 5	- -	755 13 5	2,361 12 0	110 0 0
7	4 0 0	1 1 6	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 1 6	—	—
8	30 0 0	7 9 1	195 11 4	- -	16 6 11	7 8 2	29 10 2	65 2 2	- -	351 7 10	1,336 5 3	26 9 2
9	13 15 0	3 4 4	144 12 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	161 12 1	—	—
10	202 0 0	37 16 9	1,974 10 9	- -	- -	- -	170 10 5	428 12 9	- -	2,813 10 8	12,072 12 9	39 14 10
11	50 5 0	21 8 2	240 1 8	- -	- -	- -	53 0 0	87 3 8	- -	451 18 6	2,438 0 0	—
	1,045 11 6	368 7 8	9,661 2 3	3 18 11	48 14 5	16 14 10	882 17 2	1,870 2 4	75 15 9	13,990 16 7	51,459 13 0	289 9 1
12	96 13 4	69 12 7	971 14 10	- -	- -	- -	83 5 1	296 2 11	- -	1,517 8 9	8,258 16 3	200 0 0
13	96 5 0	18 4 3	491 2 2	- -	71 6 0	- -	37 0 11	130 11 1	- -	844 9 5	3,702 5 6	—
14	145 10 0	36 6 8	1,754 11 3	52 6 6	- -	- -	136 15 8	347 13 9	- -	2,473 1 10	9,816 0 4	32 0 5
15	63 3 0	34 5 3	529 16 11	- -	11 0 0	- -	78 12 6	119 16 10	- -	913 18 9	3,016 17 3	6 8 6
16	15 0 0	1 13 0	- - -	- -	23 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	40 0 6	- - -	—
	416 11 4	159 19 9	3,747 5 2	52 6 6	105 13 6	- -	335 14 2	894 4 7	- -	5,788 19 3	24,793 19 4	238 8 11
17	776 16 6	338 2 7	5,661 10 11	- -	25,138 16 4	370 11 3	955 11 5	2,337 19 11	- -	35,579 8 11	78,978 15 9	—
18	972 15 0	413 7 5	10,484 8 1	5 5 2	13,336 7 5	64 10 9	712 18 9	2,020 2 5	- -	28,009 15 0	63,956 7 5	—
19	452 11 2	139 8 9	6,368 15 10	- -	107 15 7	- -	296 1 10	966 10 2	498 3 4* / 6 16 0	8,836 2 8	27,391 18 2	306 5 10
20	35 0 0	44 18 7	489 0 5	- -	1,580 0 0	- -	34 9 0	127 7 10	2 15 6	2,233 11 4	6,105 5 6	—
21	49 4 3	9 6 10	823 2 3	- -	- -	- -	65 9 4	231 14 4	- -	1,178 17 0	4,003 11 5	—
22	10 0 0	4 14 6	115 19 7	- -	- -	- -	12 18 0	21 4 5	- -	164 16 6	593 8 0	—
23	41 4 0	5 7 2	488 2 4	- -	- -	- -	35 2 8	100 3 4	21 0 0	690 19 6	2,834 19 5	15 12 10
24	9 0 0	1 8 0	65 8 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	75 16 3	—	—
25	10 0 0	- -	100 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	110 7 6	—	—
26	16 4 0	3 9 6	126 10 7	- -	6 19 5	- -	8 14 11	32 6 11	- -	194 5 4	915 7 4	2 7 9
27	138 0 0	23 2 5	1,938 5 3	- -	- -	- -	154 10 0	525 12 3	- -	2,779 10 1	14,901 6 7	—
28	126 14 8	114 12 7	3,584 17 9	- -	2,816 0 10	16 9 5	245 10 2	550 5 2	- -	7,454 10 7	16,312 12 9	460 7 6
29	24 10 0	6 11 9	382 3 3	- -	- -	- -	15 17 11	53 10 5	11 0	483 4 4	1,511 9 9	—
30	9 1 0	8 3 3	128 5 6	- -	- -	- -	14 4 5	21 18 0	- -	185 13 2	611 9 1	—
31	40 0 0	26 18 7	563 12 3	- -	472 1 1	- -	51 5 1	114 19 7	- -	1,268 16 7	3,437 19 11	8 3 11
32	- -	11 4	- - -	- -	6 6 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 10 5	- - -	16 18 5
33	47 2 10	26 5 0	950 8 2	- -	126 15 0	- -	30 16 0	125 12 0	- -	1,306 19 0	3,724 8 11	—
34	17 6	3 15 0	66 17 2	- -	- -	- -	3 18 6	14 8 1	- -	89 16 3	407 13 7	—
35	82 18 4	71 15 4	2,912 5 9	- -	60 0 0	- -	108 4 4	169 9 10	59 8 3 / *249 9 9	3,770 11 7	4,761 5 8	673 13 8
36	37 10 0	5 4 6	519 19 8	- -	- -	- -	35 3 11	106 9 1	- -	725 7 2	3,006 6 8	—
37	80 2 3	37 5 5	795 7 8	- -	256 4 6	26 9 7	59 10 1	93 15 0	1 14 3	1,350 8 9	2,073 9 11	140 11 6
38	50 0 0	49 10 7	1,989 14 11	- -	2,719 0 7	- -	224 0 4	519 4 4	- -	5,551 10 9	13,932 17 9	82 17 4
39	10 10 4	4 18 0	241 2 5	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	29 16 4	- -	313 6 1	832 0 0	31 17 0
40	80 18 5	15 6 6	1,454 5 7	- -	- -	- -	93 2 3	293 19 9	- -	1,937 12 6	8,329 12 4	111 2 1

* Proportion of grant paid over to former school managers.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

Board School and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
GLAMORGAN—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Llanwonno	1,940 8 8	*3,000 0 0	5·5	1,808 0 9	- - -	- - -	3,510 0 0	11 14 7	10,270 4 0	- - -	1
Loughor (Borough)	- - -	74 12 6	3·5	12 18 7	- - -	- - -	829 0 0	- - -	916 11 1	- - -	2
Loughor (Parish)	117 4 0	150 0 0	4·	98 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 7 1	366 14 2	- - -	3
Mawr	149 16 0	260 0 0	8·	76 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	486 2 9	- - -	4
Merthyr Tydfil	3,047 7 7	4,000 0 0	7·	1,167 2 10	- - -	- - -	2,300 0 0	24 7 9	10,538 18 2	- - -	5
Oystermouth	239 18 0	350 0 0	6·25	78 19 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 9 11	670 7 2	6 13 6	6
Penarth	395 19 0	800 0 0	5·8	238 4 8	- - -	- - -	2,400 0 0	3 16 5	3,878 0 1	- - -	7
Pencoed	102 3 7	145 0 0	7·	62 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	309 10 7	- - -	8
Penlline	26 11 0	110 0 0	9·5	21 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	158 9 2	6 16 0	9
Pentyrch	252 15 0	282 0 0	6·75	136 0 10	- - -	- - -	545 0 0	1 0 0	1,216 15 10	- - -	10
Pyle (U.D.)	115 1 0	95 13 8	2·	103 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	313 18 4	- - -	11
Reynoldston (U.D.)	56 16 0	139 2 9	10·	18 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	214 17 11	- - -	12
Rhigos	28 11 0	140 0 0	5·5	33 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	201 12 6	- - -	13
Rhoscilly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Rhyndwy Clydach	399 2 8	440 6 4	9·9	200 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,039 14 10	65 10 7	15
St. George (U.D.)	- - -	50 0 0	4·	4 19 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 19 4	- - -	16
Swansea	285 9 2	400 0 0	5·	275 2 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6	960 15 6	9 5 1	17
Upper Dylais	- - -	70 0 0	5·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 0 0	7 9 0	18
Ystradyfodwg	3,264 8 5	3,300 0 0	3·5	2,320 15 2	- - -	- - -	4,090 10 5	- - -	12,975 14 0	173 1 0	19
Total	27,582 7 0	40,478 16 0	- - -	16,814 4 5	6 3 4	- -	66,774 10 5	370 15 1	152,026 16 3	372 8 3	
MERIONETH.											
Dolgelly	266 8 0	350 0 0	5·5	71 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	687 10 6	- - -	20
Festiniog	1,040 1 0	2,800 0 0	10·25	464 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,304 7 2	- - -	21
Gwyddelwern	119 16 0	155 0 0	5·75	42 17 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 12 10	319 5 10	- - -	22
Llanaber	175 14 9	487 10 0	11·25	68 10 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	731 15 1	- - -	23
Llandderfel	107 0 0	80 0 0	4·	24 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	211 4 2	- - -	24
Llanddwywe-is-Graig (*see* Llanenddwyn)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Llandrillo	67 17 0	75 0 0	3·5	19 16 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	163 3 4	- - -	26
Llanenddwyn & Llanddwywe-is-Graig	109 13 0	139 10 0	4·5	31 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 2	281 0 11	15 4 2	27
Llanfihangel-y-Traethau (U.D.)	408 10 6	323 0 0	9·	211 7 10	- - -	- - -	1,000 0 0	2 1 9	1,955 0 1	- - -	28
Llanfor	85 2 3	300 0 0	6·4	23 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	408 13 1	- - -	29
Llangelynin	142 14 0	300 0 0	12·5	42 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	485 5 6	- - -	30
Llanycil	198 4 0	500 0 0	10·	68 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 0	772 16 6	- - -	31
Talyllyn	227 8 6	400 0 0	13·75	62 6 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 6 3	718 1 1	- - -	32
Towyn (U.D.)	200 6 0	391 13 0	5·	64 15 9	- - -	- - -	300 0 0	- - -	956 14 9	- - -	33
Total	3,148 15 0	6,301 13 0	- - -	1,205 3 0	- - -	- - -	1,300 0 0	39 7 0	11,994 18 0	15 4 2	
MONTGOMERY.											
Llanidloes (Borough and Parish)	399 16 0	430 0 0	7·25 / 3·5	130 17 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 16 2	1,006 9 6	- - -	34
Carno	104 11 6	120 0 0	6·75	32 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 2 0	271 8 3	- - -	35
Hirnant	26 16 0	14 5 0	2·	7 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 7 2	- - -	36
Llwydiarth	71 12 3	126 10 0	15·2	16 4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	214 6 4	- - -	37
Llandinam	188 14 2	250 0 0	5·9	44 14 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	483 8 10	- - -	38
Llanerfyl	49 14 2	122 0 0	6·25	15 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	187 5 7	- - -	39

Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	117 7 11	105 13 8	3,913 7 7	- -	3,275 19 3	- -	545 18 6	714 11 1	- -	8,672 18 0	22,074 12 9	—
2	10 0 0	17 2 0	39 3 5	- -	779 5 6	33 5 1	9 1 11	14 1 0	- -	901 18 11	819 18 1	10 11 9
3	- -	5 2 6	260 18 1	- -	34 10 0	3 5 7	32 1 8	65 2 2	- -	401 0 0	1,507 16 8	—
4	20 0 0	9 10 0	335 19 7	- -	221 9 4	- -	20 10 3	42 14 8	- -	650 3 10	1,230 12 9	—
5	426 17 0	52 0 1	6,097 12 10	40 18 3	2,207 4 6	- -	826 14 2	1,230 13 9	- -	10,882 0 7	34,092 12 8	—
6	80 2 0	11 7 5	436 2 7	- -	- -	- -	64 13 5	106 7 7	- -	705 6 6	2,974 13 9	30 0 0
7	54 2 0	72 9 7	824 1 4	- -	1,200 0 0	- -	69 8 7	143 3 6	- -	2,363 5 0	6,478 10 4	—
8	15 0 0	5 4 0	189 9 2	- -	- -	- -	33 14 0	56 6 5	- -	299 13 7	1,583 18 0	—
9	10 10 0	2 11 1	113 13 11	- -	- -	- -	4 19 0	16 13 3	- -	155 3 3	471 2 4	45 0 0
10	21 4 6	30 2 5	647 0 0	- -	518 8 9	- -	9 1 8	9 13 8	- -	1,235 11 0	535 18 4	20 7 7
11	40 0 0	2 12 0	276 3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	318 15 2	—	—
12	10 0 0	15 0	157 12 1	- -	- -	- -	29 7 8	48 5 11	- -	246 0 3	1,350 11 0	—
13	33 9 0	5 16 4	137 12 3	- -	- -	- -	7 12 4	26 15 8	- -	211 5 7	757 11 10	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	40 0 0	8 18 8	739 16 6	- -	- -	- -	18 12 0	50 10 7	100 0 0	1,023 8 4	1,427 10 5	118 3 2
16	12 12 0	16 4	61 4 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	74 12 11	- - -	19 12 0
17	111 1 4	20 8 8	916 12 0	- -	- -	- -	77 18 2	242 11 1	- -	1,377 16 4	6,805 9 5	250 2 8
18	16 14 5	17 10 6	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 13 11	—	—
19	411 13 5	194 6 10	5,473 7 0	- -	7,027 0 0	- -	602 19 11	791 18 0	- -	14,674 6 2	25,950 19 10	—
	4,491 13 10	1,889 12 1	60,306 14 11	46 3 5	61,338 3 0	514 11 8	5,478 16 10	11,900 17 11	989 18 1	147,279 0 0	366,684 4 1	2,543 15 0
20	46 0 6	13 1 4	617 11 10	- -	- -	- -	32 0 4	68 2 5	- -	776 16 5	1,924 10 2	93 1 3
21	238 11 5	87 5 0	3,145 10 1	- -	8 0 0	- -	254 18 5	402 10 9	- -	4,136 15 8	11,278 4 8	367 0 10
22	18 0 0	4 13 4	240 6 9	- -	- -	- -	19 15 10	39 16 10	- -	317 12 9	1,176 14 4	—
23	6 15 0	45 3 6	365 7 5	- -	- -	- -	39 8 0	47 17 8	- -	504 11 7	1,334 5 10	214 8 1
24	- -	3 3 5	225 12 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 2 6	257 18 8	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	6 10 0	4 9 10	144 17 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	155 16 10	—	—
27	20 10 0	10 7 8	269 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	315 10 5	—	—
28	41 5 0	8 16 1	699 0 2	- -	943 8 5	- -	37 10 8	64 7 3	- -	1,794 7 7	1,694 16 4	278 8 8
29	24 0 0	7 5 11	277 15 0	- -	- -	9 18 3	6 12 8	22 7 1	- -	347 18 11	632 2 4	281 3 0
30	35 10 11	14 16 5	329 7 4	- -	- -	6 9 6	32 14 9	69 1 5	- -	488 0 4	1,869 1 4	34 15 3
31	25 0 0	5 3 3	472 4 9	- -	- -	6 15 1	14 13 4	49 1 3	- -	572 17 8	1,387 3 7	20 8 6
32	41 13 5	11 8	580 8 2	- -	18 18 0	- -	33 8 10	78 11 6	- -	753 11 7	1,924 14 6	—
33	63 16 2	13 9 0	433 19 3	- -	183 6 4	- -	28 8 3	23 8 1	- -	746 7 1	716 15 1	—
	562 12 5	218 6 5	7,801 9 1	- -	1,153 12 9	23 2 10	499 11 1	885 4 3	29 2 6	11,168 5 6	23,938 8 2	1,289 5 7
4	82 0 0	8 8 1	785 4 9	- -	- -	- -	43 14 5	144 10 7	5 14 10	1,069 12 8	4,091 14 7	284 19 9
35	12 10 6	2 10 6	173 1 10	- -	- -	- -	17 10 9	59 3 9	1 4 9	266 2 1	1,673 10 11	127 8 0
36	9 3 3	6 7 7	43 15 11	- -	- -	- -	3 0 0	3 19 10	- -	66 6 7	111 0 0	—
37	9 6 6	11 3 7	96 19 3	- -	7 13 0	- -	15 18 6	26 12 1	- -	167 17 11	748 4 6	50 0 0
38	19 15 5	- -	364 15 5	- -	- -	- -	8 0 1	26 2 1	- -	418 13 0	854 7 9	45 0 0
39	14 10 0	3 13 8	120 10 5	- -	- -	- -	20 1 8	21 1 8	14 2	180 11 7	582 6 8	—

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
MONTGOMERY —*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Llanfair-Caereinion	95 7 4	180 0 0	3·5	22 17 4	- -	- -	- - -	1 5 0	299 9 8	- -	1
Llangirrig	157 15 0	291 0 0	10·	32 5 11	- -	- -	- - -	16 0	481 16 11	- -	2
Llangynog (U.D.)	50 3 0	110 1 1	9·	40 16 11	- -	- -	- - -	1 5 0	202 6 0	- -	3
Llanidloes (*See* Llanidloes, Borough)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Llanwyddelan (U.D.)	63 9 0	101 7 6	5·	17 12 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	182 9 5	17 0 0	5
Newtown (U.D.)	379 19 0	467 18 5	6·	166 5 11	- -	- -	- - -	70 7 6	1,084 10 10	- -	6
Trefeglwys	96 18 5	277 10 0	9·	42 12 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	417 0 11	- -	7
Total	1,684 15 10	2,490 12 0	- -	569 19 11	- -	- -	- - -	133 11 8	4,878 19 5	17 0 0	
PEMBROKE.											
Haverfordwest (*U.D.*)	334 13 6	542 0 0	6·	147 11 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,024 5 0	- -	8
Pembroke	917 0 8	800 0 0	5·5	574 8 5	- -	- -	- - -	1 16 7	2,293 5 8	- -	9
Ambleston	27 14 0	42 0 0	4·	16 10 5	- -	- -	- - -	15 0	86 19 5	- -	10
Begelly	68 5 0	80 0 0	10·	29 19 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	178 4 4	- -	11
Blaenffos (U.D.)*	77 17 6	167 3 0	13·5	21 4 11	- -	- -	- - -	- -	266 5 5	- -	12
Brawdy*	45 13 0	- - -	- -	16 4 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	61 17 5	- -	13
Camrose	102 0 7	239 0 0	10·2	30 5 7	- -	- -	- - -	- -	371 6 2	- -	14
Clydey	109 11 2	166 17 6	15·	55 17 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	332 5 8	7 10 0	15
Eglwyswrw*	33 17 0	104 19 0	12·	21 0 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	159 16 8	4 4 0	16
Hayscastle (U.D.)	34 5 0	120 12 9	3·	9 9 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	164 7 3	15 2 0	17
Herbrandston	39 11 0	77 19 0	9·	16 10 0	- -	- -	- - -	2 0 0	136 0 0	3 3 0	18
Lambston	31 14 6	73 0 0	13·	12 5 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	117 0 0	- -	19
Lampeter Velfrey	49 3 9	69 18 0	2·75	14 4 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	133 6 3	- -	20
Llandeloy (U.D.)*	20 1 0	54 0 8	4·	8 11 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	82 13 1	- -	21
Llandewi Velfrey	- - -	10 0 0	·5	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	10 0 0	- -	22
Llanfyrnach (U.D.)*	108 0 0	178 15 0	10·	51 13 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	338 8 10	- -	23
Llanrian (U.D.)	68 15 0	90 13 3	3·	25 19 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	184 18 4	- -	24
Llanstadwell	325 11 0	229 0 0	5·	147 7 6	- -	- -	- - -	- -	701 18 6	- -	25
Llantood (U.D.)	54 1 0	199 5 11	15·3	17 9 11	- -	- -	- - -	18 0	271 14 10	6 11 4	26
Llanwnda	41 0 0	90 0 0	6·	18 7 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	149 7 8	- -	27
Llanychlwydog (U.D.)*	33 0 0	52 18 0	7·1	11 15 11	- -	- -	- - -	1 0	97 14 11	- -	28
Loveston (U.D.)	36 14 0	54 9 0	9·	8 2 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	99 5 0	- -	29
Maenclochog (U.D.)	95 19 4	69 17 6	6·	40 6 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	206 2 10	- -	30
Meline (U.D.)*	41 19 0	51 7 11	4·5	15 11 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	108 18 0	- -	31
Narberth (U.D.)	115 5 8	128 10 0	5·	25 11 11	- -	- -	- - -	3 3 0	272 10 7	- -	32
Narberth South (U.D.)	84 17 6	150 0 0	12·	25 12 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	260 9 9	- -	33
Nevern (U.D.)*	92 6 0	124 0 0	4·25	16 12 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	232 18 9	- -	34
Newport*	113 13 0	70 0 0	5·	80 5 9	- -	- -	- - -	7 4 1	271 2 10	- -	35
St. David's*	164 8 3	200 0 0	5·	42 4 3	- -	- -	- - -	12 0	407 4 6	- -	36
St. Issell's (U.D.)	316 7 2	300 0 0	7·5	136 8 1	- -	- -	160 0 0	4 15 0	917 10 3	- -	37
Steynton	219 15 0	400 0 0	8·5	26 4 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	715 19 9	- -	38
Whitchurch (Dewsland)*	84 19 0	140 0 0	11·7	25 8 1	- -	- -	- - -	- -	250 7 1	- -	39
Total	3,887 18 7	5,076 6 6	- -	1,758 15 0	- -	- -	160 0 0	21 4 8	10,904 4 9	36 10 4	

* Unaudited account.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September, 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	30 19 0	3 1 8	215 10 0	- -	- -	- -	10 9 7	37 6 2	- -	302 6 5	1,055 9 5	—
2	17 9 0	4 17 9	262 18 3	- -	- -	- -	21 0 8	70 18 3	44 14 2	421 18 1	2,005 1 5	—
3	17 0 0	5 5 8	134 4 4	- -	- -	- -	9 3 0	32 4 0	- -	197 17 0	910 16 7	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	19 17 6	6 0 1	106 8 10	- -	174 15 3	- -	17 0 0	28 8 2	- -	369 9 10	799 0 0	—
6	125 0 0	15 2 3	1,137 17 1	30 1 1	- -	- -	44 17 3	130 11 0	1 2 0	1,484 10 8	3,685 0 10	288 12 4
7	15 13 9	4 13 9	371 1 4	- -	- -	- -	15 15 10	50 16 9	2 2	458 3 7	1,436 15 7	112 7 10
	373 4 11	76 4 7	3,812 7 5	30 1 1	182 13 3	- -	226 11 9	631 14 4	53 12 1	5,403 9 5	17,953 8 3	908 7 11
8	80 0 0	5 2 6	695 12 4	- -	- -	- -	126 0 0	170 19 5	- -	1,077 14 3	3,284 0 0	—
9	78 0 0	19 6 1	1,855 4 8	- -	- -	- -	64 4 3	197 19 9	8 7 5	2,223 2 2	5,608 9 3	387 8 5
10	18 3 0	2 14 9	73 15 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	89 13 7	—	—
11	16 5 0	3 19 1	139 10 3	- -	9 15 0	- -	5 10 1	19 6 1	- -	194 5 6	546 1 11	3 18 11
12	36 11 7	4 19 6	143 15 2	- -	- -	6 9	11 19 6	47 14 0	- -	245 6 6	1,350 16 8	—
13	3 0 0	2 0 0	108 17 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	113 17 9	- - -	14 17 6
14	21 10 0	4 8 2	237 7 1	- -	- -	- -	15 13 10	52 10 2	- -	331 9 3	1,484 9 11	49 0 7
15	18 0	1 5 6	234 1 7	- -	- -	- -	15 3 5	41 0 9	- -	299 19 3	1,159 0 3	56 3 8
16	12 0 0	4 18 7	86 7 10	- -	8 0	- -	12 0 0	19 16 11	- -	139 15 4	558 0 0	—
17	12 10 0	23 14 6	115 18 4	- -	- -	- -	16 4 0	26 4 4	- -	214 13 3	730 0 0	207 14 7
18	10 10 0	3 12 6	106 7 8	- -	- -	- -	3 4 5	12 6 9	- -	139 4 4	349 6 1	—
19	5 0 0	2 10 0	56 17 2	- -	16 9 0	- -	9 0 0	14 16 1	- -	104 12 3	414 0 0	—
20	5 14 0	4 0 0	111 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 9	122 3 4	—	—
21	5 0 0	1 8 3	76 11 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	83 0 0	—	—
22	10 0 0	15 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 15 0	—	—
23	10 16 0	25 2 9	204 9 3	- -	2 2 0	- -	11 13 10	47 19 8	- -	302 3 6	1,362 4 4	—
24	10 19 0	9 2	185 12 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	197 0 7	- - -	1 11 2
25	24 0 0	3 15 1	560 6 9	- -	- -	- -	26 12 2	83 15 10	- -	698 9 10	2,374 0 11	—
26	23 1 3	5 6 3	151 3 2	- -	- -	4 16 7	27 0 0	45 4 2	- -	263 2 9	1,269 0 0	12 14 10
27	2 12 0	4 3 4	90 11 3	- -	- -	- -	10 12 0	16 6 6	- -	124 5 1	466 8 0	—
28	8 0 0	4 0 1	44 10 4	- -	- -	- -	10 15 0	16 17 6	- -	84 7 11	413 17 6	—
29	11 0 0	2 0 0	53 5 5	- -	- -	- -	3 17 1	14 1 0	- -	84 3 6	397 12 4	—
30	27 8 6	4 17 1	175 12 4	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	33 15 6	- -	261 13 5	950 0 0	10 8 11
31	16 5 0	4 7 0	79 4 6	- -	- -	- -	10 6 10	38 13 7	- -	148 16 11	1,094 16 4	—
32	13 3 0	4 15 6	198 14 1	- -	- -	- -	13 10 8	43 11 4	7 10	274 2 5	1,234 12 11	—
33	25 5 0	3 4 11	143 4 5	- -	- -	- -	7 18 8	30 8 7	- -	210 1 7	861 8 4	18 5 4
34	17 12 7	- -	205 5 0	- -	- -	- -	7 7 8	28 5 3	- -	258 10 6	798 12 7	49 3 6
35	16 9 2	7 12 6	198 14 4	- -	- -	- -	9 9 5	30 5 7	- -	262 8 0	856 10 10	—
36	12 0 0	4 19 1	282 18 2	- -	- -	- -	22 1 8	50 14 8	- -	372 13 7	1,432 19 2	—
37	45 7 6	12 7 0	595 2 9	- -	- -	- -	55 1 1	62 10 7	- -	770 8 11	1,816 6 11	—
38	45 5 0	3 0 0	419 10 1	- -	- -	- -	36 15 3	138 11 9	- -	643 2 1	3,932 0 11	83 8 3
39	3 6	14 17 8	189 5 9	- -	- -	4 18 6	- -	- -	- -	209 5 5	—	—
	619 9 1	194 16 10	7,819 10 0	- -	28 14 0	10 1 10	552 0 10	1,283 15 9	9 9 0	10,551 7 8	34,744 15 2	894 15 8

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
RADNOR.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cregrina (U.D.) -	81 3 0	122 2 11	4·4	18 15 4	- -	- -	- - -	12 3	222 13 6	- -	1
Llananno -	- - -	7 0 0	1·	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	7 0 0	- -	2
Llanbadarn-Fawr - -	91 15 0	*154 2 6	2·25	43 2 6	- -	- -	- - -	11 15 3	300 15 3	21 13 0	3
Llanbadarn-Fynydd -	35 17 0	55 0 0	4·75	16 1 8	- -	- -	- - -	1 5 7	108 4 3	5 9	4
Llanbister -	92 18 0	261 17 11	7·5	49 5 3	- -	- -	- - -	- -	404 1 2	- -	5
Llanfihangel Rhydithon -	39 12 9	70 0 0	5·5	28 14 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	138 6 9	- -	6
Llansaintfraed in Elvel -	45 16 0	102 0 0	13·	15 18 0	- -	- -	- - -	- -	163 15 0	4 3 0	7
Nantmel -	41 16 1	140 0 0	5·	14 1 8	30 0 0	- -	- - -	- -	225 17 9	7 10 0	8
Newchurch (U.D.) - -	39 12 0	129 0 0	4·	18 8 9	- -	- -	- - -	- -	187 0 9	- -	9
Total -	468 10 10	1,041 3 4	- -	204 7 2	30 0 0	- -	- - -	13 13 1	1,757 14 5	38 15 0	
TOTAL WALES	66,214 7 9	95,194 0 3	- -	31,734 13 6	72 8 7	6 0	81,628 9 0	1,290 0 10	276,134 5 11	1,049 19 1	
TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES -	790,796 0 4	1,887,158 9 2	- -	470,429 15 1	4,460 1 9	16,925 3 11	1,136,543 0 0	28,232 19 1	4,293,555 9 4	9,522 17 4	

* Includes amount received from contributory district.

of School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1882—*cont.*

	EXPENDITURE.										
	1. of Administration.		2.	1.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1882.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	11 10 0	2 6 11	126 11 10	- -	4 7 0	9 7 2	37 11 4	59 9 11	- -	251 4 2	1,690 10 0	30 5 0
2	6 10 0	5 0	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 15 10	- - -	9
3	26 0 0	3 4 6	155 15 9	- -	- -	19 8	37 2 6	61 1 5	- -	305 16 10	1,707 15 0	—
4	10 15 0	- -	83 19 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100 3 10	- - -	2 18 9
5	15 8 0	1 1 7	284 11 7	- -	- -	- -	23 1 8	37 19 4	- -	362 2 2	1,061 13 4	—
6	8 0 0	1 0 0	108 7 0	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	11 18 0	11 9	139 16 9	330 0 0	—
7	7 10 0	8 11 3	115 14 2	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	18 18 0	- -	166 16 5	528 0 0	1 16 3
8	25 0 0	5 9 0	122 19 8	- -	- -	- -	10 13 2	38 15 9	11 15 3	222 2 10	1,097 12 5	3 5 6
9	10 0 0	6 1 6	135 0 3	- -	- -	- -	25 0 0	33 0 7	- -	209 2 4	925 0 0	—
	120 13 0	27 19 9	1,133 0 11	- -	4 7 0	10 6 10	155 8 8	261 3 0	12 7 0	1,764 1 2	7,340 10 9	38 6 3
	10,901 1 11	4,157 2 9	138,357 9 2	169 10 11	77,457 19 3	762 4 5	11,031 14 9	24,011 6 0	1,557 6 0	269,455 14 3	712,897 5 5	11,110 8 6
	132,268 16 7	73,424 11 3	2,108,380 16 6	84,619 15 0	1,078,102 8 1	43,368 14 1	180,335 8 2	446,776 4 4	8,972 16 8	4,215,772 8 0	12,816,387 9 5	403,024 19 8

Supplementary Abstract of Accounts of Income and Expenditure of School Boards Report for

School Board and County.	INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	2. Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the Rateable Value of the District, of	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Endowment.	5. Contributions in aid of Industrial Schools.	6. Loans.	7. Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:											
Hauxton	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	*20 3 0	20 3 0	- -	1
Pampisford	36 12 0	- - -	- -	15 3 9	- -	- -	- - -	*58 15 10	110 11 7	- -	2
CUMBERLAND:											
Egremont	546 5 9	- - -	- -	475 4 2	- -	- -	- - -	19 0 0	1,040 9 11	- -	3
HERTS:											
Shenley	119 10 0	245 0 0	7·	71 2 8	- -	- -	- - -	2 8 6	438 1 2	- -	4
KENT:											
Boughton, Monchelsea	116 12 0	180 0 0	5·75	57 3 8	- -	- -	- - -	- -	353 15 8	15 17 8	5
East Farleigh	120 6 0	300 0 0	7·25	70 6 2	- -	- -	- - -	2 18 5	493 10 7	- -	6
MIDDLESEX:											
Acton	849 4 0	1,300 0 0	4·	678 2 1	30 7 6	- -	- - -	2 11 0	2,860 4 7	- -	7
Hornsey (½ year to Michaelmas)	22 18 4	3,110 0 0	3·	477 15 3	- -	- -	- - -	16 13 0	3,627 6 7	- -	8
NORTHUMBERLAND:											
Callaley (U.D.)	59 2 0	30 17 6	1·	55 14 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	145 13 8	- -	9
Nether-Witton (U.D.)	37 11 0	48 2 2	2·	37 9 10	- -	- -	- - -	- -	123 3 0	- -	10
STAFFORDSHIRE:											
Cheslyn Hay (U.D.)	- - -	82 10 0	2·	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	82 10 0	7 10 9	11
WARWICK:											
Royal Leamington Spa	- - -	500 0 0	1·	113 14 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	613 14 5	54 8 9	12
YORKS:											
Normanton	381 19 6	900 0 0	8·	265 12 5	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,547 11 11	- -	13
BRECON:											
Battle (U.D.)	40 6 0	59 0 0	5·5	15 16 2	- -	- -	- - -	- -	115 2 2	6 6 3	14
GLAMORGAN:											
Llansamlet, Higher	335 18 6	300 0 0	5·	191 5 4	- -	- -	- - -	- -	827 3 10	- -	15
MERIONETH:											
Talyllyn	137 19 6	900 0 0	29·5	63 17 0	- -	- -	- - -	11 10 0	1,113 6 6	52 4 5	16
PEMBROKE:											
Herbrandston	61 15 0	81 0 0	8·	17 4 5	- -	- -	- - -	4 0 0	163 19 5	- -	17
Total	2,865 19 7	8,036 9 8	—	2,605 11 6	30 7 6	- -	- - -	137 19 9	13,676 8 0	136 7 10	

* Donations.

for Year ended 29th September 1881, received too late for Publication with the Appendix to 1881–82.

EXPENDITURE.

	1. of Administration.		2.	3.	4. Capital Charges.		5. Loans.		6.		Liabilities on 29th September 1881.	
	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	- - -	- - -	32 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 19 0	—	—
2	- - -	- - -	85 3 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	85 3 2	—	—
3	59 6 0	235 19 5	1,196 10 7	- - -	1,296 16 8	49 3 8	223 0 0	165 11 7	4 4 1	3,230 12 0	4,615 0 0	—
4	7 14 0	2 5 0	432 16 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	442 15 7	—	—
5	12 10 0	6 15 3	317 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 17 10	13 1 6	- - -	369 9 9	369 13 8	—
6	20 0 0	14 9 9	349 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 15 9	38 13 1	- - -	475 12 10	1,051 12 6	—
7	165 0 0	38 14 9	2,667 8 11	49 15 3	537 13 11	- - -	53 15 10	130 8 5	1 19 2	3,644 16 3	2,961 15 9	18 2 4
8	222 10 0	92 10 5	2,716 10 4	44 17 3	22 6 0	- - -	369 17 2	599 10 5	20 4 0	4,088 5 7	33,656 14 6	—
9	13 15 0	1 10 9	104 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 1	13 10 3	- - -	136 14 3	382 13 11	—
10	15 0 0	2 11 7	98 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 13 10	29 14 8	- - -	153 14 5	841 16 0	—
11	14 0 0	21 13 3	- - -	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	83 4 0	- - -	16 9
12	43 15 0	70 9 3	253 7 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	422 0 8	—	—
13	42 10 0	51 4 10	992 1 3	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	87 16 6	332 3 6	- - -	1,525 16 1	9,424 14 8	50 19 0
14	14 15 0	2 8 1	50 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 8 10	20 18 0	- - -	107 5 2	584 13 6	—
15	16 7 1	- - -	713 7 8	- - -	702 2 0	- - -	13 0 0	22 1 4	- - -	1,466 18 1	1,235 0 0	655 14 7
16	4 10 0	330 16 0	431 6 4	- - -	335 15 4	- - -	33 5 3	78 11 2	- - -	1,316 8 6	1,958 3 4	—
17	10 10 0	5 4 6	132 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 3	12 8 11	- - -	164 2 1	352 10 6	—
	662 2 1	876 12 10	10,575 2 2	94 12 6	2,984 13 11	69 3 8	864 2 4	1,456 12 10	26 7 3	17,745 17 5	57,434 8 4	725 12 8

LIST of SCHOOL BOARDS to which LOANS have been sanctioned during the year ended 31st March 1883, with the AMOUNTS of such LOANS.

County.	Board.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
Anglesea	Holyhead	624	10	0
"	Llaneilian, U.D.	200	0	0
"	Llanfairynghornwy, U.D.	350	0	0
Bedford	Luton	7,075	19	8
"	Streatley	950	0	0
Bucks	Olney	549	2	0
"	Woughton-on-the-Green and Simpson, U.D.	536	0	0
Cambridge	Wimblington	576	7	10
Cardigan	Cwmrheidol, U.D.	550	0	0
"	Llandyssil	310	0	0
"	Tregaron, U.D.	290	0	0
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	1,100	0	0
"	Llandilofawr, U.D.	2,502	11	0
"	Llanelly	1,067	0	0
"	Llanycrwys	150	0	0
Chester	Church Coppenhall	2,428	0	0
"	Weaverham, U.D.	405	0	0
Cornwall	Kea	100	0	0
"	Liskeard, U.D.	125	0	0
"	Paul	1,234	17	0
"	Sancreed	200	0	0
Cumberland	Clifton, U.D.	650	0	0
"	Millom	695	0	0
"	Stainburn	746	0	0
"	Wetheral	250	0	0
"	Workington	5,739	19	6
Denbigh	Gwytherin	62	5	0
"	Ruabon	965	0	0
Derby	Beighton	1,575	0	0
"	Bolsover	300	0	0
"	Brimington, U.D.	650	0	0
"	Derby	3,521	10	6
"	Hilton, U.D.	1,231	19	0

County.	Board.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
Derby	Little Eaton	1,487	0	0
,,	Wormhill	1,354	17	9
Devon	Buckfastleigh	247	3	6
,,	Modbury	408	2	4
,,	Parkham	75	0	0
,,	Plymouth	1,143	0	4
,,	Widecombe-in-the-Moor	450	0	0
Durham	Cornforth, U.D.	1,637	0	0
,,	Coxhoe	92	7	7
,,	Crook and Billy Row, U.D.	686	0	0
,,	Darlington	586	12	0
,,	Durham	400	0	0
,,	South Shields	4,621	0	0
,,	Stockton-upon-Tees	1,076	0	0
,,	Sunderland	10,400	0	0
,,	Tudhoe	2,890	10	0
,,	Willington	211	0	0
Essex	Grays Thurrock	6,540	7	0
,,	Haverhill, U.D.	220	10	0
,,	Hockley	548	0	0
,,	Low Leyton	9,351	12	0
,,	Prittlewell	685	0	0
,,	Waltham Abbey	3,730	0	0
,,	Walthamstow	12,552	13	0
,,	West Ham	14,907	17	6
Flint	Holywell (E.M.)	800	0	0
,,	Hope	2,023	0	0
Glamorgan	Cardiff	12,852	0	0
,,	Llandough-juxta-Penarth	3,500	0	0
,,	Llanguick	932	3	0
,,	Llantrisant	500	0	0
,,	Llantwitvairdre	600	0	0
,,	Pentyrch	1,453	3	7
,,	Swansea Boro'	187	17	11
,,	Ystradyfodwg	14,802	19	0
Gloucester	Bristol	14,202	0	0
,,	Forest of Dean, U.D.	585	0	0
,,	Painswick	139	12	2
,,	Stroud	507	10	0
Hants	Brading	4,800	0	0
,,	Carisbrooke, U.D.	2,100	0	0
,,	Fawley	900	0	0
,,	Ryde, U.D.	7,600	0	0
,,	Southampton	3,215	0	0
,,	South Stoneham (E.M.)	895	7	0
Hertford	King's Walden	100	0	0
,,	St. Peter (St. Albans), (E.M.)	850	0	0

County.	Board.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
Kent	Canterbury	250	0	0
"	Dartford	1,500	0	0
"	Ightham	417	0	0
"	Lower Halstow	242	10	6
"	Lydd	158	0	0
Lancaster	Barrow-in-Furness	15,466	2	0
"	Bolton	2,515	9	0
"	Bradford	959	0	0
"	Liverpool	16,181	0	0
"	Manchester	41,960	0	0
"	Oldham	7,000	0	0
"	Salford	1,800	0	0
"	Skelmersdale	800	0	0
Leicester	Belgrave	700	0	0
"	Hinckley	1,648	9	0
"	Leicester	6,700	0	0
"	Loughborough	885	13	0
Lincoln	Moulton	250	0	0
Merioneth	Llanfor	350	0	0
Middlesex	Edmonton	18,077	0	0
"	Harrow-on-the-Hill	3,240	18	5
Monmouth	Aberystruth	6,750	0	0
"	Bedwellty	776	7	2
"	Christ Church (E.M.)	205	5	1
"	Llanfihangel Llantarnam	1,620	0	0
"	Mynyddislwyn	1,554	4	0
"	Risca	1,165	0	0
"	Trevethin	4,031	2	0
Norfolk	Downham Market	1,241	0	0
"	Filby	221	0	0
"	Hockham	172	0	0
"	Lessingham, U.D.	69	14	6
"	Norwich	15,950	0	0
"	Terrington St. John	1,080	0	0
Northampton	Earls Barton	123	16	0
"	Rushden	275	0	0
Northumberland	Long Benton	1,331	0	0
"	South Gosforth, U.D.	370	0	0
"	Tynemouth	800	0	0
Nottingham	Greasley	385	0	0
"	Hucknall Torkard	385	4	2
"	Nottingham	2,064	0	0

County.	Board.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
Salop	Clee St. Margaret	200	0	0
,,	Ercall Magna	950	0	0
,,	Shrewsbury	5,572	0	3
,,	Wellington	386	0	0
Somerset	Crewkerne, U.D.	350	0	0
,,	Otterford	310	0	0
,,	Radstock	500	0	0
,,	Upton Noble	475	3	0
,,	West Buckland	1,200	0	0
Stafford	Burton-on-Trent	3,256	0	0
,,	Caverswall	2,077	0	0
,,	Cheslyn Hay, U.D.	3,638	18	0
,,	Curborough and Elmhurst	369	0	0
,,	Hanley	100	12	4
,,	Harborne	487	12	0
,,	Kingswinford	1,501	4	3
,,	Rowley Regis	563	0	0
,,	Walsall	4,875	10	0
,,	Willenhall and Bentley, U.D.	5,657	0	0
,,	Wolstanton	1,069	6	7
Suffolk	Ipswich	700	0	0
,,	Little Waldingfield	55	0	0
,,	Trimley, U.D.	213	17	0
,,	Walton, U.D.	175	0	0
Surrey	Barnes	1,825	0	0
,,	Carshalton	1,287	0	0
,,	Caterham	860	0	0
,,	Croydon	4,969	18	0
,,	Sutton	7,927	0	0
Sussex	Brighton and Preston, U.D.	7,700	0	0
,,	Clayton, U.D.	1,337	10	0
,,	Hastings, U.D.	1,005	18	0
,,	Horsham	1,166	0	0
,,	Leominster	1,018	17	0
,,	Lindfield	3,328	0	0
,,	Plumpton	350	0	0
Warwick	Aston	1,076	0	0
,,	Birmingham	11,256	0	0
,,	Bolehall and Glascote	1,344	0	6
,,	Stockton	400	0	0
,,	Stratford-on-Avon	5,750	0	0
,,	Wootton Wawen	420	0	0
Wilts	Stratton St. Margaret	760	0	0
Worcester	Kidderminster	8,566	19	6
,,	St. Peter (E.M.)	1,100	0	0

County.	Board.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
York	Batley	800	0	0
"	Bradford	22,480	0	0
"	Broomfleet	1,191	19	4
"	Eston	6,795	0	0
"	Goole, U.D.	1,000	0	0
"	Halifax	950	0	0
"	Handsworth	5,234	6	6
"	Hartshead	707	5	6
"	Haworth	1,679	12	6
"	Huddersfield	11,460	13	9
"	Kingston-upon-Hull	8,924	0	0
"	Leeds	33,783	5	0
"	Mexborough	1,344	17	0
"	Middlesbrough	1,550	0	0
"	Rastrick	3,217	0	0
"	Rothwell, U.D.	881	0	0
"	Sheffield	19,037	0	0
"	Swinton	2,050	0	0
"	Wombwell	1,274	7	0
"	Yeadon	6,600	0	0
	School Board for London	331,438	5	3
	Total	949,758	0	3

LIST of PLACES for which Byelaws (revised) have been sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council since the 1st April 1882.

Number of Byelaws.	Name.	Limits of Age for compulsory Attendance.	Distance Excuse.	Standard for Total Exemption.	Standard for Partial Exemption, with Number of Attendances required.		
					Standard.	Number of Attendances.	
						per year.	per week.
	SCHOOL BOARDS.	years.	miles.				
4,874	Broomfleet (II.)	5 and 13	3	V.	III.	150	—
4,875	Faxfleet (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	150	—
4,876	Keighley (III.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	II.	—	5
4,877	Manuden (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	—	5
4,878	Penrith (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	—	5
4,879	Potton (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	150	—
4,880	Sevenoaks (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	—	5
4,881	South Stoneham (extra municipal) (II.).	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	150	—
4,882	Stranton (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	150	—
4,883	Hartlepool (Borough) (III.)	5 „ 13	3	VI.	IV.	—	5
4,884	Liverpool (Borough) (IV.)	5 „ 13	1	V.	III.	—	5
4,885	Scarborough (Borough) (II.)	5 „ 13	2	VI.	III.	225	—
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEE.						
4,886	Newark Union (II.) (for parish of Fulbeck only).	5 and 13	2	V.	IV.	150	—
	SCHOOL BOARDS.						
4,887	Beaford (II.)	5 and 13	3	IV.	—	—	—
4,888	Beeston (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	150	—
4,889	Brompton (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	—	15
4,890	Combs (II.)	5 „ 13	3	IV.	III.	—	5
4,891	Croyland (II.)	5 „ 13	3	IV.	III.	150	—
4,892	Filby (II.)	5 „ 13	2	IV.	—	—	—
4,893	Hornton (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	150	—
4,894	Kirkby ThoreU.D. (II.)	5 „ 13	Under 6: 1; over 6: 3.	V.	III.	200	—
4,895	Lepton (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	—	5
4,896	Menwith-with-Darley (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	—	5
4,897	Oadby (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	—	5
4,898	Sherburn (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	150	—
4,899	South Milford (II.)	5 „ 13	2½	V.	III.	150	—
4,900	Southwick (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	—	5
4,901	South Witham (II.)	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	150	—
4,902	Southworth-with-Croft (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	—	5
4,903	Stokesley (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	150	—
4,904	Templenewsam U.D. (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	—	5
4,905	Tydd St. Giles (II.)	5 „ 13	3	IV.	III.	150	—
4,906	Wombwell (II.)	5 „ 13	1½	V.	IV.	—	5
4,907	Carmarthen (Borough) (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	—	5
4,908	Nottingham (Borough) (IV.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	—	5
4,909	Rotherham (U.D.) (Borough) (II.).	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	—	5
4,910	Tynemouth (Borough) (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	150	—
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.						
4,911	Aylsham Union (II) (for parish of Marsham only).	5 and 13	2	IV.	III.		5
4,912	Bakewell (Union) (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	150	—
4,913	Gainsborough (Union) (II.)	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	150	—
	SCHOOL BOARDS.						
4,914	Alverthorpe-with-Thornes (extra-municipal) (II.).	5 and 13	2	V.	III.	150	—

Number of Bye-laws.	Name.	Limits of Age for compulsory Attendance.	Distance Excuse.	Standard for Total Exemption.	Standard for Partial Exemption, with Number of Attendances required.	
					Standard.	Number of Attendances.
						per year. / per week.
		years.	miles.			
4,915	Boddington (U.D.) (II.)	5 and 13	3	IV.	II.	Shall not be required to attend school during months of June, July, August, and September.
4,916	Bradwell (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	150 / —
4,917	Castleford (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	150 / —
4,918	Churcham and Bulley (U.D.) (II.).	5 „ 13	3	IV.	III.	250 / —
4,919	Crowle (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150 / —
4,920	Danby (II.)	5 „ 13	3, if over 7; 2, if under 7.	V.	IV.	150 / —
4,921	Darsham (II.)	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	150 / —
4,922	Glaisdale (II.)	5 „ 13	3, if over 7; 2, if under 7.	V.	IV.	150 / —
4,923	Hemel Hempstead (III.)	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	150 / —
4,924	Hennock (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	150 / —
4,925	Hexham (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	150 / —
4,926	Holme-on-Spalding Moor (U.D.) (II.).	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	150 / —
4,927	Llanfairclydogau (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	Shall not be required to attend school during months of May, June, July, August, and September.
4,928	Luddington (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150 / —
4,929	Nantglyn (with Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch, extra-municipal, contributory) (II.).	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	150 / —
4,930	Nether Hoyland (II.)	5 „ 13	1½	V.	IV.	150 / —
4,931	Norton (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	— / 5
4,932	Swinefleet (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	150 / —
4,933	Twyning (II.)	5 „ 13	3	IV.	II.	Shall not be required to attend school during months of June, July, August, and September.
4,934	Ystrad Meurig and Lledrod Upper (U.D.) (II.).	5 „ 13	Between 5-7: 1; 7-10: 2; 10-13; 3.	V.	IV.	Shall not be required to attend school during months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.					
4,935	Howden (Union) (II.) (for parish of Bishopsoil only).	5 and 13	3	IV.	III.	150 / —
4,936	Louth (Union) (II.)	5 „ 13	3	IV.	III.	250 / —
4,937	Maidstone Union (II.)	5 „ 13	3	IV.	III.	160 / —
4,938	Heaton Norris (U.S.D.) (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	— / 5
	SCHOOL BOARDS.					
4,939	Bishop's Cleeve (U.D.) (II.)	5 and 13	3	IV.	III.	Shall not be required to attend school during months of June, July, August, and September.
4,940	East and West Newchurch (U.D.) (II.).	5 „ 13	2½	V.	IV.	150 / —
4,941	Goole (U.D.) (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	200 / —

Number of Bye-laws.	Name.	Limits of Age for compulsory Attendance.	Distance Excuse.	Standard for Total Exemption.	Standard for Partial Exemption, with Number of Attendances required.		
					Standard.	Number of Attendances.	
		years.	miles.			per year.	per week.
4,942	Hartshead (II.)	5 and 13	2	V.	III.	150	—
4,943	Hempnall (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150	—
4,944	Henllan (extra-municipal) (III.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	—	5
4,945	Hockham (II.)	5 „ 13	3	IV.	III.	—	5
4,946	Holton-le-Clay (II.)	5 „ 13	2½	V.	III.	150	—
4,947	Milton-next-Sittingbourne (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	150	—
4,948	Runham (U.D.) (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	—	5
4,949	St. Mary Bourne (II.)	5 „ 13	3	IV.	III.	150	—
4,950	St. Stythians (II.)	5 „ 13	2	IV.	—	—	—
4,951	Thaxted (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150	—
4,952	Thetford (U.D.) (II.) (Borough)	5 „ 13	2	VI.	V.	—	5
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.						
4,953	Bolton (Union) (II.) (for parish of Horwich only).	5 and 13	2	IV.	III.	—	5
4,954	Chippenham (Union) (II.)	5 „ 13	2	IV.	II.	150	—
4,955	Macclesfield (Union) (II.)	5 „ 13	Under 8: 2; over 8: 3.	IV.	III.	—	5
4,956	Denton (U.S.D.) (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	—	5
4,957	Wallasey (U.S.D.) (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	150	—
	SCHOOL BOARDS.						
4,958	Churwell (II.)	5 and 13	1½	V.	III.	150	—
4,959	Ecclesfield (II.)	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	—	5
4,960	Hockley (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150	—
4,961	Illogan (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	—	5
4,962	Kenninghall (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	150	—
4,963	Over (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	150	—
4,964	Slinfold (II.)	5 „ 13	2½	IV.	III.	150	—
4,965	Soothill (III.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	150	—
4,966	Tottington, Higher End (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	II.	—	5
4,967	Widford (II.)	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	150	—
4,968	Wiggenhall (U.D.) (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150	—
4,969	Yoxford (II.)	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	150	—
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.						
4,970	Bolton (Union) (III.) (for parish of Sharples only).	5 and 13	2	IV.	III.	—	5
4,971	Eton (Union) (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	—	—	—
4,972	Horncastle (Union) (II.)	5 „ 13	3	IV.	II.	150	—
4,973	Newent (Union) (II.)	5 „ 13	2½	IV.	III.	150	—
4,974	Northwich (Union) (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	—	5
	SCHOOL BOARDS.						
4,975	Aspley Guise (II.)	5 and 13	2	IV.	—	—	—
4,976	Bromyard and Norton-with-Brockhampton (U.D.) (with Linton and Winslow contributory) (II.).	5 „ 13	2½	IV.	III.	150	—
4,977	Bungay (U.D.) (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	—	5
4,978	Helmdon (U.D.) (II.)	5 „ 13	2	V.	II.	150	—
4,979	Hillfarrance, Oake, and Heathfield (U.D.) (II.).	5 „ 13	3	IV.	—	—	—
4,980	Newchurch (Isle of Wight) (II.)	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150	—
4,981	Smeaton and Hornby (U.D. (II.).	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150	—
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEE.						
4,982	Downham (Union) (II.)	5 and 13	2	IV.	—	—	—

CASES IN WHICH ANNUAL GRANTS HAVE BEEN REFUSED TO SCHOOLS UNDER SECTION 98 OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1870.

School Board District.	Name of School.	Reason of Refusal.
Clay Lane (Derby) -	Wingerworth Colliery School.	The Board is engaged in supplying accommodation, and the Education Department agrees with Her Majesty's Inspector that maintenance of these premises in addition thereto would not be advantageous to the interests of education.
Corby (Lincoln) -	Corby Roman Catholic School.	The Board has already provided sufficient accommodation.
U.D. Blisland (Cornwall)	Temple National School -	Temple has a very small population, and the Education Department agrees with the Board that this school is not needed.
Llantwitvairdre (Glamorgan).	Treforest St. Michael's, Roman Catholic School.	The Board has already provided sufficient accommodation.
Mawgan in Pyder (Cornwall).	Lanherne Roman Catholic School.	The Board has already provided ample accommodation.

Cases in which Orders have been issued during the Year 1882–3, Declaring School Boards in Default under Sections 32 and 66 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and Section 27 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876.

Reasons for making such Orders.

1. Chipping Wycombe Borough, Bucks.

In this case the board consisting of seven members had fixed a quorum of five members. Three members having resigned, the number of members was reduced to less than the number required for a quorum. The Education Department, under the power given them in these circumstances by the 16th paragraph of the 1st part of the 2nd Schedule of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, proceeded as if the board had been a board in default, and accordingly directed that the remaining members of the board should vacate their seats and ordered the vacancies to be filled by a new election under Section 66 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

2. Helston Borough, Cornwall.

In this case the Department were of opinion that the board had during the last 10 years neglected to act, having only met four times in that period, and that in particular the board had failed to fulfil their duty under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and accordingly their Lordships, acting under Section 32 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and Section 27 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, declared the board in default and appointed members under Section 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

3. Little Eaton, Derby.

In this case the board consisting of five members, three resigned their seats, and thus reduced the number to less than that required for a quorum. The Education Department, acting under paragraph 16 of the 1st part of the 2nd Schedule of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, proceeded as if the board had been a board in default, and appointed a new board composed of the two remaining members of the old board and three other members.

4. Tadmarton, Oxon.

In this case the board being called upon by the Department to inquire into the case of a boy alleged to be illegally employed, refused to meet to consider the letter of the Department, and two of the members sent a memorial asking for a dissolution of the board. The Department not thinking it right to comply with this memorial, declared the board in default under the 27th Section of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, for neglecting to enforce the provisions of that Act respecting the employment of children. Four members of the late board were at their own request appointed on the new board with one new member.

5. Barmby-on-the-Marsh and Asselby, U.D., Yorks.

In this case the board failed to fulfil their duty under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and were therefore in accordance with Section 27 of that Act declared, by an Order dated the 26th May 1882, to be in default.

6. Treuddyn, Flint.

In this case the school board failed to comply with the requisition of the Department to supply additional school accommodation. The Order was dated 6th May 1882, and was issued in pursuance of Sections 6 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870.

Order modifying the General Orders regulating the Triennial Election of School Boards in Boroughs and Parishes.

Form No. 83 B. P. T. (a.)
October 1882.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS, 1870, 1873.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 4th day of October 1882.

By the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

Their Lordships read from the second paragraph of Regulation 3 of the Orders dated the 3rd day of October 1873, with respect to the triennial election of school boards in boroughs and parishes, the words following :—

"Provided that such day of election shall be not more than fourteen
" clear days and not less than four clear days before the day
" herein-before fixed for such retirement."

For the more convenient conduct of such elections in certain cases, their Lordships hereby order that for the said words the words following shall be substituted :—

"Provided that such day of election shall be not less than four
" clear days, and either not more than fourteen clear days, or
" with the sanction of the Education Department not more than
" fifty clear days, before the day herein-before fixed for such
" retirement."

(Signed) Patrick Cumin,
One of the Assistant Secretaries of the
Education Department.

Circular No. 213.

Circular to School Boards in Wales on Intermediate and Higher Education.

Education Department,
Sir, 10th August 1882.

1. The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education desire to invite attention to one of the suggestions in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales, viz.: that "in places where there is a considerable population requiring " education superior to that which can be provided in an ordinary " elementary school, but unable to avail themselves of a higher school, " advanced elementary schools for boys and girls should be established, " and that the instruction in such schools should be adapted as closely " as possible to the characteristics of each place and to the educational " needs of the inhabitants."

2. We consider that the establishment of such a school as is here recommended may, probably, be regarded as likely to be of advantage to the district under the jurisdiction of your board.

3. You will find in the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners (p. cxiii.) an interesting letter from Mr. Hanson, of Bradford, describing the "higher board schools" which are working successfully in that town. One or more schools of the same character appear suited to meet some of the most pressing educational requirements of many Welsh districts; while they would prepare the scholars to take advantage of the future development of secondary or technical schools of a still higher grade, to which We look forward with much interest.

4. Even in districts in which there is no immediate prospect of the provision of means of secondary instruction, it ought to be remembered that the universities of Scotland are yearly attended by a large number of students who come from schools under inspection where they have received the whole of their previous education. The circumstances of many of these students are very similar to those of the scholars in schools in Wales, and the changes recently made in the Code, which, by the introduction of a 7th Standard and a re-arrangement of the higher subjects, now offers grants in aid of a course of instruction suited for scholars able to remain at school up to 14 or 15 years of age, will, it is believed, enable promising youths to pass directly from the schools under inspection to the colleges about to be established, with assistance from the public funds, both in North and South Wales.

5. We recommend that if such a school as the Committee suggests were established by your board, admission to it should be confined to scholars who have passed the 4th Standard, and who would therefore, under the Code of 1882, be ranked in the upper division of a public elementary school. In this way by confining the work of the ordinary board schools to the four lowest standards a less costly staff would be required for these schools, while the education in them would be made more thorough. It often happens that a few children in the upper standards of a school, although they constitute but a very small percentage of the attendance, take up a quite disproportionate amount of the head teacher's time and attention, while the lower standards are left to the subordinate staff.

6. A higher fee than that usually fixed for aided schools, but not exceeding 9*d.* per week, might reasonably be charged for admission, it being always understood that in the case of any child qualified by attainments, but unable to pay the fee, the board would remit the whole or such part of it as the parent could not afford. Local effort also might, it is hoped, be trusted to provide, as at Liverpool, Sheffield, and elsewhere, scholarships of a small amount, tenable for two or three years, by which poor children (who without such assistance would have to go to work as soon as they had passed the labour standard of the district) would be enabled to prolong their stay at school. The parent, who would gladly pay a weekly school fee, cannot sometimes forego the earnings of his child, but would be enabled to do so if the child had a small scholarship in lieu of part of these earnings, the balance being met by the parent's self-sacrifice.

7. As regards the question of expense, to which the board will naturally attach great importance, We believe that under a well organised system of graded schools the cost to the ratepayers of the education of a district need not be greater than it is now. The advanced schools ought to be self-supporting, while the expense of the more elementary schools will be reduced by greater efficiency in the teaching, and consequent increase in the grants earned by each of them.

8. We have observed with regret that the supply of accommodation, which has been provided by the school boards in several districts in Wales, is not so fully made use of as could be desired; and that there is

too often a considerable disproportion between the school seats and the number of scholars who occupy them. In such cases, or even when the schools are fully occupied, it might be possible to set apart either the whole, or a department, of one of the larger board schools in a central situation for an advanced elementary school. But where the school supply is fully in use but not yet complete, it might be advisable to provide a new school for the object which We have in view. The Department will be prepared, in such a case, to recommend the Public Works Loan Commissioners to make a loan for the purpose; and as the provision of a rather larger number of class rooms than are necessary for an ordinary elementary school, and the establishment of one or more laboratories for practical instruction in chemistry, or branches of physical science which have a bearing on the industries of the district, may require the premises of the new school to be of a somewhat more expensive character than usual, their Lordships will feel themselves justified in relaxing the rule which limits the amount of the loan, which they are willing to recommend, to 10*l.* per scholar accommodated.

9. I have, accordingly, to request that, if on considering this letter your board should be disposed to entertain the suggestion conveyed in it, you will furnish the Department with a statement of—

1. The present population of the district.
2. The amount of accommodation available in public elementary schools—
   (*a*) under the board.
   (*b*) under voluntary managers.
3. The name of any board school which might, in the opinion of the board, be made use of as a higher elementary school; *or*
4. The amount of further accommodation which they would think it necessary to provide for such a purpose.

10. The board must bear in mind that, under section 10 of the Education Act of 1873, no loan can be made for providing school accommodation which is in excess of the educational requirements of the district; so that the existing school supply, and the population under their jurisdiction, will have to be very carefully looked to, when they are considering this matter.

11. We should further be glad to be informed what standard the board would propose to fix for admission to their advanced school; and to what *specific*, or *class*, subjects they would wish to pay special attention in drawing up the course of instruction to be followed in the school.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. J. MUNDELLA.

To the Clerk of the School Board
of _____.

LETTER from MR. HANSON, Chairman of the School Management Committee of the SCHOOL BOARD of BRADFORD, in YORKSHIRE, on the Subject of "ADVANCED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS."

2, Grosvenor Road, Manningham, Bradford,
November 17, 1880.

DEAR SIR,

Mr. A. Illingworth, M.P., has desired me to furnish you with information respecting our higher board schools. I have pleasure in supplying the following facts:—

1. The better schools under our board are called "higher board schools." They are not intended to be schools for the middle classes, or

what are usually called schools of secondary education, or high schools. They are simply *advanced elementary schools*. At the present we have four of these higher schools; two for boys and two for girls. In these four schools there are at the present time more than 1,300 scholars. We have nearly as many girls as boys.

2. These higher schools were designed to supply a better elementary education than is given in the ordinary elementary schools to those who may be disposed to pay a little higher fee, but they were specially intended for the superior classes of working people, and such as are styled the lower middle class. Of course they are open to all—rich or poor—that elect to send their children to them, or that find in these schools the best education they can procure for their children.

3. As public elementary schools they are conducted according to the regulations of the Department's code; that is, instruction is given in all the ordinary six standards of the code. They are under inspection, and earn grants exactly on the same principles as the ordinary elementary schools.

4. The course of instruction is more comprehensive, or more enlarged than that of the common elementary school. The instruction is carried further, and the teaching is more thorough.

5. In addition to the ordinary subjects of the code, reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, and singing, all the children are taught drawing, geography, and grammar. Then the children in the 4th and higher standards are taught extra or specific subjects. In the boys' schools mathematics (Euclid and algebra), Latin, French, English history, and two sciences are taken as extras. In one of the boys' schools the sciences this year are physical geography and botany. In the other, chemistry and physiology. In the girls' schools the same common subjects with needlework are taught to all, and French, domestic economy, animal physiology, and English literature are taken as extra subjects with the scholars in the 4th and higher standards. Two of the extra subjects are what the Department style "specific subjects," and we can earn grants in these two, but not on more than two, however many we teach. Of course we can select the two from the 10 mentioned in the code.

6. Some of these higher schools have been longer in operation than others, and the earlier formed are better established, and there the working of the scheme is more fully developed. In the older boys' school of about 300 scholars, 190 are taking mathematics, Latin, French, physical geography, and botany. In the other boys' school the number taking the extra subjects is not so large. In the girls' schools about one half have taken up two or more of the extra subjects.

7. The teaching is rendered more effective than in the common schools through the teaching staff being made better and stronger. Thus—(*a*) A higher salary is given to the head teachers, and superior teachers are obtained; (*b*) no pupil-teachers are employed in these schools. The assistants are all adults, and nearly all trained and certificated teachers. (*c*) Then there is one teacher to about every 35 scholars in average attendance.

8. The scholars all pay a uniform fee of 9*d.* weekly, that is for all ages and all studies. This is the highest fee that can be charged under the law. If more was charged we could not get grants. Some advocate a higher fee, a much higher fee, and thus the relinquishing of the grants. I think this would be unwise.

9. As yet these schools are aided by the rates, and, from their constitution as explained above, by Government grants. Our hope is, that after a time, when the schools have been brought into full operation, the amount raised by fees and received as grants will nearly, if not entirely, suffice for the "maintenance" of the schools. The cost of the girls' schools is less than the boys', and we believe that this year the girls' schools will be almost independent of the rates. Hitherto the cost of the boys' schools has been nearly as much per scholar to the ratepayers as the scholars of the ordinary elementary schools.

10. Children are admitted to these higher schools at the age of 7, not under. Practically there is no limit upward, except the Government one

of 18. We have considerable numbers in both the boys' and the girls' schools at 14 and 15, and a fair number of 16.

11. A large proportion of the children in these higher schools have come from the ordinary elementary schools. In the boys' schools two thirds of the whole have been in the common schools; in the girls' schools rather more than half. The children enter these higher schools from the lower, mostly in the higher standards, when they are prepared to enter upon the studies of the 4th or higher standards. Those children are most successful, however, in the higher standards who have passed through the lower standards in the higher schools. This we find to be the case as a general rule.

12. We have exhibitions or scholarships in the higher schools for children *from* the lower schools. These are designed for the children of really poor people. I enlose a copy of the conditions. We have now 30 of these scholarships that have been taken up; and I know that quick and promising boys and girls of very poor parents are being helped in this way. The board give 10 of these scholarships, and the residue provided by gentlemen in the town. Our present mayor (Angus Holden, Esq.) gives 10, and Messrs. Illingworth give 4.

13. There are scholarships forward from the board schools to the Bradford Grammar School, and these are frequently taken by boys from the higher schools. To the girls' grammar school there are also scholarships, and girls from our girls' higher schools are usually successful.

14. There are the Brown and other scholarships from the grammar school to the universities and other places of higher education. These have only been in operation a few years, but two if not three of these scholarships, I believe, are now held by youths that got scholarships to the grammar school from the elementary schools.

15. I am glad to say these schools are attended by the children of the classes for whose benefit they were designed—the children of foremen, managers, clerks, overlookers, skilled, intelligent, prudent artizans of all kinds of industry, and of small tradespeople. When Lord Norton came to see these schools he was under a strong impression that the children came from the wealthy middle classes. I showed him a list of the occupations of all the parents. He did not seem inclined to go closely into the subject. There are a few from families in good circumstances. This might naturally be expected.

16. Our higher schools have been eminently successful, both in reference to numbers and the character of the work done. The more intelligent people of all classes, parties, and sects approve of them, and regard them as the best work the school board have accomplished. Some persons are opposed to them, especially the teachers of private schools attended by children from families of small tradespeople. They have formed a society to protect the interest of such teachers, and I understand they have made strong representations to Lord Norton as to the injury our higher schools have inflicted on the private teachers.

17. The salaries we give to the head teachers of our higher schools are made up of two parts; one part consists of a fixed salary, and the other of certain proportions of the grants earned. The head masters of the boys' schools have a fixed salary of 180*l.* a year, payable monthly; in addition they have (*a*) quarter of the grants for average attendance and on the passes in the standard work; (*b*) half of grants for class subjects and specific subjects, and also for drawing; and (*c*) all the grants for scientific subjects earned in classes taught in the evening. The head mistresses have a fixed salary of 120*l.* a year, and the same proportions of the grants earned as the masters. The grants earned last year in the boys' school, whose year has recently ended, amounted to just over 120*l.*, so that his gross salary would be 300*l.* In a similar case, the mistress's grants amounted to 100*l.*, and she would thus have an income of 220*l.* In the boys' schools the assistants have from 80*l.* to 90*l.* if trained and certificated, and from 60*l.* to 70*l.* if only ex-pupil-teachers. In the girls' schools the assistants have from 65*l.* to 75*l.* if trained, and from 50*l.* to 60*l.* if only ex-pupil-teachers. We arrange that about two thirds or three quarters of these assistants shall be trained; that is, have passed through

a training college. Further, in making appointments of head teachers in the ordinary schools we usually select the best assistants in these higher schools for these appointments. There is thus a prospect of advancement, and we find that an experience of two or three years as an assistant in the higher school is a most desirable preparation for a young man or young woman.

Hoping the foregoing statements may be of use to you.

I am, &c.

Henry Richard, Esq., M.P., &c., &c.

(Signed) JAMES HANSON.

MINUTES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

CODE OF MINUTES of the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (1883) laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament pursuant to the 97th Section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.

1. A sum of money is annually granted by Parliament for Public Education in England and Wales, and is administered by the Education Department, herein-after called the Department. Education Department.

The term "Education Department" means "The Lords of the Committee of the "Privy Council on Education." (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 3.)

2. The object of the grant is to aid in maintaining— Schools aided.

(*a.*) Public Elementary Schools.
(*b.*) Training Colleges for Teachers.

PART I.—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

3. The term "Elementary School" means "a school or department of "a school at which elementary education is the principal part of the "education there given, and does not include any school or department "of a school at which the ordinary payments in respect of the instruc-"tion, from each scholar, exceed ninepence a week." (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 3.) "Elementary School."

The ordinary payment for each scholar must cover all the instruction given in the school; and will, as a rule, be found by dividing the total amount of fees payable for any week, by the number of scholars on the registers for that week.

Wherever the word "school" occurs in this Code, it is to be held to include "department of a school."

4. The term "Public Elementary School" is defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 7, which is as follows:— "Public Elementary School."

"Every elementary school which is conducted in accordance with the following regulations shall be a public elementary school within the meaning of this Act; and every public elementary school shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations (a copy of which regulations shall be conspicuously put up in every such school); namely,

"(1.) It shall not be required, as a condition of any child being admitted into or continuing in the school, that he shall attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or any place of religious worship, or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, from which observance or instruction he may be withdrawn by his parent, or that he shall, if withdrawn by his parent, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs:

"(2.) The time or times during which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given at any meeting of the school shall be either at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meeting, and shall be inserted in a time-table to be approved by the Education Department, and to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in every school-room; and any scholar may be withdrawn by his parent from such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school:

"(3.) The school shall be open at all times to the inspection of any of Her Majesty's Inspectors, so, however, that it shall be no part of the duties of such Inspector to inquire into any instruction in religious subjects given at such school, or to examine any scholar therein in religious knowledge, or in any religious subject or book:

"(4.) The school shall be conducted in accordance with the conditions required to be fulfilled by an elementary school in order to obtain an annual parliamentary grant."

"Inspector." 5. The term "Inspector" means one of the Inspectors of schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Department, or any person employed by the Department as acting inspector, sub-inspector, inspector's assistant, or any inspector of returns, appointed under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 71.

"Managers." 6. The term "Managers" includes all persons who have the management of any elementary school, whether the legal interest in the school house is or is not vested in them.

7. School Boards are the managers of all schools provided by them, but may delegate the management of any such school to other persons in the manner provided by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 15.

Duties of managers

8. The managers are held responsible by the Department for the conduct of their schools, for their maintenance in efficiency, for the provision of all needful furniture, books, and apparatus, and in particular of—

(*a.*) suitable registers;
(*b.*) a portfolio to contain official letters;
(*c.*) the Code for each year;
(*d.*) a diary or log-book.

The log-book must be stoutly bound and contain not less than 300 ruled pages. It must be kept by the principal teacher, who is required to enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books, apparatus, or courses of instruction, any plan of lessons approved by the inspector, the visits of managers, absence, illness, or failure of duty on the part of any of the school staff, or any special circumstances affecting the school, that may, for the sake of future reference or for any other reason, deserve to be recorded.

No reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the log-book.

9. The managers are required to appoint a correspondent with the Department, who must not be any paid teacher in the school.

"Local Authority." 10. The term "Local Authority" means the School Board or School Attendance Committee, as the case may be (Elementary Education Act, 1876, secs. 7 and 33).

"Half-time scholar." 11. The term "Half-time Scholar" means a scholar certified by the local authority to be employed in comformity with the byelaws.

"Attendance." 12. "An attendance" means attendance at secular instruction—

(*a.*) during one hour and a half in the case of a day scholar in a school or class for infants;

(*b.*) during two hours in the case of a day scholar in a school or class for older children;

(*c.*) during one hour in the case of an evening scholar.

(*d.*) The class registers must be marked and finally closed before the minimum time constituting an attendance begins. If any scholar entered in the register as attending is withdrawn from school before the time constituting an attendance is complete, its entry of attendance should be at once cancelled.

(*e*) The minimum time constituting an attendance may include an interval for recreation of not more than 15 minutes in a meeting of three hours or not more than 10 minutes in a shorter meeting.

(*f*.) For boys, military drill under a competent instructor for not more than two hours in any week or 40 hours in any school year, and for girls, lessons in practical cookery, where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision is made for teaching it, for not more than 40 hours in any school year, are reckoned as instruction for the purposes of this Article.

13. No attendance is, as a rule, recognised in a day school for any scholar under three years old, or in an evening school for any scholar under 14 or over 21, but children under 14 who are exempt from the legal obligation to attend school are recognised as scholars in an evening school.

14. The "average attendance" during any period is the number found by dividing the total number of "attendances" by the number of times on which the school met during such period. "Average attendance."

15. For the purpose of calculating the average attendance, as it affects the grant to a school, or its staff, but for no other purpose, each "attendance" of a half-time scholar shall be counted as one attendance and a half.

A separate register must be kept for half-time scholars; and the certificate of the Inspector shall be conclusive proof of the number of *special* attendances to be counted under this Article.

16. The subjects of instruction for which grants may be made are the following:— Subjects of instruction.

(*a*.) Obligatory subjects:—

Reading Writing Arithmetic	herein-after called "the Elementary Subjects." *See* Schedule 1.
Needlework	(For girls in day schools.)

(*b*.) Optional subjects:—

i. taken by classes throughout the school:

Singing. English Geography Elementary Science History	herein-after called "Class Subjects." *See* Schedule 2.

ii. taken by individual children in the upper classes of the school:

Algebra Euclid and Mensuration Mechanics Chemistry Physics Animal Physiology Botany Principles of Agriculture Latin French Domestic Economy	herein-after called "Specific Subjects" *See* Schedule 4.

Any other subject, other than those mentioned in this Article, may, if sanctioned by the Department, be taken as a specific subject, provided that a graduated scheme of teaching it be submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector.

17. Instruction may be given in other secular subjects, and in religious subjects, but no grant is made in respect of any such instruction (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 97 (1)).

CHAPTER II.

Inspection.

Duties of inspectors.

18. Inspectors are employed to visit schools to examine whether the conditions of annual grants have been fulfilled, and to report the result to the Department.

Auditors of accounts.

The Department may, if they think it necessary, employ auditors of accounts to visit schools and inspect their accounts,

Application for grants.

19. No school is placed on the list of schools claiming annual grants, herein-after called "the annual grant list," till an application has been addressed to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W., and a form of preliminary statement has been filled up and sent to the Department by the managers.

School date.

20. The Department, at the time of agreeing to place a school on the annual grant list, informs the managers in what month to look for the inspector's annual visit. This month continues the same from year to year, unless the Department informs the managers of a change.

Notice of the day of the inspector's annual visit is given beforehand to the managers.

Visits without notice.

21. An Inspector may visit any public elementary school at any other time without notice.

School year.

22. The school year is the year ending with the last day of the month preceding that fixed for the Inspector's annual visit.

In evening schools for which separate and distinct accounts are kept the school year ends on the 30th of April.

Managers' returns and schedules.

23. The managers are supplied with a form of annual return and examination schedules, which they are required to have ready by the day fixed for the Inspector's annual visit, when they must also produce for his inspection the registers, log-book, portfolio, and accounts.

Summary of report.

24. The summary of the Inspector's report after his annual visit or any visit made without notice, and any remarks made upon it by the Department, must, as soon as communicated to the managers, be copied verbatim into the log-book and signed by the correspondent of the managers.

Examination of Evening Scholars.

25. The managers of any school to which annual inspection has already been promised (Article 20) may apply in writing, before the 1st of January, to *the Inspector* for an examination of their evening scholars. The application must be renewed annually (before the same date) to the Inspector, *and not to the Department.*

26. Only one such examination is held each year in any school, and it may be held on any day, between the 1st of January and 30th of April, that may be arranged with the Inspector, provided that the school has met 45 times since the date of the last examination.

27. The Inspector may make arrangements for the examination, at some convenient centre, of the evening scholars of several schools.

28. A separate examination will not be held for any school, unless 20 scholars are to be presented to the Inspector. If less than 20 scholars are to be presented, they can be examined only at a collective examination (Article 27), or at the same time with the day scholars. The number to be presented must be stated in the managers' annual application (Article 25) to the Inspector.

29. The Inspector may either hold the examination himself, or entrust it to an assistant approved by the Department.

Certificates of Proficiency.

30. At the Inspector's annual visit to any public elementary school, the managers are required to admit to the examination, and the inspector to examine for a certificate of proficiency, any child over 10 years of age and under 14, whether a scholar in the school or not, who applies to be examined for a certificate of proficiency.

Certificates of proficiency are certificates of having reached (*i.e.*, passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic in) any standard prescribed by the byelaws as a condition of total or partial exemption from school attendance, or by the Elementary Education Act, 1876, as a condition of employment.

CHAPTER III.

Teachers.

31. The teachers recognised by the Department are (*a*) pupil-teachers ; (*b*) assistant teachers ; (*c*) provisionally certificated teachers ; (*d*) certificated teachers ; (*e*) evening school teachers. Classes of teachers.

32. Lay persons alone are recognised as teachers in day schools.

Pupil-Teachers.

33. A *pupil-teacher* is a boy or girl engaged by the managers of a public elementary day school on condition of teaching during school hours under the superintendence of the principal teacher, and receiving instruction out of school hours.

34. The conditions of the engagement of a pupil-teacher are set forth in detail in the form of Memorandum of Agreement given in the Sixth Schedule. No departure from this form is allowed.

35. A pupil-teacher must be of the same sex as the principal teacher of the school in which he or she is engaged.

In mixed schools under masters female pupil-teachers may be engaged and may receive instruction from the master out of school hours, on condition that some respectable woman, approved by the managers, be invariably present during the whole time that such instruction is being given.

36. The engagement of a pupil-teacher can only begin at the beginning of the school year.

37. A pupil-teacher must be not less than 14 years of age at the beginning of his or her engagement.

38. A pupil-teacher is required at the beginning of his or her engagement, and at the end of each school year during the same, to produce the certificates and pass the examination specified in the Fifth Schedule.

The Inspector informs the managers of the time and place at which the pupil-teachers' examination will be held.

Pupil-teachers whose success at the examination for admission to a training college is announced before the date of the examination for the end of the last year of their engagement are not required to attend the latter examination.

39. The length of the engagement is ordinarily four years but may be three or two, provided (*a*) that the candidate passes for admission the

examination fixed for the end of the first or second year; and (*b*) that the end of the reduced term of service falls beyond the completion of the candidate's 18th year.

Candidates on probation.

40. A candidate for engagement as pupil-teacher may be employed for a year of probation, provided that he or she (*a*) be over 13 years of age at the beginning of the school year; (*b*) be presented to the Inspector at his annual visit; and (*c*) pass an examination in the three elementary subjects and two of the class subjects prescribed in Schedule II. for Standard V. or VI.

The Memorandum of Agreement prescribed for pupil-teachers may not be executed for a candidate during the year of probation.

Candidates.

41. At the end of the year of probation a candidate, in order to be engaged as a pupil-teacher, must pass an examination in the three elementary subjects and two of the class subjects prescribed in Schedule II. for a standard higher than that taken in the preceding year.

42. The number of pupil-teachers recognised by the Department must not exceed three for the principal teacher and one for each certificated assistant teacher.

For the purposes of this Article a candidate employed under Article 40 is reckoned as equivalent to a pupil-teacher.

43. The Department is not a party to the engagement, and confines itself to ascertaining, on the admission of the pupil-teacher and at the end of each school year, whether the prescribed certificates are produced and the prescribed examination is passed.

44. Whatever other questions arise upon the engagement may be referred to the Department (provided that all the parties agree in writing to be bound by the decision of the Department as final), but, otherwise, must be settled as in any other hiring or contract.

45. At the termination of their engagements pupil-teachers are free to choose their employment. If they wish to continue in the profession of elementary school teachers, they may, under the conditions stated in the following Articles, become—

(*a.*) Students in training colleges.
(*b.*) Assistant teachers.
(*c.*) Provisionally certificated teachers.

Examination for Admission to Training Colleges.

46. An examination of candidates for admission into training colleges is annually held in summer, commencing at 10 A.M., on the first Wednesday after the 2nd July (4 *July* 1883), at each college, and at such other centres as are necessary.

47. The examination extends to all the subjects in which pupil-teachers during their engagement are required to be examined.

48. The candidates are selected and admitted to the examination by the authorities of each college, on their own responsibility, subject to no other conditions on the part of the Department than that the candidates—

(*a.*) will be more than 18 years of age on the 1st of January next following the date of the examination;

or (*b.*) have successfully completed their engagement as pupil-teachers; or will do so before the next following examination.

49. The candidates who pass the examination are arranged in three classes in order of merit.

Assistant Teachers.

50. Pupil-teachers who have passed satisfactorily either the examination for the end of the last year of their engagement or that for admission to a training college may be recognised as assistant teachers in public elementary schools.

51. Graduates of any university in the United Kingdom, women over 18 years of age who have passed university examinations* recognised by the Department, and persons who have passed the examination for admission to a training college, may be recognised as assistant teachers.

Assistant teachers make their own terms with their employers.

Provisionally Certificated Teachers.

52. Pupil-teachers who have passed satisfactorily the examination for the end of the last year of their engagement or obtained a place in the first or second class in the examination for admission to a training college may, if specially recommended by the Inspector on the ground of their practical skill as teachers, be recognised as "provisionally certificated teachers in charge of small schools" (*see* Art. 93 (*a*)).

The summary of the Inspector's report informs the managers whether or not each of the pupil-teachers who have attended the examination for the end of the last year of their engagement will be recognised as a provisionally certificated teacher.

53. No certificate is issued to provisionally certificated teachers.

54. Provisionally certificated teachers cease to be recognised as such after the completion of the 25th year of their age.

Certificated Teachers.

55. Teachers, in order to obtain certificates, must be examined and must undergo probation by actual service in school.

56. Examinations are held annually in December at each training college, and at such other centres as may be necessary. Examination.

A syllabus of the subjects of examination, which are different for male and female candidates and for first and second year's students, may be had on application to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall, S.W. Syllabus of examination.

57. The examination for certificates is open to,— Candidates for examination.

(*a.*) Students who have resided for at least one year in training colleges under inspection; *or*

(*b.*) Candidates who being upwards of 20 years of age have either—

1. been employed for not less than two years as provisionally certificated teachers; *or*
2. served as assistant teachers for at least 12 months in inspected schools under certificated teachers, and have in either of such situations obtained a favourable report from an Inspector on their skill in teaching, reading, and needlework (*women*).

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* The examinations recognised at the present time are:—
The Oxford Local Examination for Senior Students.
The Oxford Local Examination for Women over 18.
The Cambridge Local Examination for Senior Students.
The Cambridge Higher Local Examination.
The University of London Matriculation Examination.
The Durham Examination for Senior Candidates not Members of the University.
The Dublin Senior Examination for Women.
The Edinburgh Local Examination for Senior Certificate.
The Glasgow Local Examination for Senior Certificate.
The Aberdeen Local Examination for Honours Certificate.
The St. Andrew's Local Examination for Senior Certificate.

58. Candidates who at the time of the examination are not teachers in schools under inspection must be recommended by the authorities of their college, or by the managers of the school in which they last served.

59. The names of all candidates, not being students in any training college, must be notified to the Department before the 1st day of October preceding the examination.

60. Candidates, not being students in any training college, may, at their option, take the papers of the first or second year's students.

61. A list is published showing the successful candidates of each year, whether students or not, arranged in three divisions.

Probation.

62. Candidates for certificates, after successfully passing their examination, must, as teachers continuously engaged in the same schools, obtain two favourable reports from an Inspector, with an interval of at least one year between them; and if the first of these reports be not preceded by service of at least six months since the examination, a third report, at an interval of at least one year after the second report, is required. If the second (or third) report is favourable a certificate is issued.

Teachers under probation are considered as certificated teachers to all intents and purposes.

Certificates.

63. Certificates are of three classes.

Certificates of first and second classes.

64. Candidates who at the examination of December 1883, or any subsequent examination, shall pass successfully in the subjects for second year's students will receive certificates of the second class, which can be raised to the first class by good service only.

Revision of certificates.

65. Certificates of the second class are open to revision at the end of 10 years from the date of their issue, according to the intermediate reports.

Certificates of third class.

66. Candidates who at the examination of December 1883, or any subsequent examination, shall pass successfully in the subjects for first year's students will receive certificates of the third class.

67. Certificates of the third class do not entitle their holders to have the superintendence of pupil-teachers.

Assistant teachers holding certificates of the third class enable additional pupil-teachers to be employed under Art. 42.

Re-examination.

68. Certificates of the third class can be raised to a higher class only by a subsequent examination in the subjects for second year's students. A teacher cannot be re-examined for this purpose more than once in every two years.

Certificates obtained by examinations held before December 1883.

69. Candidates who at any examination before that of December 1883 have passed successfully in the subjects for either first or second year's students, but have not yet received certificates, will, at the end of their probation, receive, if they obtained a place in any of the first three divisions, certificates of the second class; if they obtained a place in the fourth division, certificates of the third class.

Rating of certificates issued before the 1st of January 1871.

70. Certificates of the first or second class issued before the 1st of January 1871 are rated as of the first class.

71. Certificates of the third class, or upper grade of the fourth class, and infant school certificates of the first class, issued before the 1st of January 1871, are rated as of the second class. Such certificates will be open to revision at the end of 10 years from the date of their issue, or of their last revision.

72. Certificates of the lower grade of the fourth class and infant school certificates of the second class issued before the 1st of January 1871 are rated as of the third class.

73. Certificates issued between the 1st of January 1871 and the date at which this Code comes into operation continue to be rated in the same class as heretofore.

Reports of Managers and Inspector.

74. The managers are required to state in their annual return whether the conduct, character, and attention to duty of all teachers engaged in their school have been satisfactory. Managers' reports.

75. The Inspector reports each year on the efficiency of all the teachers engaged in a school. Inspectors' reports.

76. After his annual visit to any school the Inspector enters on the certificates of all teachers employed in the school, and holding certificates of the second or third class, a concise report on their work. Entries on certificates.

77. Teachers holding certificates of the first class have no entry made on their certificates, but are entitled to claim from the managers a certified copy of the Inspector's yearly report as soon as it has been entered in the log-book.

Recall, Suspension, or Reduction of Certificates.

78. A certificate may at any time be recalled, suspended, or reduced to a lower class, but not until the Department has informed the teacher of the charges against him and given him an opportunity of explanation.

Teachers of Evening Schools.

79. Any person over 18 years of age approved by the Inspector may be recognised as teacher of an evening school.

80. The teachers of evening schools need not be lay persons.

School Staff.

81. The recognised teachers employed in any school form the school staff.

No paid teachers who are members or officers of school boards can be recognised as part of the school staff.

82. As soon as the Inspector's annual report is received a list of the school staff, as settled by the decision of the Department, must be entered in the log book, and signed by the correspondent of the managers. This entry will show what was the school staff at the beginning of the school year. An entry must be made of any change in the staff occurring during the school year.

83. In estimating what is the minimum school staff required, the Department consider the principal certificated teacher to be sufficient for an average attendance of 60, each additional certificated teacher for an average attendance of 80, each assistant teacher or provisionally certificated teacher for an average attendance of 60, each pupil-teacher for an average attendance of 40, each candidate for a pupil-teachership, on probation under Article 40, for an average attendance of 20. Minimum school staff.

84. In mixed, girls', and infant schools a woman over 18 years of age and approved by the Inspector, who is employed during the whole of the school hours in the general instruction of the scholars and in teaching needlework, is accepted as equivalent to a pupil-teacher.

85. Where vacancies in the office of any teacher, other than the principal teacher, occur in the course of a school year, and are duly reported to the Department, temporary monitors employed in place of the teachers causing the vacancies, are recognised as part of the school staff, one Vacancies during the school year.

monitor being accepted as equivalent to a pupil-teacher or candidate, and two monitors as equivalent to an assistant teacher or assistant certificated teacher, provided always that the vacancies are supplied not later than the end of the school year by the appointment of duly qualified teachers.

86. Notice should at once be given to the Department of any change in the school staff occurring during the school year; and the name of the school in which the new teacher was last employed should be specified. Teachers appointed in the course of a school year are, as a rule, recognised by the Department only from the date at which their appointment is notified to the Department.

CHAPTER IV.

Annual Grants.

General Conditions.

Conditions of annual grant.

87. The conditions required to be fulfilled by a school in order to obtain an annual parliamentary grant are those set forth in the following articles. The Department's decision whether these conditions are fulfilled in any case is final and conclusive.

88. The school must be conducted as a public elementary school.

89. No child may be refused admission as a scholar on other than reasonable grounds.

90. The time-table must be approved for the school by the Inspector on behalf of the Department; and, in a school provided by a school board, the consent of the Department must have been given to the weekly fee prescribed by the board (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 17).

Unnecessary schools.

91. The school must not be unnecessary.

In a district not under a school board a school is not deemed to be unnecessary if at the date of its application for an annual grant it is recognised as a certified efficient school, and has had during the 12 months preceding such application an average attendance of not less than 30 scholars. A school will not be allowed the benefit of this provision if within two miles of it by the nearest road there is another school receiving a special grant under Art. 111.

Adventure schools.

92. The school must not be conducted for private profit.

93. The principal teacher must be certificated.

Exceptions :—

(*a.*) A day school with an average attendance of not more than 60 scholars, and an evening school, may receive an annual grant if the principal teacher is provisionally certificated.

A day school under a provisionally certificated teacher does not lose the grant for any school year from the average attendance for that year exceeding 60, if the excess of average attendance has arisen since the last settlement of the school staff.

(*b.*) An evening school may receive an annual grant if the principal teacher is over 18 years of age and approved by the Inspector.

(*c.*) A school previously in receipt of annual grants may continue to receive them for an interval not exceeding 3 months in any school year between the leaving of one and the coming of another certificated teacher, provided the school is kept open and the registers are duly marked during the interval.

94. A day school must have met not less than 400 times during the school year; an evening school not less than 45 times. Minimum number of meetings.

Exceptions:—

(*a.*) If a school is employed for the purpose of taking the poll at a *parliamentary election*, under section 6 of the Ballot Act, 1872, the number of meetings during which the managers are deprived of the use of the school, *solely* in consequence of its being so employed, may, *if necessary*, be counted in making up the 400 meetings of the school.

(*b.*) If a school claiming an annual grant for the first time has not been open for the whole school year; *or*, if a school has been closed during the year, under medical authority, on account of a local epidemic, or for any unavoidable cause, a corresponding reduction is made from the number of meetings required by this Article.

95. The school must have been visited and reported on by an Inspector, unless some unforeseen cause (such as a continued epidemic) makes such visit and report impossible. Report of Inspector.

96. The Department must be satisfied:—

(*a.*) that the school premises are healthy, well lighted, warmed, drained, and ventilated, properly furnished and supplied with suitable offices, and contain sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school: Conditions relating to premises.

N.B.—In administering this Article the Department will endeavour to secure at least 80 cubic feet of internal space and 8 square feet of internal area for each unit of average attendance; but in a school built with the aid of a loan sanctioned by the Department the average attendance should not exceed the number for which the plans were approved by the Department. If in the neighbourhood of any such school there is a deficiency of school accommodation, which is being supplied with due despatch, the accommodation of that school will, pending the supply of the deficiency, be calculated in the same manner as that of schools not built with the aid of a loan.

(*b.*) that the girls (in a day school) are taught plain needlework and cutting-out as part of the ordinary course of instruction: Needlework taught to girls.

(*c.*) that the admission and daily attendance of the scholars are carefully registered by or under the supervision of the principal teacher, and periodically verified by the managers; that accounts of income and expenditure are accurately kept by the managers and duly audited; and that all statistical returns and certificates of character may be accepted as trustworthy: Registers, accounts, and certificates.

In the Isle of Man the accounts of every school must be audited and certified by the auditor of the Board of Education for the Island.

(*d.*) that the principal teacher is not allowed to undertake duties not connected with the school which occupy any part whatever of the school hours, or of the time appointed for the special instruction of pupil-teachers.

97. All returns called for by the Department or by Parliament must be duly made. Managers' returns.

The annual return to be made to the Department (Art. 23) contains a form of authority, to be signed by three persons (none of whom may be a paid teacher in the school), empowering one of their number to sign the receipt for any grant made to the school. In a school maintained by a school board this authority is not required; but the receipt must be signed by the Treasurer of the Board. Receipt for grant.

98. The managers must comply with any notice of the sanitary authority of the district in which the school is situated, requiring them for a specified time, with a view to preventing the spread of disease, either to close the school or to exclude any scholars from attendance, subject to an appeal to the Department if the managers consider the notice to be unreasonable.

Application of income of school.

99. The income of the school must be "applied only for the purpose "of public elementary schools" (Elementary Education Act, 1876, sec. 20).

This is held by the Department to allow the school accounts to include part of the salary of an organizing teacher, or of a teacher of drill, cooking, or any other special subject, employed by the managers of several schools; but not expenditure for Sunday schools, school treats, or any outlay on the premises beyond the cost of ordinary repairs, or for other purposes not recognised by the Department as educational. Any income from endowment if spent according to the terms of the trust upon other than educational objects is not held to be income of the school for the purposes of this Article.

Power to refuse inspection.

100. Before placing a school on the annual grant list the Department ascertain, so far as possible, whether the above conditions are fulfilled; and if any one of them is clearly not satisfied the Inspector is not instructed to visit the school.

Commencement of Grant.

101. The annual grant to a school begins to run, as a rule, from the date at which a certificated teacher takes charge of it, or the teacher in charge of it passes the examination for a certificate; but if application for a grant is not made within six months after either of these events, the Department may refuse to make a grant for any time previous to the receipt of the application.

Date at which grant becomes due and is paid.

Payment of instalments.

102. The annual grant becomes due at the end of the school year, and is paid as soon as may be after the inspection, but an instalment of the grant may be paid—

(*a.*) when owing to a change in the month of inspection the Inspector's visit is postponed for three months or upwards;

(*b.*) when from an epidemic or other unavoidable cause the inspection cannot be held within three months from the grant becoming due.

Subjects and Amounts of Grants.

103. The annual grant is made up of the several grants, which, with their amounts, are enumerated in the following articles.

104. Except where it is specially provided otherwise, the sum mentioned is the amount of a year's grant for each unit of average attendance.

105. If the grant is paid for a period other than a year, the total grant is increased or diminished by one twelfth for each month more or less than a year.

DAY SCHOOLS.

INFANT SCHOOLS OR CLASSES.

106. The grants to infant schools or classes are as follows:—

Fixed grant to infant schools.

(*a.*) *A fixed grant* amounting—

(i.) to 9*s.* if the scholars are taught as a separate department, under a certificated teacher of their own, in a room properly constructed and furnished for their instruction:

Infant classes.

(ii.) to 7*s.* if the scholars are taught as a class of a school, suitably to their age, and so as not to interfere with the instruction of the older children.

(*b.*) *A merit grant* of 2*s.*, 4*s.*, or 6*s.*, if the Inspector reports the school or class to be fair, good, or excellent, allowing for the special circumstances of the case, and having regard to the provision made for (1) suitable instruction in the elementary subjects, (2) simple lessons on objects and on the phenomena of nature and of common life, and (3) appropriate and varied occupations. Merit grant.

No merit grant is made unless the report on the instruction in the elementary subjects is satisfactory.

(*c.*) *A grant for needlework* of 1*s.* if the scholars are satisfactorily taught needlework according to the Third Schedule. Needlework grant.

N.B.—This grant is calculated on the average attendance of girls only, unless the boys are taught needlework.

(*d.*) *A grant for singing* amounting (i) to 1*s.* if the scholars are satisfactorily taught to sing *by note*, *i.e.*, by the standard, or any other recognised, notation; (ii) to 6*d.* if they are satisfactorily taught to sing *by ear*. Singing grant.

Examination of Infant Schools or Classes.

107. The following rules are to be observed:—

(*a.*) All scholars whose names are on the register must, as a rule, be present at the inspection, unless there is a reasonable excuse for their absence.

(*b.*) All scholars present whose names have at the end of the school year been on the registers for the last 22 weeks that the school has been open must, as a rule, be presented to the Inspector for examination.

(*c.*) Scholars over 7 years old must, as a rule, be examined in the 1st Standard.

(*d.*) No scholars may be examined in any standard above the 1st, except with the special sanction of the Inspector on behalf of the Department. A list of such scholars, with an explanation of the reasons for having retained them in the infant school or class, must be submitted to the Inspector.

Teachers required for Infant Classes.

108. No grant is made to an infant class with an average attendance of more than 60 unless it is taught by a certificated teacher, nor to an infant class with an average attendance of more than 40 unless it is taught by a teacher over 18 years of age approved by the Inspector.

SCHOOLS OR CLASSES FOR OLDER SCHOLARS.

109. The grants to schools or classes for older scholars are as follows:—

(*a.*) *A fixed grant* amounting to 4*s.* 6*d.* Fixed grant.

(*b.*) *A merit grant* amounting to 1*s.*, 2*s.*, or 3*s.*, if the Inspector, allowing for the special circumstances of the case, reports the school to be fair, good, or excellent, in respect of (1) the organisation and discipline; (2) the intelligence employed in instruction; and (3) the general quality of the work, especially in the elementary subjects. Merit grant.

The Inspector will bear in mind, in reporting on the organisation and discipline, the results of any visits without notice made in the course of the school year, and will not interfere with any method of organisation adopted in a Training College under inspection if it is satisfactorily carried out in the school. To meet the

requirements respecting discipline, the managers and teachers will be expected to satisfy the Inspector that all reasonable care is taken, in the ordinary management of the school, to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act.

Needlework grant.

(*c.*) *A grant for needlework* amounting to 1*s.* if the girls are satisfactorily taught needlework according to the Third Schedule.

N.B.—This grant is calculated on the average attendance of girls only.

Singing grant.

(*d.*) *A grant for singing* amounting (i) to 1*s.* if the scholars are satisfactorily taught to sing *by note, i.e.*, by the standard, or any other recognised, notation; or (ii) to 6*d.* if they are satisfactorily taught to sing *by ear*.

Grants on examination:

1. In elementary subjects.

Rules of examination.

(*e.*) *A grant on examination in the elementary subjects* determined by the per-centage of passes in the examination at the rate of 1*d.* for every unit of per-centage.

(i.) All scholars whose names are on the registers of the school must, as a rule, be present at the inspection, unless there is a reasonable excuse for their absence.

(ii.) All scholars present whose names have, at the end of the school year, been on the registers for the last 22 weeks that the school has been open must, as a rule, be presented to the Inspector for examination.

(iii.) All scholars so presented must be examined in the three elementary subjects according to one of the standards set forth in the First Schedule, unless the managers satisfy the Inspector that there is a reasonable excuse for withholding them from the examination.

(iv.) The per-centage of passes will be determined by the ratio of the passes actually made to those that might have been made by all scholars liable to examination who are either examined or are absent or withheld from the examination without reasonable excuse.

(v.) Every scholar should be presented in a standard higher than the highest in which he has before been presented, whether in his present or in any former school. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained in writing to the Inspector, who will have regard to the number and character of such exceptions in assessing the merit grant, or in recommending, if necessary, a reduction of the grant.

2. In class subjects.

(*f.*) *A grant on examination in class subjects* amounting to 1*s.* or 2*s.* for each subject, if the Inspector's report on the examination is fair or good.

Rules of examination.

(i.) The recognised class subjects are:—

1. English.
2. Geography.
3. Elementary science.
4. History.
5. Needlework for girls (according to the Third Schedule).

(ii.) For the purpose of examination in class subjects a school is considered as made up of two divisions.

(iii.) The lower division must contain the scholars presented for examination in the elementary subjects in the standards below the fourth, and the upper division those in the

standards above the fourth. The managers may place in either division the scholars in the Fourth Standard.

(iv.) No more than two class subjects, one of which must always be English, may be taken by either division. The same number of class subjects must be taken throughout the school.

(v.) If two class subjects are taken, the second must be, in the lower division, either geography or elementary science; in the upper division, geography, elementary science, or history, unless the scholars in the Fourth Standard are placed in the upper division, in which case that division may not take history.

(vi.) Girls may take needlework as their second class subject; but in this case the school cannot receive the grant of 1*s.* under Art. 109 (*c*).

(vii.) If the girls in a mixed school take needlework and the boys another subject, the grant may be paid on the average attendance of boys and girls separately.

(viii.) All scholars who are required to be presented for examination in the elementary subjects must be presented for examination in any class subjects that are taken, unless there is a reasonable excuse for their being absent or withheld from the examination.

(ix.) The scholars examined in the class subjects are examined in the classes in which they are taught.

(x.) The examination is, as a rule, oral in the lower division.

(xi.) The examination of the scholars varies according to their standards. The work for each standard is set forth in the Second Schedule.

(*g.*) *A grant on the examination of individual scholars in specific subjects* amounting to 4*s.* for each scholar passing in any subject. 3. In specific subjects.

N.B.—This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

Rules of examination.

(i.) The specific subjects which may be taken are those enumerated in Article 16.

(ii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in more than two specific subjects.

(iii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject, for the teaching of which provision is not made in the time-table of the school.

(iv.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject who is not also presented for examination in elementary subjects in Standard V., VI., or VII.

(v.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject in which he has been examined within the preceding school year by the Department of Science and Art.

(vi.) The examinations in specific subjects follow the stages set forth in the Fourth Schedule. As a rule, no scholar, after being examined in one subject, may change it for another before passing in all the stages of the first.

(vii.) Every scholar should be presented in a stage higher than the highest in which he has before been presented, whether in his present or in any former school. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained in writing to the Inspector.

(viii.) No scholars may be presented for examination in specific subjects in any school in which, *at the last preceding inspection*, the per-centage of passes in the elementary subjects was less than 70.

(ix.) In schools in which the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision is made for the practical teaching of cookery, a grant of 4*s.* is made on account of any girl over 12 years of age, who has attended not less than 40 hours during the school year at the cookery class, and is presented for examination in the elementary subjects *in any standard.*

Special Grants to Day Schools.

Pupil-teacher grant.

110. A grant of 40*s.* [or 60*s.*] is made in respect of each pupil-teacher required to make up the minimum staff of the school who passes a fair [or good] examination at the end of the school year, or for admission to a training college during the last year of the engagement.

110*. A grant of 10*l.* [or 15*l.*] is made in respect of each assistant teacher required to make up the minimum staff of the school, who after serving in that capacity for three years in the same school, and receiving during that time special instruction under arrangements approved by the Department, obtains a place in the second [or first] division at the examination for certificates, taking the papers of second year's students.

Grants to schools for small populations.

111. Where the population of the school district in which any public elementary school is situate, or the population within two miles measured according to the nearest road from the school, is less than 300, and there is no other public elementary school recognised by the Department, as available for that district or that population, as the case may be, the Department have power, on the recommendation of the Inspector, and after considering the circumstances of the case, to make a special grant, in addition to the ordinary grants, amounting, if the said population exceeds 200, to 10*l.*, and if it does not exceed 200, to 15*l.* (*Elementary Education Act*, 1876, *sec.* 19).

Payment of fees.

112. A special grant is made, sufficient to pay the school fees for the year, of scholars who hold honour certificates obtained before the 1st of January 1882.

N.B.—The grants under the last three articles are not calculated on the average attendance.

Evening Schools.

Fixed grant.

113. The grants to evening schools are as follows:—

(*a.*) *A fixed grant* amounting—

(i.) to 4*s.*, if the school has met not less than 45 nor more than 60 times since the last examination;

(ii.) to 6*s.*, if the school has met more than 60 times since the last examination.

Examination grants.

(*b.*) *A grant on the examination of individual scholars in any of the elementary or additional* (i.e., *class or specific*) *subjects* amounting to 2*s.* for each scholar passing in each subject.

N.B.—This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

Rules of examination.

(i.) No scholar may be presented for examination who has not attended the school for eight weeks, and made at least 24 attendances, since the last examination.

(ii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in a standard lower than the third.

(iii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any subject for the teaching of which provision is not made in the time-table of the school.

(iv.) No scholar may be presented for examination in the additional subjects alone.

(v.) No scholar may be presented for examination in more than two of the additional subjects.

(vi.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any subject in which he has been examined within a year by the Department of Science and Art.

(vii.) Scholars presented for examination in the 3rd or 4th Standard, if they take one additional subject must take English; if they take two the second subject must be either geography or elementary science.

(viii.) Scholars presented in the 5th or any higher Standard are unrestricted in their choice of additional subjects.

(ix.) Every scholar should be presented in a standard or stage of a specific subject higher than the highest in which he has before been presented, whether in his present or in any former school. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained in writing to the Inspector, who may recommend a reduction of the grant if he considers such exceptions to be unwarranted.

Limitation to Amount of Grant.

114. The total annual grant, exclusive of any special grant made under Articles 110 to 112 (inclusive), may not exceed the greater of the two sums named below, viz.:—

(*a.*) A sum equal to 17*s.* 6*d.* for each unit of average attendance.

(*b.*) The total income of the school from all sources whatever other than the grant, and from any special grant made under Article 112 (*see* Elementary Education Act, 1876, secs. 18 and 19).

Reduction of Grant.

115. The annual grant, exclusive of any special grant under Article 112, may be reduced—

First—by not more than one half, upon the Inspector's report, for faults of discipline, instruction, or registration on the part of the teacher, or (after six months' notice) for failure on the part of the managers to remedy any such defect in the premises as seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction. If the Inspector, at a visit without notice, not less than six months after intimation has been given of the requirements of the Department, reports that they have not been carried into effect, a deduction may be made from the next grant to the school.

The grant may be reduced under this Article in the case provided for by Article 98, if the Department consider that the circumstances do not call for an entire withdrawal of the grant.

Secondly—by 10*s.* for every unit of average attendance above the number for which the school staff is sufficient (Article 83).

If the excess of average attendance has arisen since the last settlement of the school staff (Article 82), the grant will not be reduced under this Article.

PART II.

Training Colleges.

116. A training college is an institution for boarding, lodging, and instructing students who are preparing to become certificated teachers in elementary schools. It is required to include, either on its premises or within a convenient distance, a practising school in which the students may learn the practical exercise of their profession.

117. No grant is made to a training college unless the Department is satisfied with the premises, management, and staff.

Admission into Training Colleges.

118. The authorities of a college may propose to the Department for admission—

(*a.*) any candidate examined under Article 46, who has obtained a place in the first or second class in the examination;

(*b.*) without examination any certificated teacher who has not previously been trained during two years, and who wishes to enter the college for a year's training, in the course prescribed for students of the *second* year.

119. Such candidates when admitted are termed *Queen's scholars.*

120. Before candidates are admitted—

(*a.*) The medical officer of the college must certify the state of their health to be satisfactory, and that they are free from serious bodily defect or deformity; and,

(*b.*) They must sign a declaration that they intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in a Public Elementary School or Training College, or in the Army or Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial or Day Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

121. The authorities of each college settle their own terms of admission.

122. Upon proof by the authorities of any college that candidates have not fulfilled the conditions signed by them on admission into the college, the Department will refuse to grant teachers' certificates to such candidates, or to admit them to probation for certificates (Article 62).

Examination of Students in Training Colleges.

123. An examination of the resident students is held yearly, in the month of December, at each of the training colleges (*10th December* 1883).

124. No student may be presented for examination who is not a Queen's scholar, or has not been resident throughout the whole year. No such student may be left out.

125. The students have a different examination according as they are men or women, or are at the end of a first or second year of residence.

126. The syllabus for women includes special subjects for the teachers of infants. Candidates who pass in these subjects, and complete their probation (Article 62) in schools for infants, receive special mention thereof on their certificates.

127. Students who pass successfully through two years of training receive special mention thereof on their certificates.

Grants to Training Colleges.

128. Grants are placed to the credit of each college of 100*l.* for every master, and of 70*l.* for every mistress, who, having been trained in such college as a Queen's scholar during two years,—

(*a.*) completes the prescribed period of probation (Article 62), and receives a certificate as a teacher in a public elementary school, or in a training college;

(*b.*) is reported by the proper department in each case to have completed a like period of good service as an elementary teacher in the Army or Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial or Day Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

129. Teachers who have been trained for one year only may obtain certificates after probation (Article 62), or may be reported by the proper department, upon the same terms as others; and grants, of half the amounts specified in Article 128, may be placed to the credit of the colleges in which they were trained, provided—

(*a.*) they are teachers of infants, having—

1, received (before 1879) a complete and special course of training for that service in colleges previously recognised by the Department as providing such a course; and

2, undergone their probation in infant schools.

(*b.*) they entered the college as Queen's scholars under Article 118 (*b*).

130. The annual grant to each college is paid out of the sums standing to its credit (Articles 128, 129) at the beginning of the year, after the adjustment under Article 131.

Exception:—

This Article is not applied to a college for the first five years during which grants are made to it.

131. The grant must not exceed—

(*a.*) 75 per cent. of the expenditure of the college for the year, approved by the Department and certified in such manner as the Department may require.

(*b.*) 50*l.* for each male, and 35*l.* for each female, Queen's scholar, in residence for continuous training throughout the year for which it is being paid.

132. The annual grant to each college is paid as follows:—

(*a.*) An instalment of 12*l.* (men), or 8*l.* (women) is paid on 1st March, 1st June, and 1st September, in respect of every Queen's scholar in residence for continuous training throughout the year.

(*b.*) Part of the instalment of the 1st of September may be suspended, if payment of the full amount then due would cause the limit under Article 131 (*a.*) to be exceeded.

(*c.*) The balance is adjusted as soon as the college accounts for the year have been closed, audited, and approved by the Department.

133. Annual grants are made to the practising schools (Article 116) of training colleges on the same conditions as to other public elementary schools.

PART III.

PENSIONS.

134. A limited number of pensions will be granted to teachers who were employed in that capacity at the date (9 May 1862) when the minutes* relating to pensions were cancelled:

(1.) An applicant for a pension must—

(*a.*) Be a certificated teacher in a public elementary school, or training college, at the time when the pension is applied for.

(*b.*) Have become incapable, from age or infirmity, of continuing to teach a school efficiently.

(*c.*) Have, as a rule, been employed continuously since the 9th of May 1862, as principal or assistant teacher in elementary schools, or training colleges.

(*d.*) Be recommended by Her Majesty's Inspector, and the managers of the schools served in.

(*e.*) Be 60 years of age (if a man), or 55 (if a woman), unless the pension is applied for on the ground of failure of health.

(2.) Pensions will be granted to those teachers only who have been, during the seven years preceding the application on their behalf, employed in schools or colleges, under inspection.

(3.) Applications for a pension will be received only from the managers of the school or training college in which the teacher is serving at the date of retirement.

(4.) These applications will be collected for decision, on their comparative merits, twice a year, about Lady Day and Michaelmas.

(5.) Teachers who entered on the charge of a school before 1851 will be regarded, *cæteris paribus*, as having the first claim.

(6.) The maximum number and value of pensions receivable at one time, in England and Scotland together, will be as follows:—

		£
270	20 pensions of 30*l.* each	600
	100 pensions of 25*l.* each	2,500
	150 pensions of 20*l.* each	3,000
		6,100
	Donations or special gratuities (*each year*)	400
		6,500

(7.) The pension will be paid half yearly, on certificates proving identity and good behaviour.

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* Minutes of 25th August and 21st December 1846, and 6th August 1851.

PART IV.

REVISION OF CODE.

135. The Department, as occasion requires, may cancel or modify articles of the Code, or may establish new articles, but may not take any action thereon until the same shall have lain on the Table of both Houses for at least one calendar month.

136. The Code shall be printed each year, in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled, modified, or established since the last edition, and shall be laid on the Table of both Houses within one calendar month from the meeting of Parliament.

137. The schedules annexed to the Code have the same effect as the Articles of the Code, and are subject to the provisions of Articles 135 and 136.

(Signed) SPENCER,
Lord President of the Council.

A. J. MUNDELLA,
Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Education Department,
15th March 1883.

SCHEDULES.

1. Standard Subjects.
2. Class Subjects.
3. Needlework.
4. Specific Subjects.
5. For Pupil Teachers.
6. Memorandum of Agreement.

SCHE-

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION IN THE

—	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
*Reading	To read a short paragraph from a book not confined to words of one syllable.	To read a short paragraph from an elementary reading book.	To read a passage from a more advanced reading book, or from stories from English history.
†Writing	Copy in manuscript characters a line of print, and write from dictation not more than ten easy words, commencing with capital letters. Copy books (large or half text hand) to be shown.	A passage of not more than six lines, from the same book, slowly read once, and then dictated word by word. Copy books (large and half text hand) to be shown.	Six lines from one of the reading books of the Standard, slowly read once and then dictated. Copy books (capitals and figures, large and small hand) to be shown.
††Arithmetic The work of girls will be judged more leniently than that of boys.	Notation and numeration up to 1,000. Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than three figures. In addition not more than five lines to be given. The multiplication table to 6 times 12.	Notation and numeration up to 100,000. The four simple rules to short division. The multiplication table and the pence table to 12*s*.	The former rules, with long division. Addition and subtraction of money.
	Short exercises in mental arithmetic may be given in the examination of all		as abstract quantities, and should be preparatory

* Reading with intelligence will be required in all the Standards, and increased fluency and expression in successive years. Two sets of reading books must be provided for Standards I. and II., and three, one of which should relate to English history, for each Standard above the second. The Inspector may examine from any of the books in use in the Standard. The intelligence of the reading will be tested partly by questions on the meaning of what is read.

DULE I.

ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS, Article 109 (*e*).

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
To read a few lines from a reading book, or history of England.	To read a passage from some standard author, or from a history of England.	To read a passage from one of Shakespeare's historical plays, or from some other standard author, or from a history of England.	To read a passage from Shakespeare or Milton, or from some other standard author, or from a history of England.
Eight lines of poetry or prose, slowly read once, and then dictated. Copy books to be shown.	Writing from memory the substance of a short story read out twice; spelling, handwriting, and correct expression to be considered. Copy books to be shown.	‡A short theme or letter on an easy subject; spelling, handwriting, and composition to be considered. Copy books to be shown.	A theme or letter. Composition, spelling, and handwriting to be considered. Note books and exercise books to be shown.
(N.B.—An exercise in dictation may, at the discretion of the Inspector, be substituted for composition.)			
Compound rules (money) and reduction of common weights and measures; viz., avoirdupois weight, long measure, liquid measure, time measure, square and cubical measure.	Practice, bills of parcels, and rule of three by the method of unity. Addition and subtraction of proper fractions, with denominators not exceeding 10.	Fractions, vulgar and decimal; proportion, simple and compound; and simple interest.	Averages, per-centages, discount and stocks.
Standards. These should not involve large numbers, should from the first deal with concrete as well to the work of the next higher Standard.			

† The writing and arithmetic of Standards I. and II. may be on slates or paper, at the discretion of the Managers; in Standards III. and upwards it must be on paper.

‡ The Inspector may examine scholars in the work of any Standard lower than that in which they are presented.

SCHE-

* Class Subjects.

The Class subjects should be taught by means of reading books and oral lessons

—	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
I. English - - -	To repeat 20 lines of simple verse.	To repeat 40 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning. To point out nouns and verbs.	To recite with intelligence and expression 60 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning. To point out nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and personal pronouns, and to form simple sentences containing them.
As a rule, the examination in geography and elementary science will follow one of the courses indicated in the may approve, for the ensuing year, some similar progressive scheme of lessons in these subjects. In elementary specific subjects: or the scheme given below may be taken as a guide suggesting heads for a sufficient number			
II. Geography - -	To explain a plan of the school and playground. The four cardinal points. The meaning and use of a map.	The size and shape of the world. Geographical terms simply explained, and illustrated by reference to the map of England. Physical geography of hills and rivers.	Physical and political geography of England, with special knowledge of the district in which the school is situated.
III. Elementary Science A progressive course of simple lessons on some of the following topics, adapted to cultivate habits of exact observation, statement, and reasoning.	Common objects, such as familiar animals, plants, and substances employed in ordinary life.		

* The children in Standards IV., V., VI., and VII., may, if grouped together for teaching in geography and elementary science (or history, subject to Article 109 f.v), be examined in one or two groups; and each such group may be examined in the subjects fixed by the Schedule for any one of the Standards included in it, provided that the subjects chosen for the examination of each group shall follow one another in regular order from year to year.

DULE II.

—Article 109 (F).

illustrated, so far as possible, by maps, diagrams, specimens, and simple experiments.

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
To recite 80 lines of poetry, and to explain the words and allusions. To parse easy sentences, and to show by examples the use of each of the parts of speech.	To recite 100 lines from some standard poet, and to explain the words and allusions. To parse and analyse simple sentences, and to know the method of forming English nouns, adjectives, and verbs from each other.	To recite 150 lines from Shakespeare or Milton, or some other standard author, and to explain the words and allusions. To parse and analyse complex sentences, and to know the meaning and use of Latin prefixes in the formation of English words.	To recite 150 lines from Shakespeare or Milton, or some other standard author, and to explain the words and allusions. To analyse sentences, and to know prefixes and terminations generally.
Schedule. But if the Managers desire, they may submit to the Inspector at his annual visit, and the Inspector science this scheme may be framed so as to lead the scholars in Standards I.–IV. up to one of the scientific of lessons in each standard.			
Physical and political geography of the British Isles, British North America, and Australasia, with knowledge of their productions.	Geography of Europe, physical and political. Latitude and longitude. Day and night. The seasons.	Geography of the world generally, and especially of the British colonies and dependencies. Interchange of productions. Circumstances which determine climate.	The ocean. Currents and tides. General arrangement of the planetary system. The phases of the moon.
	[In Standards V., VI., and VII., maps and diagrams may be require to illustrate the answers given.]		
A more advanced knowledge of special groups of common objects, such as,— (*a*) Animals, or plants, with particular reference to agriculture. (*b*) Substances employed in arts and manufactures. (*c*) The simpler kinds of physical and mechanical appliances, *e.g.*, the thermometer, barometer, lever, pulley, wheel and axle, spirit level.	(*a*) Animal or plant life. (*b*) The chemical and physical principles involved in one of the chief industries of England, among which agriculture may be reckoned. (*c*) The physical and mechanical principles involved in the construction of the commoner instruments, and of the simpler forms of industrial machinery.	The preceding, in fuller detail.	The preceding in fuller detail.

If History is taken as a Class subject in Standard V. and upwards, a graduated scheme of teaching it must be submitted to the Inspector, and approved by him at the previous inspection.

In districts where Welsh is spoken the intelligence of the children examined in any elementary or class subject may be tested by requiring them to explain in Welsh the meaning of passages read.

SCHEDULE III.

NEEDLEWORK.

GIRLS' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

BELOW STANDARD I.

Needle drill.—Position drill.

Strips (18 inches by 2 inches) in simple hemming with coloured cotton, in the following order, viz.:—1. Black. 2. Red. 3. Blue.

Knitting-pin drill.

A strip knitted (15 inches by 3 inches) in cotton *or wool*.

STANDARD I.

1. Hemming, simple *or counter*, seaming, felling, *plaiting*. Any garment which can be completed by the above stitches, *e.g.*, a child's pinafore, or plain shirt. In small mixed country schools, strips (18 in. by 2 in.) of hemming, &c. may be shown, at the discretion of the managers, in place of a garment.

2. Knitting. 2 needles, plain, *e.g.*, a strip on which to teach darning in upper Standards, or a comforter.

STANDARD II.

1. The work of the previous Standard with greater skill. Garment, an apron, pinafore, or plain shift *plaited into a band*.

2. Knitting. 2 needles, plain and purled, *e.g.*, muffatees.

STANDARD III.

1. The work of the previous Standards with greater skill, and in addition, stitching, and sewing on strings. Garment, a shift or apron *plaited into a stitched band*.

Herring-bone stitch. The stitch only on coarse canvas, or cheese cloth, or flannel.

Darning, simple.
Marking, simple. } On cheese cloth or calico.

2. Knitting. 4 needles, plain and purled, *e.g.*, muffatees, or *a sock*.

STANDARD IV.

1. The work of the previous Standards with greater skill, and in addition, gathering, stroking, setting-in, marking, button-hole, sewing on button. Garment, a plain night-shirt, night-gown, petticoat, or child's frock, either in calico, coloured shirting, or print.

2. Darning, plain (as for thin places), in stocking web material and woven fabric.

3. Knitting. 4 needles, a man's sock *or girl's stocking*.

4. Herring-bone, a patch (at least 3 inches square) on coarse flannel, or other plain-woven woollen material.

STANDARD V.

1. The work of the previous Standards with greater skill, and in addition, tuck run. Garment, a night-gown or child's frock.

2. Knitting. 4 needles, a girl's *knickerbocker, or* stocking.

3. Darning, simple, and a hole in stocking-web material.

4. Patching in calico and flannel.

5. Cutting out any garment such as a child in Standard III. can make up.

STANDARDS VI. AND VII.

1. The work of previous Standards with greater skill, and whip-stitch, setting-on frill, *knotting, coral-stitch* (*feather-stitch*). Garment, a night-dress with frill, or baby's robe, or child's fancy pinafore.

2. Darning, plain *and Swiss*, and grafting on stocking web material. Ladders properly taken up.

3. Patching and darning on woven fabrics, *e.g.*, calico, flannel, serge, &c.
4. Knitting. 4 needles, a long stocking with heel thickened.
5. Cutting out any under-garment for making up in Standard IV.

NOTES.

1. The work printed in *italics* is optional.
2. Counter-hem is not necessary where seaming can be done.
3. Garments must be shown in each standard, but not necessarily those specified in this Schedule, which are mentioned merely as examples. They must be presented in the same condition as when completed by the scholars.
4. As many garments must be shown as there are girls examined, but garments made by more than one child may be presented, provided each garment is entirely made by its own standard.
5. Girls should be encouraged to fix their own work in the garments shown. They will be required, during 1883, to "fix" and "cast on" in the exercises performed before the Inspector in Standards IV.–VII.; after 1st January 1884 all girls above Standard I. will be required to do the same.

PUPIL-TEACHERS (GIRLS).

First Year.

1. A garment in calico, print, or long cloth, showing all the stitches required in Standard IV.
2. A hole correctly mended in stocking material.
3. A patch, not less than 2 inches square, on old calico *or garment of ditto.*
4. A youth's sock.

Second Year.

1. A garment in long cloth or mull muslin, showing all the stitches required in Standard V.
2. Grafting and Swiss darning on stocking material, and ladder properly taken up.
3. A patch, not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, in old flannel, serge, or woollen, *or on a garment of one of these materials.*
4. A boy's knickerbocker stocking.

Third Year.

1. A garment in long cloth, print, or mull muslin, showing all the stitches required in Standard VI.
2. A hole filled in with stocking web stitch, on stocking material, not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square.
3. A patch on a garment of calico, linen, or mull muslin.
4. A pair of knitted baby's boots.
5. Pattern of a shirt or night-dress (full size) drawn to scale ($\frac{1}{4}$ size) on sectional paper; quantity and quality of materials to be stated.

Fourth Year.

1. To show three garments, suited to the class of which the pupil-teacher has charge, cut out and neatly "fixed" or "tacked" together.
2. A three cornered (or hedge-tear) darn, the tear not less than 1 inch square, and a cross cut darn, on old calico, flannel, or table linen.
3. A roll or piece of sectional paper ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch scale) representing a piece of calico or Holland, 32 inches wide by 3 yards long, on which patterns of garments, suitable for children attending public elementary schools, are drawn so arranged as to show the greatest economy of materials.

NOTES.

1. In all cases the specimens, garments, and drawings shown to the Inspector must be done without assistance and presented as they left the worker's hands. All garments must have been cut out by the makers.
2. No embroidery is to be used. The garments should be of plain simple patterns, showing intelligence and good workmanship, but without elaborate detail.

SCHE-

TABLE of SPECIFIC SUBJECTS OF

*	1. Algebra.	2. Euclid and Mensuration.	3. Mechanics. *Alternative Schemes.* A.	3. Mechanics. *Alternative Schemes.* B.	4. Latin.	5. French.	6. Animal Physiology.
1st stage.	Notation, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division.	Euclid, Book I., to proposition 26, inclusive.	Matter in three states; solids, liquids, and gases. The mechanical properties peculiar to each state. Matter is porous, compressible, elastic. Measurement as practised by the mechanic. Measures of length, time, velocity, and space.	*Bodies at rest.*—Definitions. Parallelogram of forces. Centre of gravity. Mechanical powers.	Grammar to the end of regular verbs; with simple exercises in translation.	Grammar to end of regular verbs. Ten pages of a French vocabulary.	The build of the human body. Names and positions of the internal organs. The properties of muscle.
2nd stage.	The same, with G.C.M., L.C.M., and easy simple equations involving one unknown quantity.	Euclid, Book I.	Matter in motion. The weight of a body, its inertia and momentum. Measures of force, work, and energy. Energy may be transferred but cannot be destroyed. Heat as a form of energy.	*Matter in motion.*—Definitions. Laws of motion. Parallelogram of velocities. Direct impact of two spheres.	Irregular verbs and first rules of syntax. Knowledge of Delectus or other first Latin reading-book. Translation of simple sentences of English (three or four words) into Latin.	Grammar, and translation into English of easy narrative sentences. Ten pages of a French conversation book approved by inspector.	The mechanism of the principal movements of the limbs and of the body as a whole. The organs and functions of alimentation, circulation, and respiration.
3rd stage.	The same, with simple equations involving two unknown quantities, and easy quadratic equations.	Euclid, Books I. and II. Elements of mensuration.	The simple mechanical powers, viz., (1.) The lever; (2.) the wheel and axle; (3.) pulleys; (4.) the inclined plane; (5.) the wedge; (6.) the screw. Liquid pressure; the hydrostatic press; liquids under the action of gravity. The parallelogram of velocities. The parallelogram of forces. Examples commonly met with illustrating the mechanical powers. N.B. — *Instruction in this subject should be purely descriptive and experimental.*	*Fluids.*— Definitions. Law of equilibrium of floating bodies. Hydrostatic press. Boyle's Law. Air-pump. Common pump. Barometer.	The Latin Grammar. Cæsar de Bello Gallico, book I. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English into Latin.	Grammar, and knowledge of some easy French book approved by inspector. Translation of conversational sentences into French. Tolerable correctness of pronunciation.	The general arrangement of the nervous system. The properties of nerve. Reflex action. Sensation. The organs and functions of touch, taste, smell, hearing, and sight. N.B. — *Instruction in this subject should be illustrated by diagrams or models only.*

* The three stages of such of these subjects as admit of it may be taken in any order.

Any other subject sanctioned by the Department may be taken as a specific subject, provided that a graduated scheme of teaching it be submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector.

N.B.—It is intended that the instruction of the scholars in the Science subjects in this Table shall be given mainly by experiment and illustration. If these subjects are taught to children by definition and verbal description, instead of by making them exercise their own powers of observation, they will be worthless as means of education.

DULE IV.

SECULAR INSTRUCTION. (See ARTICLE 109 *g*.)

7. Botany.	8. Principles of Agriculture.	9. Chemistry.	Physics.		12. Domestic Economy. (*Girls.*)
			10. Sound, Light, and Heat.	11. Magnetism and Electricity.	
Characters of the root, stem, leaves, and parts of the flower, illustrated by specimens of common flowering plants.	The principles influencing the supply of plant food in the soil, the necessity for cultivation, and the circumstances making tillage more or less effective.	Elementary and compound matter. Illustrations of combination and decomposition in such bodies as hydrochloric acid, water, oxide of mercury, and rust of iron.	The three modes in which heat may be conveyed from place to place. Effects of heat on solids, liquids, and gases. Expansion by heat. The thermometer. Latent heat. Elementary notions of specific heat. Heat produced by mechanical, chemical, and vital action.	Attraction, repulsion and polarity, as illustrated by the magnet. Terrestrial magnetism, and the mariner's compass.	Food; its composition and nutritive value. Clothing and washing.
Structure of wood, bark, and pith. Cells and vessels. Food of plants, and manner in which a plant grows. Functions of the root, leaves, and different parts of the flower.	The principles regulating the more or less perfect supply of plant food; manures as supplemental sources of plant food.	Preparation and properties of the common gases, such as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and chlorine. The chemical character and constituents of pure air, and pure water, and the nature of the impurities sometimes found in both. Effects of plants and animals on air.	Sources and propagation of light. Intensity, shadows, shadow photometer. Reflection, mirrors. Refraction, lenses. Elementary explanation of the microscope, camera obscura, and magic lantern. Dispersion, prisms. The rainbow. Reflecting and refracting telescopes.	Attraction of light bodies by rubbed sealing wax and glass. Experimental proof that there are two forms of electricity. Attraction and repulsion. Gold leaf electroscope. Construction of electrophorus, electrical machine, and Leyden jar. Explanation of atmospheric electricity.	Food; its functions. The dwelling; warming, cleaning, and ventilation.
The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant. The formation of different kinds of fruits. The structure of a bean and of a grain of wheat or barley. The phenomena of germination.	The principles regulating the growth of crops, and the variations in their yield and quality.	The properties of carbon and its chief inorganic compounds. Differences between metallic and non-metallic bodies. Combination by weight and volume. The use of symbols and chemical formulæ.	Propagation of sound. Elementary notions of vibrations and waves. Reflection of sound, echoes. Musical notes, simple instruments. Simple explanation of beats and nodes.	Voltaic or chemical electricity. The voltaic battery and notions of a current. Chemical effect of a current. Electrolysis. Magnetic effect of a current. Galvanometer. Induced currents. Electro magnets. The electric telegraph.	Food; its preparation and culinary treatment. Rules for health; the management of a sick room.

It cannot, therefore, be too strongly impressed on teachers, that nothing like learning by rote will be accepted as sufficient for a grant, and that the Examinations by the Inspectors will be directed to elicit from the scholars, as far as possible in their own language, the ideas they have formed of what they have seen.

SCHE-

Qualifications and Certificates of Pupil-Teachers

Candidates for Pupil-Teachership must be not less than 14 years of age, must be presented to Elementary and two Class Subjects prescribed

—	1. Health.*	2. Character and Conduct.	3. Reading and Repetition.	4. English Grammar and Composition.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.* 5. Boys.	6. Girls.
End of First Year.	Certificate from managers that pupil-teacher has not suffered any failure of health likely to incapacitate for profession of teacher.	1. Certificate of good conduct from the managers. 2. Certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to their duties, from the master or mistress.	To read with fluency, ease, and just expression, and to repeat 50 lines of poetry.	Parsing and analysis of simple sentences, with knowledge of the ordinary terminations of English words. Writing from memory the substance of a passage of simple prose, read with ordinary quickness.	Vulgar and decimal fractions, with their applications.	Practice, tradesmen's and household accounts. Measures and multiples, with addition and subtraction of vulgar fractions.
End of Second Year.	Same as at end of first year, together with one *from a medical practitioner.*	Same as above -	To read as above, and to recite 80 lines of poetry, with knowledge of meanings and allusions.	Parsing and analysis of sentences, with knowledge of the chief Latin prefixes and terminations. Paraphrase of a short passage of poetry.	Proportion, with its applications to interest, averages, per-centages, and stocks. Euclid, Book I., to Prop. XXVI., with simple deductions.	Vulgar fractions, with their applications to money, weights, and measures. Reduction of vulgar fractions to decimals.
End of Third Year.	Same as at end of first year.	Same as above -	To read as above, and to recite 100 lines of poetry, with knowledge of meanings and allusions.	Parsing, analysis, and paraphrase of complex sentences. Prefixes and affixes generally. Knowledge of the simple tests by which English words may be distinguished from those of foreign origin.	Arithmetic generally, including the extraction of the square root. Euclid, Book I., with simple deductions. Mensuration of triangles and parallelograms. Algebra to simple equations (inclusive).†	Decimals and simple proportion.
End of Fourth (*or Fifth*) Year.	Same as at end of first year. * Scrofula, fits, asthma, deafness, great imperfections of the sight or voice, the loss of an eye from constitutional disease, or the loss of an arm or leg, or the permanent disability of either arm or leg, curvature of the spine, hereditary tendency to insanity, or any constitutional infirmity of a disabling nature, is a positive disqualification in candidates for the office of pupil-teacher.	Same as above -	To read as above, and to recite 100 lines of Shakespeare or Milton with clearness and force, and knowledge of meanings and allusions. N.B.—The passages for repetition must be of a secular character, and taken from some standard English writer approved by Her Majesty's Inspector.	Fuller knowledge of grammar and analysis, and of the common Latin roots of English words. Outline of the history of the language and literature.	Arithmetic, Euclid, Book II., with simple deductions. Mensuration of plane surfaces. Algebra to quadratic equations (inclusive).‡	Application of fractions and proportion to interest, discount, per-centages, averages, and stocks.

N.B.—In all the subjects questions may be given on the work of the previous years, and on the mode of teaching them.

* The papers on arithmetic may contain questions requiring the reasons of the several rules, to be explained and demonstrated as to a class of scholars.

† Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, greatest common measure, least common multiple, fractions, square root, and simple equations of one unknown quantity, with easy problems which lead to them.

‡ The same as for the previous year, and cube root, simultaneous equations of the first degree of two unknown quantities, and quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity, with easy problems leading to them.

§ On the occasion of Her Majesty's Inspector's visit to the school, female pupil-teachers must be prepared to afford evidence of their skill in teaching needlework, by a lesson given in his presence in their first year to the third Standard; advancing a standard in each successive year of their engagement. The scheme for their yearly examination in this subject is given in Schedule III.

DULE V.

AT ADMISSION AND DURING THEIR ENGAGEMENT.

the Inspector on the day of the School examination, and must pass satisfactorily in the (Schedule II.) for the Sixth or Seventh Standard.

7. Geography.	8. History.	9. Teaching.§	10. Additional Subjects.	11. Drawing.‖ *Where suitable Means of Instruction exist.*	12. Music.¶ *Where suitable Means of Instruction exist.*
The British Islands, Australia, and British North America. Physical geography of mountains and rivers. (Maps to be drawn in this and the following years.)	Outlines of British history, from Julius Cæsar to the Norman Conquest.	To conduct a class in reading or writing.	1. A paper will be set at the examination of candidates for admission to training colleges (Article 46) in,— 1. Latin. 2. Greek. 3. French. 4. German. 2. This paper will contain grammatical questions and easy passages for translation into English. 3. Marks will also be given to any candidate at that examination who, at one of the examinations held in May of each year by the Department of Science and Art,‖ has taken a first class in the elementary stage, or passed in the advanced stage, of one of the following subjects, viz. :— 5. Mechanics. 6. Chemistry. 7. Animal Physiology. 8. Acoustics, Light and Heat. 9. Magnetism, Electricity. 10. Physiography. 11. Botany. 12. Principles of Agriculture. 4. Candidates may obtain marks at the admission examination (Article 46) for any one (but not more) in each group (1–4, and 5–12) of these 12 subjects. 5. A paper of questions on domestic economy is also given to the female candidates at the admission examination.	1. Pupil-teachers who during their engagement successfully work exercises in freehand, geometry, perspective, model, and blackboard drawing are credited with marks in any future examination under Articles 46 or 56. 2. The exercises may be worked in any order, except that pupil-teachers cannot be examined in blackboard drawing till they have passed in all the other subjects. 3. Examinations are held— (1.) Annually at elementary schools in which drawing is taught. (2.) In May at the Schools of Art and Art Classes connected with the Department of Science and Art. 4. Pupil-teachers in schools at which drawing is taught by a qualified teacher should be examined at their own schools. Pupil-teachers in schools at which no examination in drawing is held, and pupil-teachers attending Schools of Art or Art Classes may be examined in May. They cannot be examined *both* at their own schools and at the May examination; nor on the occasion of Her Majesty's Inspector's visit to their school. 5. Pupil-teachers may also, with the consent of the authorities of a Training College, be examined in blackboard drawing (*only*) at the examination held about November at each College.	[*Tonic Sol-fa requirements are printed in italics.* Notes; their shape and value. The treble and bass staves. The scale of C (Do), and the intervals found in it. The simple times. *The common scale, its structure and intervals. Pulses, continuations, and simple measures.*
Europe and British India. Latitude and longitude. Climate and productions of the British possessions.	From the Conquest to the accession of the Stuarts.	To conduct a class in reading, writing, or mental arithmetic, and to answer simple questions on the mode of teaching those subjects.			All the major scales. Simple and compound times. *Mental effects. Four-pulse, six-pulse, and nine-pulse measures.*
Asia and Africa. Winds and ocean currents.	From the accession of the Stuarts to the present time.	To conduct a class in grammar or geography (in an infant school on form, colour, number, or some familiar object), to prepare notes of a lesson, and to answer questions as above.			Dotted notes, tied notes, rests. Terms of expression, pace, and style. *Divided pulses. Terms of expression, pace, and style.*
The world generally. The seasons, the sun, moon, and planetary system. The tides.	The same period in fuller detail.	To give a collective or class lesson on any subject taught in the school. To prepare notes of a lesson, and to answer questions as above.			Various forms of the minor scale. Diatonic and chromatic intervals. *Various forms of the minor scale. Diatonic and chromatic intervals.* N.B.—Pupil-teachers are strongly recommended to acquire some practical skill in music.

‖ For detailed information respecting the means of instruction, and the places and times of examination, apply by letter to "The Secretary, Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, London, W."

¶ At the examination for admission to Training Colleges (Article 46) additional marks will be given to candidates who pass the following examination in practical skill :—

1. Sounding single notes, or passages of two or more notes, in a given scale, from dictation; *or*, naming such note sounded by the examiner.
2. Sol-faing, or reading without musical intonation, a unison passage of one or more measures, in time; *or*, giving the time-names of such measure, or measures, recited by the examiner.

SCHEDULE VI.

I.—Form of Memorandum of Agreement (Article 34).

Memorandum of Agreement between[1] _____ _____ _____ herein-after called *the managers*, on behalf of the managers of the _____ School, and[2] _____ herein-after called *the surety*, the[3] _____ of[4] _____ herein-after called *the pupil-teacher*.

The managers, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns, agree with the surety, h[5] _____ executors, administrators, and assigns, as follows:

1. The managers agree to engage the pupil-teacher to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours in keeping and teaching the said school, but so that the said pupil-teacher shall not serve therein less than three or more than six hours upon any one day, nor more than 25 hours in any one week. Sunday is expressly excluded from this engagement.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of[6] _____ 188 ___, and, subject to the proviso in paragraph 4, shall end on the last day of[7] _____ 188 ___,[8] but if the pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, attend the examination for admission into Training Colleges next preceding the last-mentioned date, this engagement may end on the 31st day of the month of December next following such examination, provided the pupil-teacher then enters a Training College.

3. The pupil-teacher shall be paid as wages[9] _____ per[10] _____ in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by[9] _____ per[10] _____ in each subsequent year of the engagement, but such increase may be stopped at the discretion of the managers of the said school for the time being for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Education Department that the pupil-teacher has failed to pass the examination, or to fulfil the other conditions of a pupil-teacher according to the standard of the preceding year as prescribed in the Articles of the Code of the said Department applicable to the case.

4. *Provided* always, that if the pupil-teacher fails to pass an examination for any year as specified in paragraph 3 of this agreement, this engagement shall, on the application of the managers and with the consent of the Education Department, end on the last day of _____ 188 __.[11]

When this engagement is so extended, the course of study and the wages of the pupil-teacher in the remainder of the year succeeding that in respect of which the pupil-teacher failed shall be the same as in the last-mentioned year; and that year shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 6 of this agreement.

5. The pupil-teacher, while the school is not being held, shall receive, without charge, from a certificated teacher, special instruction during at least five hours per week, of which hours not more than two shall be part of the same day. Such special instruction, and any instruction, in secular subjects, given to the pupil-teacher during school hours, shall be in the subjects in which the pupil-teacher is to be examined either during this engagement, or for admission to a training college, pursuant to the said Articles.

[1] Names, &c. in full of a quorum of the managers.

[2] Names, &c. in full of father or other surety of the pupil-teacher.

[3] Father, or as the case may be.

[4] Name in full of the pupil-teacher.

[5] His or her.

[6] The month defined by Article 20.

[7] Preceding month.

[8] Four full years; or any less number of years, not under two, provided (*a.*) that the candidate has passed for admission the examination fixed for a later year in proportion to the reduced term of service; and provided also (*b.*) that the end of the reduced term of service fall beyond the candidate's 18th year (completed).

[9] The sum to be inserted must be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages, and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.

[10] Week, or as the parties may agree.

[11] One year later than the second date in paragraph 2.

6. The pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct of a gross kind respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice by the payment on either side of 3*l.* in the first year, 4*l.* in the second, and an additional pound in each succeeding year of the engagement, but never exceeding 6*l.* in the whole; such payment to be recoverable as a debt by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

7. The pupil-teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h[12]____own part, and with the privity and consent of the surety.

[12] His or her.

8. The surety agrees with the said managers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the pupil-teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a manner befitting the same.

Signed[13] this_____day of_____
_____in the presence of_____
_____in the presence of_____
_____in the presence of_____

[13] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

N.B.—1. This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it, viz.*:—
Managers.
Surety.
Pupil-teacher.

2. If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

3. The memorandum, when executed, should be deposited with the school papers (Article 8 (*b*)). The surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp), or a certified copy. The agreement exists only between the persons who sign it. If any of them are changed (*by removal of managers, or otherwise*), a new agreement in the following form should be executed.

N.B.—*A similar form of agreement is supplied by the Department for use in Board Schools.*

II.—Form of New Agreement on Change of Managers.

Memorandum of Agreement between[1]_____
within and herein-after described as *the Surety*;[2]_____
_____
the persons within described as *the Managers*;[3]_____
_____
and[4]_____
_____
herein-after described as "the Managers."

1. The said Surety and the said[2]_____ hereby mutually rescind the within written Agreement, and agree that the same shall be henceforth determined, and of no further force as regards the future.

2. The said Surety and the said "Managers" hereby mutually agree to adopt and enter into an agreement in the same words, and to the same effect as the within written agreement for the unexpired term thereof; and that the like obligation and responsibility shall exist and be of force between them in like manner and to all intents and purposes as if the name of the said[5]_____ had been inserted therein and signed thereto, instead of the name of the said[6]_____

Signed[7] this_____day of_____, 188 ,
_____in the presence of_____
_____in the presence of_____
_____in the presence of_____

[1] *The surety* in the existing Memorandum.

[2] The Managers in the original Memorandum, and the Executors of any of them who are deceased.

[3] The name, description, and address of the new Manager or Managers.

[4] The name, description, and address of the present Managers, excluding such as will be no longer Managers, and including the new Manager or Managers.

[5] The new Manager or Managers.

[6] Deceased or outgoing Manager or Managers.

[7] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

N.B.—This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it, viz.:*—

Managers.
Surety.
Pupil-teacher.

If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

III.—Form for Cancelling Engagements of Pupil-teachers.

(*To be endorsed on the original Memorandum.*)

The within written Memorandum of Agreement is cancelled by the undersigned parties, being the same parties by whom it was executed.

Witness our hands, this day
of 188

_____

_____

APPENDIX.

Showing separately (for 1883) all ARTICLES modified, and all NEW ARTICLES.

Articles in the Code of 1882 which are modified in the Code of 1883.	New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1883.
	3. (Additional paragraph):— *The ordinary payment from each scholar must cover all the instruction given in the school; and will, as a rule, be found by dividing the total amount of fees payable for any week by the number of scholars on the registers for that week.*
15. For the purpose of calculating the average attendance, * * * * A separate register must be kept for half-time scholars.	15. For the purpose of calculating the average attendance, *as it affects the grant to a school, or its staff,* * * * * A separate register must be kept for half-time scholars; *and the certificate of the Inspector shall be conclusive proof of the number of special attendances to be counted under this Article.*
16. (*b*.) * * * * Any other subject sanctioned by the Department may be taken as a specific subject, * *	16. (*b*.) * * * * Any other subject, *other than those mentioned in this Article, may, if* sanctioned by the Department, be taken as a specific subject, * * *
30. * * * * * Certificates of proficiency are certificates of having reached any standard prescribed by the byelaws * * *	30. * * * * * Certificates of proficiency are certificates of having reached (*i.e., passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic in*) any standard prescribed by the byelaws * * *
40. * * (*c*) pass an examination in the three elementary subjects and two class subjects according to Standard V. or VI. * * * * *	40. * * (*c*) pass an examination in the three elementary subjects and two *of the class subjects prescribed in Schedule II. for* Standard V. or VI.
41. At the end of the year of probation a candidate, in order to be engaged as a pupil-teacher, must pass an examination in the three elementary subjects, and two of the class subjects, according to a standard higher than that taken in the preceding year.	41. At the end of the year of probation a candidate, in order to be engaged as a pupil-teacher, must pass an examination in the three elementary subjects and two of the class subjects *prescribed in Schedule II. for* a standard higher than that taken in the preceding year.
46. An examination of candidates for admission into training colleges is annually held at each college * * *	46. An examination of candidates for admission into training colleges is annually held at each college, *and at such other centres as are necessary.*
	51. Note:— *Assistant teachers make their own terms with their employers.*
86. Teachers appointed in the course of a school year are, as a rule, recognised by the Department * * *	86. *Notice should at once be given to the Department of any change in the school staff occurring during the school year; and the name of the school in which the new teacher was last employed should be specified.* Teachers appointed in the course of a school year are, as a rule, recognised by the Department * * *
90. The time-table must be approved for the school by the Inspector on behalf of the Department.	90. The time table must be approved for the school by the Inspector on behalf of the Department; *and in a school provided by a school board, the consent of the Department must have been given to the weekly fee prescribed by the Board* (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 17).

Articles in the Code of 1882 which are modified in the Code of 1883.	New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1883.
107. The following rules are to be observed in the examination of infant schools or classes:—	107. The following rules are to be observed:—
(*a.*) All scholars whose names are on the register must be present at the inspection, * * *	(*a.*) All scholars whose names are on the register must, *as a rule*, be present at the inspection, * * *
(*b.*) All scholars whose names have at the end of the school year been on the registers * * * * * must be presented to the Inspector for examination.	(*b.*) All scholars *present* whose names have at the end of the school year been on the registers * * * * must, *as a rule*, be presented to the Inspector for examination.
(*d.*) No scholars may be examined in any standard above the 1st, except with the special sanction of the Department. A list of such scholars, with an explanation of the reasons for retaining them in the infant school or class, must be submitted to the Inspector.	(*d.*) No scholars may be examined in any standard above the 1st, except with the special sanction of *the Inspector on behalf of* the Department. A list of such scholars, with an explanation of the reasons for *having retained* them in the infant school or class, must be submitted to the Inspector.
	109. (*b.*) Note:— *The Inspector will bear in mind, in reporting on the organisation and discipline, the results of any visits without notice made in the course of the school year, and will not interfere with any method of organisation adopted in a Training College under inspection if it is satisfactorily carried out in the school. To meet the requirements respecting discipline, the managers and teachers will be expected to satisfy the Inspector that all reasonable care is taken, in the ordinary management of the school, to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act.*
109. (*c.*) A grant for needlework amounting to 1*s.* if the girls are satisfactorily taught needlework according to the schedule.	109. (*c.*) A grant for needlework amounting to 1*s.* if the girls are satisfactorily taught needlework according to the *Third* Schedule.
109. (*e.*) (i.) All scholars whose names are on the registers of the school must be present at the inspection, * * * *	109. (*e.*) (i.) All scholars whose names are on the registers of the school must, *as a rule*, be present at the inspection, * * *
(ii.) All such scholars whose names have, at the end of the school year, been on the registers * * * * must be presented to the Inspector for examination.	(ii.) All scholars *present* whose names have, at the end of the school year, been on the registers * * * * must, *as a rule*, be presented to the Inspector for examination.
109. (*f.*) (i.) 5. Needlework for girls in mixed schools (according to the Third Schedule).	109. (*f.*) (i.) 5. Needlework for girls (according to the Third Schedule).
(v.) If two class subjects are taken, the second must be, in the lower division, either geography or elementary science; in the upper division, geography, elementary science, or history. If the scholars in the Fourth Standard are placed in the upper division, that division will be limited in the same manner as the lower division.	(v.) If two class subjects are taken, the second must be, in the lower division, either geography or elementary science; in the upper division, geography, elementary science, or history, *unless* the scholars in the Fourth Standard are placed in the upper division, *in which case* that division *may not take history*.
(vi.) The girls in a mixed school may take needlework as a second class subject in either division; * * *	(vi.) Girls may take needlework as their second class subject; * * * *
109. (*g.*) (i.) The specific subjects which may be taken are those enumerated in the Fourth Schedule.	109. (*g.*) (i.) The specific subjects which may be taken are those enumerated in *Article 16*.

Articles in the Code of 1882 which are modified in the Code of 1883.	New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1883.
110. A grant of 40*s.* [or 60*s.*] is made in respect of each pupil-teacher required to make up the minimum staff of the school who passes a fair [or good] examination at the end of the school year.	110. A grant of 40*s.* [or 60*s.*] is made in respect of each pupil-teacher required to make up the minimum staff of the school who passes a fair [or good] examination at the end of the school year, *or for admission to a training college during the last year of the engagement.*
	110*. *A grant of* 10*l.* [*or* 15*l.*] *is made in respect of each assistant teacher, required to make up the minimum staff of the school, who, after serving in that capacity for three years in the same school, and receiving during that time special instruction, under arrangements approved by the Department, obtains a place in the second* [*or first*] *division at the examination for certificates, taking the papers of second year's students.*
113. (*b.*) (i.) No scholar may be presented for examination who has not attended the school for at least eight weeks since the last examination.	113. (*b.*) (i.) No scholar may be presented for examination who has not attended the school for eight weeks, *and made at least 24 attendances*, since the last examination.
114. The total annual grant, exclusive of any special grant made under Article 111 or 112, * * *	114. The total annual grant, exclusive of any special grant made under Articles *110 to 112* (*inclusive*) * * * *

SCHEDULE II.

§ Class Subjects—Article 109 (f).

Footnote :—

§ The children in Standards IV., V., VI., and VII., may, if grouped together for teaching, be examined in one or two groups; * * * * *

Footnote :—

§ The children in Standards IV., V., VI., and VII., may, if grouped together for teaching *in geography and elementary science* (*or history subject to Article 109, f*, V.), be examined in one or two groups; * *

SCHEDULE III.

NEEDLEWORK.

Notes.

5. Managers should encourage girls to fix their own work in the earlier standards, and require them to do so in the fourth and higher standards.

5. *Girls should be encouraged* to fix their own work in the *garments shown. They will be required during* 1883 *to "fix" and "cast on" in the exercises performed before the Inspector in Standards IV.–VII.; after* 1*st January* 1884 *all girls above Standard I. will be required to do the same.*

SCHEDULE IV.

*	1. Algebra.	2. Euclid and Mensuration.
1st stage	Algebra, notation, addition, subtraction.	Euclid, book I., to proposition 15, inclusive.
2nd stage	Algebra, to simple equations (*inclusive*).	
3rd stage	Algebra, to quadratic equations (*inclusive*).	

SCHEDULE IV.

*	1. Algebra.*	2. Euclid and Mensuration.*
1st stage	Notation, addition, subtraction, *multiplication, division.*	Euclid, book I., to proposition *26*, inclusive.
2nd stage	*The same, with G.C.M., L.C.M., and easy* simple equations *involving one unknown quantity.*	
3rd stage	*The same, with simple equations involving two unknown quantities, and easy* quadratic equations.	

* *The changes will take effect in schools to which grants fall due after the 31st of August 1883.*

Articles in the Code of 1882 which are modified in the Code of 1883.

SCHEDULE V.

QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF PUPIL-TEACHERS AT ADMISSION AND DURING THEIR ENGAGEMENT.

Candidates for Pupil Teachership must be not less than 14 years of age, must be presented to the Inspector on the day of the school examination, and must pass satisfactorily in the elementary and two class subjects taken in the Sixth or Seventh Standard. They must produce medical certificates that they are not subject to any infirmity likely to interfere with their duties as teachers; and also certificates from the managers of the school of good conduct and character. Similar certificates of health will be required at the end of the second year, and certificates of conduct and character at the end of each successive year.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1883.

SCHEDULE V.

QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF PUPIL-TEACHERS AT ADMISSION AND DURING THEIR ENGAGEMENT.

Candidates for Pupil Teachership must be not less than 14 years of age, must be presented to the Inspector on the day of the school examination, and must pass satisfactorily in the elementary and two class subjects *prescribed* (*Schedule II.*) *for* the Sixth or Seventh Standard.

COLUMN 1.—*Health.**

End of First Year.	*Certificate from managers that pupil-teacher has not suffered any failure of health likely to incapacitate for profession of teacher.*
End of Second Year.	*Same as at end of first year, together with one from a medical practitioner.*
End of Third Year.	*Same as at end of first year.*
End of Fourth (*or Fifth*) Year.	*Same as at end of first year.*

COLUMN 2.—*Character and Conduct.*

End of First Year.	1. *Certificate of good conduct from the managers.* 2. *Certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to their duties, from the master or mistress.*
End of Second Year.	*Same as above.*
End of Third Year.	*Same as above.*
End of Fourth (*or Fifth*) Year.	*Same as above.*

* *Scrofula, fits, asthma, deafness, great imperfections of the sight or voice, the loss of an eye from constitutional disease, or the loss of an arm or leg, or the permanent disability of either arm or leg, curvature of the spine, hereditary tendency to insanity, or any constitutional infirmity of a disabling nature, is a positive disqualification in candidates for the office of pupil-teacher.*

Articles in the Code of 1882 which are modified in the Code of 1883.	New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1883.
TEACHING.§	COLUMN 9.—TEACHING.§
End of Third Year. * * * * To prepare notes of a lesson.	End of Third Year. * * to prepare notes of a lesson, *and to answer questions as above.*
End of Fourth Year. * * * * To prepare notes of a lesson.	End of Fourth (*or Fifth*) Year. * * * * To prepare notes of a lesson, *and to answer questions as above.*
	COLUMN 10.—ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.
	5. *A paper of questions on domestic economy is also given to the female candidates at the admission examination.*
DRAWING.	COLUMN 11.—DRAWING.
3. Examinations are held,— (1.) In March * *	3. Examinations are held,— (1.) *Annually* * *
4. Pupil-teachers engaged in schools at which drawing is taught by a qualified teacher should be examined at their own schools in March. Pupil-teachers engaged in schools at which drawing is not taught, or at which no examination is held in March, and pupil-teachers attending Schools of Art, or Art Classes, may be examined in May. They cannot be examined both in March and May; nor on the occasion of Her Majesty's Inspector's visit to their school.	4. Pupil-teachers in schools at which drawing is taught by a qualified teacher should be examined at their own schools. Pupil-teachers in schools at which no examination *in drawing* is held, and pupil-teachers attending Schools of Art, or Art Classes, may be examined in May. They cannot be examined both *at their own schools and at the May examination;* nor on the occasion of Her Majesty's Inspector's visit to their school.
5. * * * at the examination held, towards the close of the year, at each of these Colleges.	5. * * * at the examination held *about November* at each College.
MUSIC.	COLUMN 12.—MUSIC.
	[*Tonic Sol-fa requirements are printed in Roman.*]
End of First Year. The natural scale, and the intervals found in it. Shapes and relative values of notes and rests. Relation of treble stave to bass. Places of notes on both. Simple common, and simple-triple time.	End of First Year. *Notes; their shape and value. The treble and bass staves. The scale of C (Do), and the intervals found in it. The simple times.* The common scale, its structure and intervals. Pulses, continuations, and simple measures.
End of Second Year. Scales and intervals altered by sharps and flats. Compound times.	End of Second Year. *All the major scales. Simple and compound times.* Mental effects. Four-pulse, six-pulse, and nine-pulse measures.
End of Third Year. The minor scale in its diatonic forms.	End of Third Year. *Dotted notes, tied notes, rests. Terms of expression, pace, and style.* Divided pulses. Terms of expression, pace, and style.
End of Fourth Year. The minor scale in its chromatic forms, and the chromatic intervals found in it.	End of Fourth (*or Fifth*) Year. *Various forms of the minor scale. Diatonic and chromatic intervals.* Various forms of the minor scale. Diatonic and chromatic intervals. *N.B.—Pupil-teachers are strongly recommended to acquire some practical skill in music.*
N.B.—In all the subjects questions may be given on the work of the previous years.	N.B.—In all the subjects questions may be given on the work of the previous years, *and on the mode of teaching them.*
§On the occasion of Her Majesty's Inspector's visit to the school, female pupil-teachers must be prepared to afford evidence of their skill in teaching needlework, by a lesson given in his presence in their first year to the Third Standard; advancing a standard in each successive year of their engagement.	§ On the occasion of Her Majesty's Inspector's visit to the school, female pupil-teachers must be prepared to afford evidence of their skill in teaching needlework, by a lesson given in his presence in their first year to the Third Standard; advancing a standard in each successive year of their engagement. *The scheme for their yearly examination in this subject is given in Schedule III.*

Instructions issued to Her Majesty's Inspectors under the Code of 1882.

(1.)

Examination and Inspection of Schools Generally.

Circular No. 212.

Education Department, Whitehall,
9th August 1882.

Sir,

The changes which have recently been introduced into the Code, and the proposed re-organisation of the work of inspection, entail a review of the instructions given in some previous circulars for the guidance of Inspectors in their inspection and examination of schools.

Examination and inspection generally.

2. Before entering into details of principles and methods of examination, my Lords would especially call your attention to the general principle, that all hurry or undue haste on the day of examination is incompatible with the proper discharge of your main duty—that of ascertaining, verifying, and reporting the facts on which the parliamentary grant is administered. Their Lordships gladly acknowledge the great courtesy, patience, and industry with which the Inspectors have, as a body, discharged the difficult duty of collecting the numerous particulars required for an accurate judgment of each scholar's work in detail, and of the school as a whole. But instances have occurred in which managers have complained of unpunctuality, haste, and impatience, and of a want of due consideration in the treatment of teachers and scholars. It may be fairly inferred that such complaints would not arise if sufficient time were given to each inspection. An early attendance at the school is absolutely indispensable, not only on account of the greater length of time available for work, but in the interests of the children, who are far more capable of sustained exertion in the early part of the day. A hurried inspection probably necessitates some evils, which are much to be deprecated,—the attempt to do two things at once, *e.g.*, to give out dictation or sums while hearing the reading of another class; keeping classes unemployed instead of dismissing them to play; retaining children in school in the dinner hour and thereby not allowing sufficient time for the meal; prolonging the examination to a late hour in the afternoon; and embarrassing young scholars by want of clearness in dictation or in asking questions.

Uniformity of standard.

3. It is not necessary in this circular to enter into minute details as to the rules to be observed in examining schools. It may be expected that practical uniformity will be obtained by the arrangements recently made for conference and agreement on the part of the senior Inspectors, whose duty it will be to see that the rules approved by the Department are uniformly observed by the district Inspectors in their respective divisions. My Lords do not propose to interfere with the methods by which each Inspector may prefer to arrive at results, but will expect that the standard obtained by the mutual agreement of the senior Inspectors and approved by their Lordships shall be faithfully observed in each district. For this purpose occasional conferences will be held in

each division with a view to compare sums set and passages dictated in each standard, questions asked in class or specific subjects, and the methods and results of inspection generally. Uniformity of standard will also be further secured by the proposed special training of all Inspectors who may hereafter be appointed.

Appeals.

4. Appeals from the reports and recommendations of Inspectors have not been frequent in the past and will probably be even less frequent in future, when a uniform standard of examination is applied throughout the districts. But if any complaint of real or apparent hardship should be laid before the Department, the case will be referred by their Lordships to the senior Inspector of the division for personal inquiry and report, wherever the facts alleged seem to justify such a reference.

Infant Schools and Classes.

5. Under Article 106 of the Code the entire grant to an infant school or class will be computed on the average attendance, and not as heretofore, in part, on the number of children present on the day of inspection and on the number of passes obtained in the standard examination. The children, apparently above six, should, however, be individually examined, and a sufficient number of the others to satisfy you that the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic are properly taught. The Code assumes that, besides suitable instruction in these elements, and in needlework and singing, a good Infant school should provide a regular course of simple conversational lessons on objects and on the facts of natural history, and a proper variety of physical exercises and interesting employments. In the best schools the list of collective lessons is prepared by the head teacher three months in advance, and is entered in the log-book. The managers of a school in two or in three departments are at liberty to place the scholars of the First Standard—usually between seven and eight years of age—either in the infant department or with the older children; but when the former plan is preferred, the course of lessons should include simple recitation and lessons in geography or elementary science to correspond to the class-subjects intended to be taken up in the boys' or girls' school. It should be borne in mind that it is of little service to adopt the "gifts" and mechanical occupations of the *Kindergarten* unless they are so used as to furnish real training in accuracy of hand and eye, in intelligence and in obedience.

Award of grant.

6. An Infant school or class may be deemed "Fair" when more than half of the scholars examined proved to have been satisfactorily taught in reading, writing, and arithmetic; when discipline and singing are fairly good; and when one of the requirements specified under (2) and (3) in Article 106*b**, is fairly fulfilled. When both of those requirements are fairly fulfilled; when not less than three fourths pass the individual examination well; and when discipline and singing are satisfactory, the mark "Good" should be awarded. A school or department should not be called "Excellent" unless all three requirements of the Article are thoroughly well satisfied. No merit grant should be given in any case in which the infant class is left in the sole charge of a monitor. The time-table should show what portion of the daily instruction is given by the head or some other adult teacher.

Standard Subjects.

7. The Code requires that in all standards higher than the second, three reading books shall be provided. More than three sets of books

* Art. 106 (*b*) "A merit grant of 2*s*., 4*s*., or 6*s*., if the Inspector reports the school "or class to be fair, good, or excellent, allowing for the special circumstances of the "case and having regard to the provision made for (1) suitable instruction in the "elementary subjects, (2) simple lessons on objects and on the phenomena of nature "and of common life, and (3) appropriate and varied occupations."

Reading.

are not necessary in any standard; an ordinary reading book will provide a sufficient amount of good literature for exercises in the art of reading and for all the purposes of teaching "English" if taken as a class subject; in the third and higher standards the second reading book will be a historical reader; the third book will be a geographical or scientific reader to correspond to the second class subject. In schools in which no second class subject is taken, the third book may be like the first, an ordinary reader. In Standards I. and II. two ordinary reading books may be used, unless the managers prefer that the second book should be a geographical or scientific reader, to suit the second class subject. In Standards V., VI., and VII. books of extracts from standard authors may be taken, though such works as Robinson Crusoe, voyages and travels, or biographies of eminent men (if of suitable length) are to be preferred. In Standards VI. and VII. a single play of Shakespeare, or a single book of one of Milton's longer poems, or a selection of extracts from either poet equal in length to the foregoing, may be accepted. As a rule, ordinary text-books or manuals should not be accepted as readers.

8. In Standards I. and II. intelligent reading will probably suffice to justify a pass without much examination into the matter of the book; but it should be considered a grave fault if children have been allowed to read the same lesson so often as to learn it by heart, and to repeat it without any but occasional glimpses at the book. The mechanical difficulties of reading, which are to be found in the shorter words of irregular notation, should be mastered before the Third Standard is reached. As a general rule, but especially in the lower standards, the examiner should be careful rather to ask for the meaning of short sentences and phrases than to require explanations of single words by definitions or synonyms.

Writing.

9. In Standard I. the writing exercises should, as a rule, be done on slates, and should be regarded chiefly as a test of *handwriting*, *i.e.*, of the child's power of making and combining script letters (small and capital), and accurately transcribing print. My Lords do not pledge themselves to any particular style of writing or method of teaching it, but it should at least be bold and legible, and the text adopted should be sufficiently large to show that the child is acquainted with the proper forms and proportions of letters. In dictation none but the easiest and most familiar words, and those chiefly monosyllables, should be given out, and a pass should not be withheld if six out of the prescribed ten are correctly spelt and written. In Standard II. the exercises should be on slates, security for writing on paper being provided by the exhibition of copybooks. The same qualities of writing should be required as in Standard I., but greater importance should be attached to evenness and uniformity, and to proper spaces between the words. Capitals should be required to be put without direction after full stops and at the beginning of proper names. The passage for dictation should be carefully selected as being of average difficulty, and free from puzzling words. As children may generally be expected to pass easily in the mechanical art of writing in this stage, five mistakes in spelling ought, as a rule—if the passage selected be sufficiently easy—to involve a failure. In Standard III., and those above it, the examination should always be on paper. Greater readiness should be expected in writing, but two or three words only should be dictated at once. As a rule more than four errors in spelling should involve failure, but if the handwriting be *very fair*, and not more than four errors in spelling occur in the six lines, the child should pass. Correct spelling should not in any case obtain a pass if the writing is below *fair*. In Standard IV., and those above it,

writing should be running, free, and symmetrical, as well as legible and clear. If poetry is selected for dictation, the scholars should be made clearly to understand before beginning to write where each line commences and ends. A pass should not be withheld if the writing is *fair*, and the errors in spelling do not exceed three.

10. In Standard V. the passage selected for writing from memory should be an anecdote occupying from ten to fifteen lines of ordinary length, and containing some sufficiently obvious *point*, or simple moral. The passage may, if the teacher desires, be read aloud by him. Neither accuracy in spelling nor excellence in writing should secure a pass, unless the exercise is an intelligent reproduction of the story. The writing exercise prescribed for Standard V. may be altogether, and must be to a certain extent, an effort of memory: that for Standard VI. is the earliest exercise in composition required in the Code as part of the writing exercise; and no child ought to pass who does not show the power to put together in grammatical language, correctly expressed, and, if required, in the form of a letter, a few simple observations on some easy subject of common and familiar experience. In Standard VII. in order to warrant a pass the theme should exhibit something more of structural character and arrangement, the sense should be clear, the expressions fairly well chosen, and the writing, spelling, and grammar free from ordinary faults.

11. In all cases, where a dictation exercise is given, the teacher may be permitted, if he desires, to read the passage over to the children before it is dictated by the Inspector. In Welsh speaking districts the teacher may be allowed to give out the whole of the dictation.

12. Little change has been made in Schedule I. in regard to the requirements under the head of Arithmetic. You will probably continue the usual practice of setting, in all standards above the first, four sums, of which not more than one should be a problem, and of permitting a scholar to pass who has two correct answers. Right method and arrangement, and good figures may excuse slight error in one of the answers. In Standard V. the "rule of three by the method of unity" has been prescribed in order to avoid at that stage the difficulties of the theory of proportion, and to suggest a simpler method of solving ordinary problems by a combination of the four simple and compound rules. But if the answers are correct, and have been intelligently worked by either method, you will of course accept them. Arithmetic.

13. Mental arithmetic is a new requirement, but is not intended to form an addition to the individual examination for the purpose of recording the "passes" in the Schedule. It is a class exercise, and may often be satisfactorily tested by requiring the teacher of the class to give a few questions in your presence, and by adding at discretion some questions of your own. The object of this exercise is to encourage dexterity, quickness, and accuracy in dealing with figures, and to anticipate, by means of rapid and varied oral practice with small numbers, the longer problems which have afterwards to be worked out in writing. It is obvious that this general object cannot be attained if the exercises are confined to a few rules for computing "dozens" and "scores," such as are often supposed to be specially suited for mental calculation. Practice should be given in all the ordinary processes of arithmetic, *e.g.*, in Standard I. addition, subtraction, and multiplication, with numbers up to 50 and money up to 2*s.*: in Standard II. all the four rules, with numbers up to 144, and with money to 10*s.*: in Standard III. easy reductions: and in Standard IV. simple exercises in fractions founded on the multiplication table, and on the aliquot parts of 1*l.*, of a yard, and of a pound avoirdupois. It is often found a help in calculation if the dimensions of

the schoolroom, the playground, and the desks, and the weight of a few familiar objects are accurately known and recorded, and occasionally referred to as standards of measurement.

Class Subjects.

14. In reporting on the subjects of grammar, geography, and history you have been required hitherto simply to state whether the whole grant ought to be awarded or disallowed. You will, in future, report whether a grant should be made, and if so, whether the results of the instruction are "fair" or "good." The mode of examining is left to your discretion, and may be usefully varied from year to year. It is often advisable to invite the teacher of the class to put a few questions in order that you may know what plan he has adopted before proceeding to propose questions of your own. In standards above the third the knowledge of the scholars may sometimes be tested by written answers which you will carry home and examine; but you will generally be able to satisfy yourself by means of oral questions addressed separately to a sufficient number of the scholars whether the class has been properly taught. The quality of the answers, as well as the number, will have to be considered, and the knowledge of the subject should be fairly distributed throughout the various standards. But, subject to these considerations, it is a safe general rule that the result may be marked "good" when three-fourths of those examined are found to have been well taught, and "fair" when one half of them prove to have been so taught. If this latter condition be not fulfilled, no grant should be recommended under Article 109*f*.

15. Both in class and in specific subjects the Code permits a certain liberty of choice to managers, and it is no part of your duty to restrict this liberty. But if your advice is asked it will be well in giving it to have regard to the special qualifications of the teacher, and to the opportunities and means at hand for scientific or other instruction. Other conditions being equal, any teacher will be likely to teach best the particular subject of which he knows most, and in which he takes the strongest interest.

Grouping of standards.

16. When the numbers in the upper division of the school as defined in Article 109*f*. iii. do not exceed 30 at the beginning of the school year, the children of that division may be treated as one class for instruction in class subjects. When the numbers exceed 30, the upper division should be divided into two groups at least. The grouping of standards is intended to work as follows:—Supposing the 4th and 5th Standards to form one group, and the 6th and 7th another, the former group will be required to take the work of the 4th and 5th Standards in alternate years, the latter that of the 6th and 7th Standards in alternate years. If the four standards—IV.–VII.—are placed in one group, they will take the subjects of each standard in turn.

English.

17. The examination in this subject is not, as you will observe, limited to technical grammar, although parsing and analysis still form an important part of the requirements. The general object of lessons in English should be to enlarge the learner's vocabulary, and to make him familiar with the meaning, the structure, the grammatical and logical relations, and the right use of words. Elementary exercises of this kind have an important practical bearing on everything else which a child learns. The recitation of a few verses of poetry has been prescribed in every standard, and it will be the duty of the teacher to submit to you for approval on the day of inspection a list of the pieces chosen for the ensuing year. It is not necessary that the required number of lines should be taken from one poem; they may be made up from two or more, provided that each extract learned by heart has a completeness and value of its own, and is understood in relation to the story or description of which it forms a part. The extracts should be

simple enough to be pleasing and intelligible to children, yet in Standards III. and upwards sufficiently advanced to furnish material for thought and explanation, to improve the taste, and to add to the scholar's store of words. In testing the memory lesson it may suffice to call on a few of the children—not less than one fourth in each class—to recite each a few lines in succession, and occasionally it may be useful to require the verses to be written down from recollection.

18. From the first, the teaching of English should be supplemented by simple exercises in composition: *e.g.*, when a word is defined, the scholar should be called on to use it in a sentence of his own; when a grammatical principle is explained he should be asked to frame a sentence showing how it is to be applied; and examples of the way in which adjectives are formed from nouns, or nouns from verbs, by the addition of syllables, should be supplied or selected by the scholars themselves. Mere instruction in the terminology of grammar unless followed up by practical exercises in the use of language yields very unsatisfactory results.

Geography and elementary science.

19. The Code recognises as the means of instruction in geography and elementary science, reading books, oral lessons, and visible illustrations. But it does not prescribe the exact proportions in which these means shall be employed for each standard, and for each subject. Those proportions should be determined partly by the special plans and aptitude of the teacher, and partly by other considerations. In Standards I. and II. it will not be necessary for you to insist on the use of a reading book, if provision is made for meeting the requirements of the Code by a systematic course of collective lessons of which the heads are duly entered in the log-book. The best reading books for higher standards are those which are descriptive and explanatory, are well written, and suitably illustrated, and contain a sufficient amount and variety of interesting matter. When these conditions are fulfilled, and the reading lessons are so supplemented by good oral teaching as to enable the scholars to pass the prescribed examination well, the requirements of the Code will be satisfied, even though the course of lessons in the reading book does not correspond in all respects to the year's work of a particular standard.

20. In teaching geography, good maps, both of the county and of the parish or immediate neighbourhood in which the school is situated, should be affixed to the walls, and the exact distances of a few near and familiar places should be known. It is useful to mark on the floor of the schoolroom the meridian line, in order that the points of the compass should be known in relation to the school itself, as well as on a map.

Singing.

See Circular 219, 14 February 1883, page 24.

21. The full grant for singing is not now to be claimed unless the scholars are so taught as to be able to "sing by note." You will be furnished in subsequent instructions with some simple testing exercises by which to determine whether this condition has been properly fulfilled. The regulations under which a grant has hitherto been given for singing will still apply in cases in which the children have been taught by ear only. A list of six or eight pieces should be presented, from which you will select one or more in order to judge whether the children have been "satisfactorily taught" or not.

Needlework

22. It will be seen that considerable reductions have been made in the amount of work required in needlework, and that the obligatory parts of Schedule III. now contain no more work than can be fairly mastered by any girls' school in which four hours weekly have been devoted to this subject. If any school fails to earn the grant it will probably be found that such failure is due to bad teaching in the lower standards, or that

the subject has not been taught (as all the other subjects are taught, and as needlework should be taught) to classes as well as to individuals.

23. No just progress can be made in the general teaching of needlework in a school without effective simultaneous teaching throughout the classes, and it will be the duty of the Inspector specially to inquire into the needlework of infants, and of the lowest standards in other schools.

24. Where any uniform failure in the teaching of these classes occurs, you will report, even when a grant is not claimed for needlework, that the subject is not properly taught; and it may be well to point out to the managers that a few specimens of garments from the best children do not compensate for imperfect teaching in the lower classes.

25. You will in all cases, as heretofore, examine the articles which the children have made during the year; and will satisfy yourself of the genuineness of the specimens by requiring some of the scholars to perform a simple exercise on the day of examination, whether a grant is claimed for needlework under Art. 109*c*. or not. In order to ascertain that the teaching has been in accordance with the schedule, it will be needful to require a sufficient number of the scholars in two or more standards to work specimens of sewing or knitting in your presence. Detailed rules for the conduct of this part of the examination will be found in Appendix I. When needlework is selected as a class subject, you will not recommend the higher grant of 2*s*. unless the results of the teaching are clearly "good." The lower grant of 1*s*. may be obtained by the same degree of proficiency as will be required for the grant of 1*s*. under Art. 109*c*.

Circular 215, page .

SPECIFIC SUBJECTS.

26. You will observe that specific subjects cannot be taken up before a scholar has passed the 4th Standard; and that English, geography, including physical geography, history, and elementary science are recognised as class subjects. If these subjects are simply and thoroughly taught, the scholars will form those habits of exact observation, reasoning and statement, which are needed for the intelligent conduct of life. In ordinary circumstances the scheme of elementary education as now laid down by the Code, may be considered complete without the addition of specific subjects. It is not desirable, as a general rule, that specific subjects should be attempted where the staff of the school is small, or the scholars in Standards V.–VII. do not form a class large enough to justify the withdrawal of the principal teacher from the teaching of the rest of the school: in this latter case they would derive more benefit by being grouped with the 4th Standard for class subjects. The pecuniary loss entailed by the exclusion of a few boys from the study of specific subjects will be abundantly compensated by the greater success in other subjects, and especially by the higher merit grant reserved for more thorough teaching generally.

27. In large schools, however, and those which are in favourable circumstances, the scholars of Standard V. and upwards, may be encouraged to attempt one or more specific subjects, which the managers may deem most appropriate to the industrial and other needs of the district. It is not the intention of my Lords to encourage a pretentious or unreal pursuit of higher studies, or to encroach in any way on the province of secondary education. The course suited to an elementary school is practically determined by the age limit of 14 years; and may properly include whatever subjects can be effectively taught within that limit. It may be hoped that year by year, a larger proportion of the children will remain in the elementary schools until the age of 14; and a scholar who has attended regularly and possesses fair ability may reasonably be expected to acquire in that time not only a good know-

ledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, of English, and of geography, but also enough of the rudiments of two higher subjects to furnish a stable foundation for further improvement either by his own exertion, or in a secondary school.

28. In cases in which it is proposed to teach specific subjects, it will be desirable for you to ascertain that the teacher has given proof of his fitness to teach them by having acquitted himself creditably at a training college or at some other public examination. You will often find that these subjects are most thoroughly taught when a special teacher is engaged by a group of schools to give instruction in such subjects once or twice a week, his teaching being supplemented in the intervals by the teachers of the school. You will judge of all schemes of elementary science which may be submitted to you for approval by their applicability to the school stay of the bulk of scholars, remembering that the whole course of study is primarily designed for those children who go to labour after they have reached the full time standard.

MERIT GRANT.

29. There is no graver or more difficult task imposed upon Her Majesty's Inspectors by the amended Code than that of assessing the merit grant. Your own experience must often have led you to conclude that the full value of a school's work is not accurately measured by the results of individual examination, as tabulated in a schedule; and that two schools, in which the ratio of "passes" attained is the same, often differ materially in the quality of those passes, and in general efficiency as places of education. It is in order that these differences may be duly recognised in calculating the grant that my Lords have caused the award of a substantial part of that sum to be dependent on the estimate you form of the merit of the school as a whole. Article 109 *b*. specifies three particulars: (1) the organisation and discipline; (2) the intelligence employed in instruction; and (3) the general quality of the work, especially in the elementary subjects. Thus the award of the merit grant will be the result of several factors of judgment. The quality as well as the number of the passes will necessarily rank as the most important of these factors; but inferences derived from them alone may be modified by taking into account the skill and spirit of the teaching, the neatness of the schoolroom and its appliances, the accuracy and trustworthiness of the registers, the fitness of the classification in regard to age and capacity, the behaviour of the children, especially their honesty under examination, and the interest they evince in their work. The Code also instructs you to make reasonable allowance for "special circumstances." A shifting, scattered, very poor or ignorant population; any circumstance which makes regular attendance exceptionally difficult; failure of health, or unforeseen changes among the teaching staff, will necessarily and rightly affect your judgment. It is needful, however, in all such cases, to have regard not only to the existence of special difficulties, but also to the degree of success with which those difficulties have been overcome.

Schools not entitled to merit grant.

30. From bad or unsatisfactory schools it is manifest that the merit grant should be withheld altogether. The cases which you dealt with under Article 32 *b*. of the former Code, and in which a deduction of one or more tenths was made for "faults of instruction or discipline," or in which you have not recommended the grant for "discipline and organisation," would of course fall under this head. Other cases will occur which are not serious enough to justify actual deduction; but in which you observe that there is a preponderance of indifferent passes, preventible disorder, dulness, or irregularity; or that the teacher is satisfied with a low standard of duty. To schools of this class no merit grant should be awarded. But a school of humble aims, which passes only a moderately

Fair schools.

successful examination, may properly be designated "Fair," if its work is conscientiously done, and is sound as far as it goes; and if the school is free from any conspicuous fault.

Good schools.

31. Generally, a school may be expected to receive the mark "Good," when both the number and the quality of the passes are satisfactory; when the scholars pass well in such class subjects as are taken up; and when the organisation, discipline, tone, and general intelligence are such as to deserve commendation.

Excellent schools.

32. It is the intention of their Lordships that the mark "Excellent" should be reserved for cases of distinguished merit. A thoroughly good school in favourable conditions is characterised by cheerful and yet exact discipline, maintained without harshness and without noisy demonstration of authority. Its premises are cleanly and well-ordered; its time-table provides a proper variety of mental employment and of physical exercise; its organisation is such as to distribute the teaching power judiciously, and to secure for every scholar—whether he is likely to bring credit to the school by examination or not—a fair share of instruction and of attention. The teaching is animated and interesting, and yet thorough and accurate. The reading is fluent, careful and expressive, and the children are helped by questioning and explanation to follow the meaning of what they read. Arithmetic is so taught as to enable the scholars not only to obtain correct answers to sums, but also to understand the reason of the processes employed. If higher subjects are attempted, the lessons are not confined to memory work and to the learning of technical terms, but are designed to give a clear knowledge of facts, and to train the learner in the practice of thinking and observing. Besides fulfilling these conditions, which are all expressed or implied in the Code, such a school seeks by other means to be of service to the children who attend it. It provides for the upper classes a regular system of home-exercises, and arrangements for correcting them expeditiously and thoroughly. Where circumstances permit, it has also its lending library, its savings' bank, and an orderly collection of simple objects and apparatus adapted to illustrate the school lessons, and formed in part by the co-operation of the scholars themselves. Above all, its teaching and discipline are such as to exert a right influence on the manners, the conduct, and the character of the children, to awaken in them a love of reading, and such an interest in their own mental improvement as may reasonably be expected to last beyond the period of school life.*

33. It is hardly to be expected that any one school will completely satisfy all these conditions, and it is impossible that in the course of a single visit of inspection your attention should be directed to so many particulars. But it will be well to keep all of them in view in forming your own standard of what the best schools should aim at; and my Lords do not wish the mark "excellent" to be given to any school

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* Your attention may be usefully recalled to the following extract from the Code of 1881:—

"The Inspector will bear in mind, in reporting on the organisation and discipline, the results of any visits without notice made in the course of the school year; and will not interfere with any method of organisation adopted in a training college under inspection if it is satisfactorily carried out in the school. To meet the requirements respecting discipline, the managers and teachers will be expected to satisfy the Inspector that all reasonable care is taken, in the ordinary management of the school, to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act."

which falls short of that standard in any important respects, or which is not, in some of them at least, entitled to special praise.

34. The responsibility of recommending the merit grant will in every case rest upon the Inspector, and should not be delegated to an assistant. My Lords do not require that you should state in fuller detail than you think desirable in your report on a school, your reason for designating it as "fair," "good," or "excellent"; but in all cases in which you recommend that the grant should be withheld, the grounds on which you do so should be briefly stated for the information and guidance of the managers.

Punishments.

35. My Lords regret to receive frequent complaints of the excessive use of corporal punishment in schools, and of its occasional infliction by assistants and pupil-teachers, and even by managers. The subject is one on which your own observation is necessarily incomplete, since children are not likely to be punished in your presence on the day of inspection. But you will not fail in your intercourse with teachers and managers to impress upon them that the more thoroughly a teacher is qualified for his position, by skill, character, and personal influence, the less necessary it is for him to resort to corporal chastisement at all. When, however, the necessity arises, the punishment should be administered by the head teacher; and an entry of the fact should, in their Lordships' opinion, be made in the log-book.

Registration.

36. In view of the fact that the grant made to a school is mainly calculated on the average attendance, accurate registration of admission, progress and attendance continues to be of essential importance, and will require special care on the part of managers and watchfulness on your own. In Appendix II. you will find a revised edition of the official rules, which have been long in force for the proper keeping of registers, and it will be well to call the special attention of managers and teachers, especially in new schools, to the details set forth in that Appendix.

Circular 217, page .

Irregularity of attendance.

37. It must be clearly understood that irregularity of attendance, unless it is produced by some of the causes which constitute a reasonable excuse for absence, cannot be accepted as an excuse for the want of progress of any scholar. It has now become the interest of all concerned in the pecuniary results of the annual examination to increase the average yearly attendance by diminishing daily irregularities; but it may be hoped that higher motives will prompt all interested in education to press upon those entrusted with the execution of the law the actual legal obligation by which all parents are bound to present their children at the beginning of each meeting of the school. Cases of gross neglect on the part of the authorities, if brought to your notice, should form the subject of a special report to the Department. In your general judgment of the school, you will be careful to make allowances for all such neglect if the managers and teachers cannot be held responsible for it.

38. The Code requires—

Excuses for non-attendance on the day of examination.

I. That all scholars whose names are on the registers of the school must be present at the inspection, unless there is a reasonable excuse for their absence.

II. That all such scholars whose names have at the end of the school year been on the register for the last 22 weeks during which the school has been open must be presented to the Inspector for examination.

39. Hitherto, since part of the grant was based upon the individual payment for the successful examination of all scholars who had attended 250 times in the course of the year, managers were interested in getting together all such scholars on the day of inspection. As the grant is

now based upon the average attendance of all the scholars, and will be adversely affected by the failure in examination of backward scholars, it will be your duty to see that every child, who is liable to be presented for examination, is present unless there is a reasonable excuse on the day of examination, and to record the absent scholars on the schedule as if they had been present and had failed. If the number of absentees be large, the absences should be a positive disqualification for the mark "good" or "excellent" in assessing the merit grant. Among reasonable excuses, probably the most general will be found to be infectious disease in the home, storms, unavoidable absence from home, a death in the family or the scholar's having left the neighbourhood. Beyond these it is not probable that many reasonable excuses will be found, though cases of an exceptional character may arise, and can only be decided on the day of inspection.

Withholding children from examination.

40. Many well-founded complaints have been made of undue pressure on backward scholars by keeping them in after school, by long home lessons, or by an injudicious use of emulation. The fact that a reasonable allowance may now be made for exceptional cases under Article 109 *e.* iii. will, it may be hoped, diminish this evil. Irregularity of attendance cannot be considered as a valid reason for withholding a child from examination; and managers of schools should refuse to countenance this plea, and should co-operate with all concerned in promoting greater regularity of attendance. The following excuses may, however, be reasonably accepted for withholding a scholar:—delicate health or prolonged illness; obvious dulness or defective intellect; temporary deprivation, by accident or otherwise, of the use of eye or hand. But in order that all scholars whom it is proposed to withhold may not be neglected by a teacher, it will be your duty to look carefully through the list of such scholars, and to form a personal judgment as to the reasonableness of the excuses.

Re-presentation in the same Standard.

41. As a general rule, all scholars who have failed at the previous examination in any standard in two subjects may be presented a second time in that standard. The fact of such failure can be attested in the case of scholars who were in the school at the previous examination by means of last year's schedule which will be before you. In the case of children coming from other schools there may be difficulty in obtaining evidence of the highest standard previously passed; but, as a general rule, it should be presumed that such children, if above 10 years of age, have passed Standard III., and all exceptions to this rule should be held to require explanation.

Cookery.

42. In all schools the grant for cookery, § 109 (*g*) ix., should be conditional on the provision of special, adequate, and suitable arrangements for the practical instruction of the girls by a duly qualified teacher, in a room (which may be an ordinary class-room) fitted up with the necessary appliances. In schools, the circumstances of which admit of it, demonstration lessons in cookery should be given at frequent intervals by a professional person.

Pupil-teachers.

43. It is a fact deplored by all connected with the examination of candidates for admission to training colleges, and by all who have to instruct our future teachers in these colleges, that many pupil-teachers, at the close of their engagement, should possess so scanty a knowledge of arithmetic, geography, grammar, and history. Unless it is supposed that the great bulk of their teachers have neglected their instruction, the school work must obviously have pressed so heavily upon these young persons as to leave very little time for their improvement. It is admitted that boys and girls of 16 or 17 years of age should not spend more than eight hours daily in intellectual labour, and it cannot be

thought an unnecessary requirement that out of this weekly maximum of 40 hours (allowing for two half-holidays), ten hours should be reserved for the private studies of the pupil-teachers, over and above the five hours already prescribed for their instruction or examination by the teacher of the school. The new form of Memorandum of Agreement (Schedule VI.) requires no more than 25 hours per week of actual service in teaching. When the work of the school is carried on for more than 25 hours, the time-table should be so arranged as to give the pupil-teacher the remaining time for private study in the school or class-room under the direction of the Head Teacher. In this way the necessary work of preparing lessons out of school hours may be somewhat reduced.

Evening Schools.

44. Article 113 has been designed to encourage more advanced and varied teaching in the evening school, and at the same time to indicate clearly its character as a supplement to the day school rather than as a substitute for it. It may be hoped that ere long no scholar will leave the day school for labour who has not passed the full-time Standard; but exceptional cases will arise in which a night scholar may not have reached this standard, or, having reached it, may have forgotten much of what he has learned, and may require to go back and recapitulate. For such cases the Code provides that examination may be as low as the 3rd Standard; and there need be no objection, when a scholar has for some time been employed, to allowing him to repeat the examination for the last standard which he has previously passed. In all such cases satisfactory explanation should be furnished by the managers. If in any instance it is proposed to put a scholar back two standards, sufficient reasons should be assigned. The managers should take reasonable pains to procure evidence at each scholar's admission of the standard in which he has previously been presented, and of the standard for which he is fitted.

45. In framing the Code my Lords have desired,—while retaining as of prime importance the individual examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic,—to give greater freedom of choice to good teachers in regard to other subjects, to attach increased weight to intelligence and to the quality of instruction, and to bring the mode of computing the grant into closer correspondence with the various conditions which determine the efficiency of a school. The full attainment of these objects depends largely on your personal exertions and influence, and on the spirit in which you co-operate with the best efforts of voluntary managers, school boards, and other local bodies interested in promoting education. Their Lordships are aware that some of the new duties which are imposed upon you by the Code of 1882 are delicate and onerous, and will call for the exercise, in a higher degree than ever, of carefulness, insight, and sympathy. But they rely with much confidence on the discretion and ability of Her Majesty's Inspectors, and on their willingness to give effect to any measure designed to improve the character of elementary schools, and to increase the public usefulness of the Education Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. R. SANDFORD.

(2.)

INSTRUCTIONS to H.M. INSPECTORS as to EXAMINATION in NEEDLEWORK (Schedule III.).

Circular No. 215.

APPENDIX I. to CIRCULAR to INSPECTORS of 9 AUGUST 1882.

Revised Copy (13*th March* 1883).

1. At least forty-five minutes should be given to this examination.

2. A table of exercises, to be worked in this time, is annexed. The material required for each is shown. *The exercises, if completed so far as to furnish a proper test, will satisfy the requirements of the examination.*

3. It is desirable that, as a rule, and when the numbers in the standards are sufficiently large, the whole of the exercises should be given. You should therefore divide the scholars in each standard examined into as many groups (A. B. C., &c.) as there are exercises to be performed, and assign one exercise to the children of each group. Thus, for example, Standard IV. would be divided into five groups, and each of the five exercises would be worked in one of the groups.

4. Suitable needles, cotton, thimbles, and scissors, if not given out beforehand, should be in readiness for distribution with the other materials, so that time may not be lost at the examination. Each girl should fasten securely together the different specimens if the exercise include more than one.

5. If the specimens are taken away for examination, it is desirable that at the close of the time allotted, each child's work should be folded separately, the exercises in each group tied together, and the whole made up in standards, and fastened up, with the name of the school outside.

6. Coloured cottons are recommended throughout. The object of giving two colours is to test the children's knowledge of "joinings"; this must be attended to in all cases.

7. Great attention should be paid to evidence of carefulness in teaching "joinings" and "fastenings" on and off, and to general neatness of finish.

8. In cutting out, more credit should be given to correct proportions and useful intelligent work than to elaborate or trimmed paper models. This applies more particularly to the cutting out that may be shown as part of the work of the year.

9. It is of great importance that teachers of all grades should give evidence of their power of teaching needlework by demonstration and by the simultaneous method. You should therefore, whenever practicable, call upon one or more of the pupil-teachers and assistant teachers in each school, and especially the certificated assistants, to give an oral lesson in your presence.

10. In infants' classes children, including those who are too young to work exercises, should be prepared to go through the movements of needle position, and knitting pin drill, in your presence.

In the following TABLE the requirements of the Code for each Standard are divided into groups of moderate length, any one of which may be given by the Inspector in their respective Standards.

Infants, Lower Division.	Infants, Upper Division.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards VI. and VII.
A.—To hem 3 inches in one colour. *O.—*To knit 6 rows of 12 loops previously cast on.*	A.—To hem 5 inches in one colour. B.—To knit 6 rows of 12 loops previously cast on. *O.—*To fix and work a hem of 5 inches in one colour.*	A.—To fix and work in two colours (so as to show a join) a hem of 5 inches. B.—To *cast on* 12 loops and knit, with chain edge, 12 rows, and cast off. C.—To fix and work a sew and fell seam of 5 inches.	A.—To fix and work a sew and fell seam of 5 inches in cotton of two colours, so as to show a join in the cotton, both in seam and fell. B.—To cast on 12 loops, and knit 12 rows, ribbed, purl, and plain, and afterwards cast off. *O.—*To pleat 7 inches into 6 pleats, and hem it into a band of 3 inches.*	A.—To fix for stitching, and work not less than half of 5 inches, and sew on a string. B.—To cast on 30 loops and knit with 4 pins 10 rounds, breaking and joining the cotton or wool at least once, and cast off. C.—To darn on canvas 10 rows 1½ inches long, and to mark one of the following letters:—E, H, I, L, O, T, and to work 3 inches of herring bone. *O.—*To herring bone down the four sides of a piece of flannel 4 inches square.*	A.—To gather and stroke down 7 inches, and fix into a band of 3 inches, and set in 1½ inches. B.—To fix and work a flannel patch about 2 inches square. C.—To cast on 21 loops and knit with two pins 30 rows, showing seam, stitch, and three decreasings on each side as for the back of a stocking. D.—To double down and tack a hem and on this cut and work a button-hole, one end round, the other braced, and to sew on a linen button. E.—To mark on coarse calico or linen two letters chosen by the Inspector, and to darn an irregular space about 1 (square) inch on stocking material. *O.—*To cast on 25 loops, and with two needles knit the heel of a stocking, turn it, and cast off.*	A.—To turn down a hem ¼ in. wide, to fix two tucks 5 inches long, and to run at least half of one. B.—To put in a calico patch 2 inches square. C.—To cast on 25 loops, and with two needles knit the heel of a stocking, turn it, and cast off. D.—To cut out and tack together the pattern of a pinafore for a child, and to cut and work a button-hole. E.—To plain darn a hole in stocking material, and mark on coarse calico or linen a letter chosen by the Inspector. F.—To sew and fell together 1 inch of two pieces of calico, and to put in a gusset as for the body of a shirt and stitch it across.	A.—To cut out and tack together a pattern of girl's chemise or child's frock body, and graft 3 inches in stocking material. B.—To darn on calico or linen a diagonal cut ½ inch long. C.—To darn a three cornered (or hedge) tear with sides 1 inch long on some dress material, or to put in a patch on some dress material. D.—On a prepared piece of knitting with four pins, divide for and knit a thickened heel, turn it, pick up the gusset, knit three rows, and cast off. E.—To hem and whip 6 inches of frill and set on to a calico band, and mark on the band one of own initials. *O.—*To Swiss darn a square inch on stocking material, and on a calico hem work 2 inches of coral stitch and 2 inches of knotting. (This is for Standard VII. only.)*

* Exercise *O.* is optional for managers, may be offered to the Inspector, but is not required.

Materials required for the Exercises in each of the above groups.*

N.B.—It is desirable to use "Betweens" for sewing needles, short pins for knitting, and fine cotton generally throughout the Standards.

Infants, Lower Division.	Infants, Upper Division.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards VI. and VII.
A.—A piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, fixed for hemming, and coloured cotton. O.—*A pair of knitting pins, with 12 loops cast on, and cotton.*	A.—A piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, fixed for hemming, and coloured cotton. B.—A pair of knitting pins, with 12 loops cast on, and cotton or wool. O.—*A piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, and coloured cotton.*	A.—A piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, and cotton of two colours. B.—A pair of knitting pins, and cotton or wool. C.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and coloured cotton.	A.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and cotton of two colours. B.—A pair of knitting pins, and cotton or wool. O.—*A piece of calico 7 inches by 3, and a piece 3 inches square.*	A.—A piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, and a piece of tape 2 inches long. B.—A set of four knitting pins and cotton or wool. C.—A piece of canvas 4 inches square. O.—*A piece of flannel 4 inches square.*	A.—A piece of calico 7 inches by 3, and a piece 3½ inches square. B.—A piece of flannel 4 inches square, and a piece 2 inches square. C.—A pair of knitting pins, and cotton or wool. D.—A piece of calico 3 inches square, and a linen button not pierced. E.—A piece of coarse calico or linen 3 inches square, and a piece of stocking web 3 inches square. O.—*A pair of knitting pins, and cotton or wool.*	A.—A piece of calico 5 inches square. B.—A piece of calico 5 inches square, and a piece 2 inches square. C.—A pair of knitting pins, and cotton or wool. D.—A piece of tissue or lined paper about one square yard, and a piece of calico 3 inches square. E.—A piece of stocking material 3 inches square, and a piece of calico or linen 3 inches square. F.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and one piece for gusset, square or triangular.	A.—A piece of tissue or lined paper and a piece of stocking web, 3 inches square. B.—A piece of calico or linen 3 inches square. C.—A piece of dress material 5 inches square and one piece 2½ inches square. D.—A piece of knitting on four pins containing five rows of 41 loops. E.—A piece of mull muslin 6 inches by 1, and a piece of calico 3 inches square. O.—*A piece of stocking web 3 inches square, and a piece of calico 7 inches by 3.*

* The material required should be carefully prepared and arranged beforehand. The quantity provided should be sufficient to furnish work for children grouped according to Rule 3; *e.g.*, for 24 children in Standard V. it will be sufficient to have six packets of material prepared for four children in each group.
See Note 5 in Schedule III. of the Code (needlework) as to "fixing" and "casting on."

Syllabus of Exercises for Pupil-Teachers on the day of Annual Examination.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
First Exercise. Join two pieces of calico together by seam and fell. Gather, stroke, and set in one joined end into a band. Hem the bottom, sew on a tape string. Second Exercise. Cast on 39 loops, and with two pins knit a piece as if for the calf of a stocking showing three decreasings, and cast off.	First Exercise. Make a band with calico, on it work a button-hole, set on a button, and hem, whip, and set on a frill. Second Exercise. Fold down a hem on calico, on it work a button-hole with different ends, and run at least two tucks, and mark one letter chosen by the inspector. Third Exercise. Cast on 40 loops, knit and purl 4 and 4 for 4 rows, then alternate the squares to form a chequer three times, and cast off.	First Exercise. Put in a patch in print about 3 inches square. Draw a letter, chosen by the Inspector, in pencil on the patch, and work it out in stitching. Second Exercise. Set in a triangular patch in flannel about 3 inches each way, on it darn 10 rows as for a thin place. Third Exercise. Cast on 31 loops, knit a thickened heel, turn it "Dutch" shape, and cast off.	First Exercise. Join two pieces of calico half their length, and insert a gusset, as for the body of a shirt, and stitch it across. Also work at least two inches of coral stitch, and mark one figure chosen by the Inspector. Second Exercise. On a stitched band work a button-hole as for the left side of a shirt front, and another as for the back of an infant's robe. Sew on a tape string and a button. Third Exercise. Set in a calico patch about 3 inches square, and mark one letter and one figure chosen by the Inspector. Fourth Exercise. Cast on 40 loops, and with 4 pins make the toe of a sock.

Materials required for the above Exercises.

First Exercise.	First Exercise.	First Exercise.	First Exercise.
1 piece of calico, 3½ × 3½ inches. 2 pieces of calico, 7 × 3½ inches. 1 piece of tape 2¼ inches long. 6 yards of sewing cotton. 2 sewing needles. Second Exercise. 2 knitting pins. 10 rounds of a skein of wool or cotton.	1 piece of calico, 7 × 3½ inches. 1 piece of mull, 1 × 6 inches. 1 linen unpierced button. 6 yards sewing cotton. 2 sewing needles. Second Exercise. 1 piece of calico, 7 × 7 inches. 2 sewing needles. 6 yards sewing cotton. 1 yard marking cotton. Third Exercise. 2 knitting pins. 10 rounds of a skein of wool or cotton.	1 piece of print, 9 × 9 inches. 6 yards of sewing cotton. 2 sewing needles. Second Exercise. 1 piece of flannel, 9 × 9 inches. 2 sewing needles. 6 yards sewing cotton. 2 yards darning cotton. 1 darning needle. 1 yard marking or common coloured cotton. Third Exercise. 2 knitting pins. 10 rounds of a skein of wool or cotton.	1 piece of calico, 3½ × 3½ inches. 2 pieces of calico, 7 × 3½ inches. 6 yards sewing cotton. 2 sewing needles. 1 yard marking cotton. Second Exercise. 1 piece of calico, 7 × 3½ inches. 1 linen unpierced button. 1 piece of tape 2¼ inches long. 2 sewing needles. 6 yards sewing cotton. Third Exercise. 1 piece of calico, 7 × 7 inches. 1 piece of calico, 3½ × 3½ inches. 2 sewing needles. 6 yards sewing cotton. 1 yard marking cotton. Fourth Exercise. 4 knitting pins. 20 rounds of a skein of wool or cotton.

N.B.—It is optional to the Inspector to choose which of the above exercises shall be done in his presence.

Fine needles (Betweens) with fine cotton, No. 16 knitting pins, an No. 10 knitting cotton or "fingering" yarn, are recommended throughout. The sizes of the pieces are given to show the amount necessary. Larger pieces can be used if desired.

(3.)

Circular 217.

School Registers and the Method of keeping them.

Appendix II. to Circular of Instructions to H.M. Inspectors, dated 9th August 1882.

Registration.

1. The Code requires that before any grant is made to a school the Education Department must be satisfied that suitable registers are provided, accurately kept, and periodically verified by the managers (Articles 8 and 96 (*c*)), and again under Article 115 the grant may be reduced upon the Inspector's report for faults of registration.

2. In every school there should be (1) a register of admission, progress, and withdrawal; (2) registers of daily attendance for all scholars; (3) a book of summaries. These registers must (Article 8) be provided by the managers out of the funds of the school, so as to be the property of the school, and not in any sense of the teacher.

Admission Register.

3. *The Admission Register* should be kept exclusively by the head teacher, and made up at least once a week. Successive numbers should be allotted to the children on their admission so that each child may have its own number, which it should retain throughout its school career. A child who returns to school after an absence of any duration would resume its original admission number. The name need not be re-entered in the Admission Book if the child is re-admitted in the course of one school year.

4. No child's name should be removed from the register on account of absence for any period less than six weeks (except in case of death), unless the managers have ascertained, or the school attendance officer reports, that the child has left the school or neighbourhood.

5. This register should show distinctly for each child in the school (*a*) its number on the register; (*b*) the date of its admission or re-admission, day, month, and year; (*c*) name in *full*, christian and surname; (*d*) the name and address of its parent or guardian; (*e*) whether exemption from religious instruction is claimed; *(*f*) the exact date of the child's birth, day, month, and year; *(*g*) the last school (if any) which it attended before entering this school; *(*h*) the highest standard in which it was there presented; (*i*) the successive standards in which presented in *this* school; (*k*) the date of leaving.

6. Where several children of the same name attend, they may be distinguished thus:—"John Jones (*a*)," "John Jones (*b*)," &c.

7. This register should have an alphabetical index.

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* Special care must be taken to obtain exact information on these points from the parents, former teachers, and registrar of births, if necessary.

Attendance Register.

8. *The Attendance Registers* must *be marked every time that the school meets*, however small the number of children present, and all attendances so marked must be taken into account. They should show the daily and weekly attendances of every scholar, beginning with the first day of the school year (Article 22) and continuing to the end of the same.

9. Adequate time for marking these registers should be provided for in the time tables, from 5 to 10 minutes or more, according to the number of scholars.

10. In mixed schools the boys should be entered in the upper part of a page, the girls in the lower, leaving a space between them.

11. On the outside of the cover of each register should be legibly written the name of the school, and the year, also the department (boys, girls, mixed, or infant, as the case may be) and the class or classes to which it belongs. All registers should be paged.

12. There should be columns for each child's admission number, for its name in full, and its age last birthday, and columns for all the weeks in the year, which should always be dated at their head with the day and the month. One also for the morning attendances and another for the afternoon attendances of every day, with a place at their foot for adding them up. A column for school pence received in each week is not unfrequently added to the attendance columns, but as this is apt to cause confusion in the additions, both of the pence and attendances, the pence columns had better be kept separate, unless entries be made in them in red ink. There should be a column for the entry at the close of each week of the total attendances made by each child during that week, and at the end of the register columns to sum up the total attendances of each child during the year. The Code requires a separate register for half-timers. The register for each class may be marked by the pupil-teacher (if he have completed his second year) having charge of the class, but the head teacher will be held responsible for its being regularly and properly kept.

See Circular 223, page 22.

13. In marking the attendance registers the following rules should be observed: (1) the registers must be marked and, excepting marks cancelled under 10 *infrà*, be finally closed at least two hours before the termination of the time given to the secular instruction at each meeting of the school, and at the time specified on the approved time table; (2) after the registers are closed no child may be marked; (3) children must be marked at each meeting of the school, (4) in ink, never in pencil inked over afterwards; (5) presence must be marked with a long stroke, thus /, or \; (6) absence must be marked with an "a"; (7) there must be no dots; (8) no erasures, if any error has been made it must be corrected by a footnote; (9) no blanks; (10) if a child leaves before the two hours of secular instruction expire, its mark for presence should be cancelled by another stroke across it, thus ×, and the total attendances for that meeting corrected by placing under them —1, —2, as the case may be; (11) registers must be original and not copied from slates, papers, &c., on pretence of keeping them clean, or any other plea; (12) the number of attendances made by the class should be entered at the foot of the column every morning and afternoon at the time for closing the registers; (13) the number of attendances made by each child during the week must be entered; (14) when a half or whole holiday occurs, or on the occasion of days set apart for special inspec-

tion, under section 76 of the Education Act (when the meetings and attendances are *not* to be registered for the purpose of annual grants), a line should be drawn down the whole length of the column or columns; (15) for longer periods "holiday" should be written across the columns.

14. At the foot of the attendance columns for each week, or in some place specially provided for them in the registers, should be entered: (*a*) the number of times the school was open, morning and afternoon; (*b*) the total number of attendances made by all the children on this register during the week.

15. At the foot of each pence column the total amount of pence received during the week.

Summary.

16. The *Summary* should contain (1) the weekly entries of the attendance of each class transferred from the class registers every week into appropriate pages, and the average attendance for each week; (2) at the completion of the year the annual averages for the whole school should be struck and entered of boys and girls separately; (1) under 3, (2) between 3 and 7, (3) above 7, and (4) above 3, and the highest weekly average noted; (3) the summary should be clear, and should at once show the results asked for in the Managers' Return, Form IX.

17. In this book the duplicate examination schedules, and copies of the returns in Form IX., should be preserved, together with a list of scholars qualified to be presented, but not presented, with the reasons for their not being presented, and likewise of scholars presented a second time in the same standard, with the reasons for their being so presented.

General.

18. The managers' return (Form IX.) will contain a certificate that the registers have been checked at irregular intervals, and at least once in every quarter by the managers. To check the registers the managers, or some one deputed by them, should visit the school without previous notice after the registers ought to be closed, and ascertain that the number of attendances marked tallies exactly with the number of children then present. An entry should also be made in the log book and in the registers at the time of checking them; they should also be signed at the same time by the teachers responsible for them.

19. *The managers' return should show by separate entries the number of admissions and re-admissions in the course of the first and second halves of the school year respectively.*

20. *Attendance* registers, when filled, should be put away and preserved for at least *ten* years. Admission registers and summaries should never be destroyed.

21. The above rules are intended for day schools, but should be applied as far as possible to evening schools.

22. My Lords do not at present insist upon uniform registers as a condition of annual grants, but they trust that by the co-operation of the managers of schools, such an extent of uniformity may be gradually introduced as to make the adoption hereafter of a uniform system of registers a matter of little difficulty.

(4.)

HALF-TIMERS UNDER ARTICLES 11 AND 15.

Circular No. 223.

Education Department,
16 March 1883.

SIR,

MY Lords have had under consideration the arrangements to be made for giving effect to the 15th Article of the Code, which provides that,—

"For the purpose of calculating the average attendance, but for no other purpose, each 'attendance' of a half-time scholar shall be counted as one attendance and a half. A separate register must be kept for half-time scholars."

This Article must be read in connexion with Article 11, in which a half-time scholar is defined as "a scholar certified by the local authority to be employed in conformity with the byelaws."

The rule laid down in Article 15 was adopted with the view of encouraging a systematic alternation of work and instruction for children who are obliged to go to labour before passing the standard of proficiency fixed by the byelaws of the district for total exemption from the obligation to attend school. It was not meant to apply to cases of desultory school attendance, or to give any benefit to schools in respect of merely irregular scholars who have passed what is called the half-time standard, and are not habitually and necessarily at work when absent from school.

The education of the children employed in workshops and factories is regulated by the Factory Act of 1878, and the beneficial result of the working of that measure is shown by the fact that in the districts to which it mainly applies, a very large proportion of the scholars in the highest standards now consist of factory scholars. It is hoped that the Article in question will secure to those employed in other labour, not regulated by any Act, the benefit of similar educational advantages. With this end in view, their Lordships have adopted the following regulations:—

1. The attendances of *all* scholars will continue to be entered daily in the *class registers*.

2. A separate *half-time register* will be kept of all scholars under instruction in any standard above that fixed by the byelaws of the district for partial exemption from school attendance, for whom—

(1.) the local authority certifies that they are employed in conformity with the byelaws; and

(2.) the managers claim the benefit of Article 15.

The managers need not make any claim; but, if they do, will be expected to satisfy themselves that the claim is a legitimate one.

3. In this half-time register will be posted, at the close of each week, the number of the attendances made by each of these scholars during the week.

4. At the end of the year a list will be drawn up and presented to the Inspector, showing—

(*a.*) the sum of each half-time scholar's actual attendances ;

(*b.*) the number of *additional* attendances claimed on his behalf, which may not exceed—

(i.) *one half* of (*a*) the actual attendances made by the scholar during the year ; or

(ii.) such a number as when added to the actual attendances will give a total equal to *three fourths* of the number of meetings of the school during the year ;

(*c.*) the sum of the additional attendances for all these scholars together. The Inspector will enter in his report on the school (Form X.) the number of such attendances to be counted under Article 15, in calculating the grant to the school.

In explanation of the provision No. ii., I am to point out that, taking (as an example) a school which has been open 420 times in the year :

A half-timer, if quite regular throughout the year, will be present at 210 meetings ; and Article 15, in this case, allows 105 special attendances to be counted on his behalf, thus bringing his *total* up to 315, the maximum.

If from any cause, such as illness or residence in the district for less than a year, his attendances fall short of 210, he may still be counted as a half-timer for the number of times he does attend. In such a case, 180 attendances will give 90 special attendances, or a total of 270.

If, on the other hand, he has been out of work for any time, and, therefore, presumably, at school, he may have made more than 210 attendances in the year. In respect of such extra attendances he has no claim to be treated as a half-timer. If he has been present at (say) 260 meetings, he may be allowed to count 55 special attendances, and his total will be 315, as before.

In small schools, or schools attended by a small number of half-time scholars, a page at the end of the ordinary register may be set apart for recording the required particulars respecting these scholars, if the managers desire to take advantage of Article 15.

The names of half-timers should not be removed from the registers while they are absent at work, unless it is known that they are not to return to the school ; and their names being so retained on the registers, they should be presented to Her Majesty's Inspector for examination.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. R. SANDFORD.

To _____

Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

(5.)

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO EXAMINATION IN SINGING FOR GRANTS UNDER ARTICLES 106 (*d*) AND 109 (*d*), NEW CODE, 1882.

Circular 219.

Education Department, 14 February 1883.

1. If during the examination the Inspector should notice that one or two voices are leading the bulk of the children, such voices must be silenced.

2. Teachers may be allowed to start, but not to join in, the singing, except when adding a bass, or independent part, to the song test.

3. In girls' schools the examiner will often save much time and trouble by asking a *female teacher* to sing the passages given as ear tests.

4. As Inspectors may find that the application of every test to each of the four divisions will occupy more time than can be fairly allotted to this one subject, it may suffice for the purpose of recommending the larger grant of one shilling, if the Inspectors apply *two* of the tests to each division.

5. The staff notation tests will be found equally applicable to the systems of "moveable *Do*." A complete set of tests under the Tonic Sol-fa system has been given, closely corresponding to those of the Staff notation.

6. In schools where both the Tonic Sol-fa and Staff notations are taught, the three lower divisions may be presented for examination on the Tonic Sol-fa method, and the highest on the Staff system.

7. The examiner may, if necessary, avail himself of the assistance of the teacher, in playing or singing the ear tests to the children.

8. The children may sing the song tests from books containing both words and music.

9. Schools applying for the higher grant but failing to secure it, may receive the lower grant of sixpence, if the children can pass the song tests prescribed below.

10. *Three* songs must be prepared for the song test in the 1st division, and *five* in each of the other divisions.

11. For purposes of examination schools may be thus classified :—

1st Division	=	Infants above five years of age, and below Standard I.
2nd „	=	Standard I.
3rd „	=	Standards II. and III.
4th „	=	„ IV. and upwards.

N.B.—1. In schools examined before September 1883,* each Standard may be presented in the division lower than that here assigned to it.

2. It is not necessary that the classification for singing should correspond exactly with the ordinary division into standards.

3. The 1st and 2nd divisions may, if preferred, be grouped together both for teaching and examination.

PART I.

SCHOOLS USING THE STAFF NOTATION.

DIVISION I.

Note Test.—1. To sing one by one *in any order* as pointed out by the examiner, the notes of the key-chord of C (*Do*), namely, C (*Do*), E (*Mi*), G (*Sol*), C (*Do*). (*See* line 2 of the first musical example, p. 25).

Song Test.—2. To sing sweetly an easy school-song or action-song previously prepared.

[The compass of this song should not exceed the limit of an octave, say from C to C, or D to D, in the treble stave, and the words should be such as the children can understand.]

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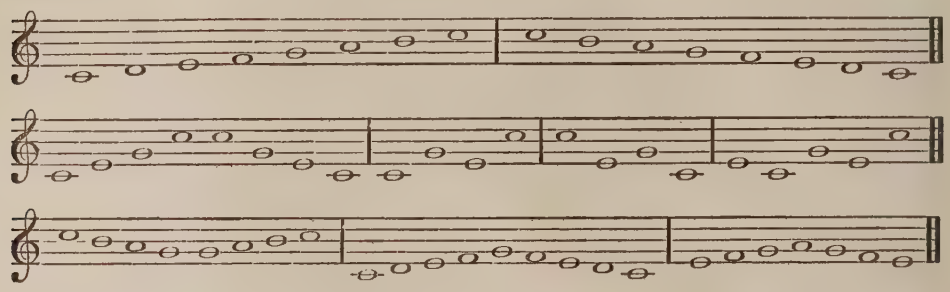
* Date since altered to September *1884*.

Division II.

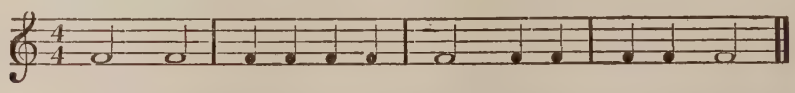
Note Test.—1. To sing slowly, as the examiner points to the notes, and using the Sol-fa syllables, the ascending and descending notes of the scale of C (*Do*), the notes of the key-chord of C (*Do*), [C (*Do*), E (*Mi*), G (*Sol*), C (*Do*),] in any order, and also small groups of consecutive notes of the scale of C as written by the examiner.

Example :



Time Test.—2. (*a.*) To sing on one sound, to the syllable "*laa*," an exercise in $\frac{2}{2}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$ time, which shall include minims and crotchets.

Example :



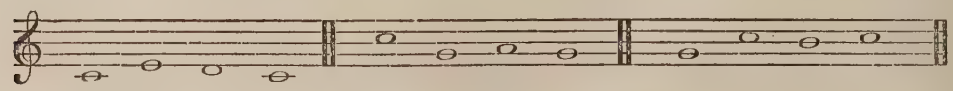
(*b.*) Or, to name the value of the same notes rhythmically, and in time, without singing them : thus,

Minim, minim, | Crotchet, crotchet, crotchet, crotchet |

Minim, crotchet, crotchet, | Crotchet, crotchet, minim. |

Ear Test.—3. To repeat a simple phrase of not more than four notes, using the syllable "*laa*," after hearing the examiner sing or play it twice through.

Example :

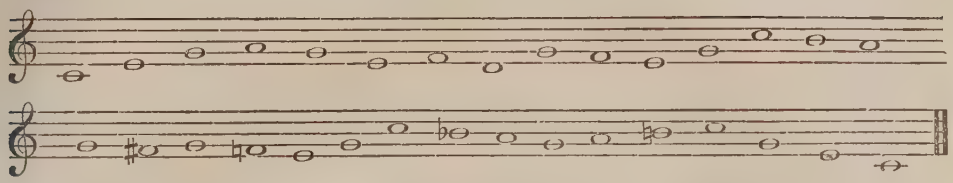


Song Test.—4. To sing in unison or in two parts, if preferred, in good time and tune, and sweetly, a school song (set to words) previously prepared.

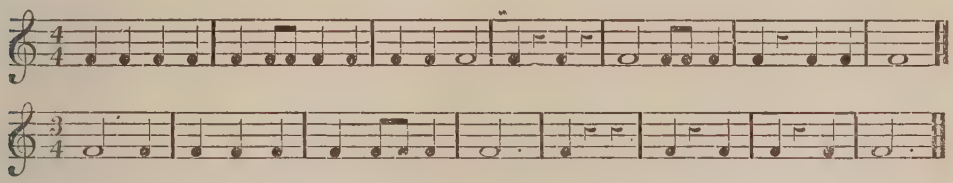
Division III.

Note Test.—1. To sing slowly as directed by the examiner's pointer, using the Sol-fa syllables, a series of notes in the key of C, containing an F sharp contradicted by an F natural, and a B flat contradicted by a B natural. The F sharp should be approached by the note G and return to G as in the example, and the B♭ should be approached by C, and be followed by A as in the example.

Example:

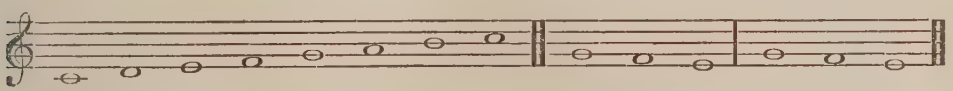


Time Test,—2. (*a.*) To sing on one sound to the syllable *laa* an exercise in $\frac{4}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ time, containing semibreves, minims, crotchets, and quavers, with dotted minims, and rests on non-accented portions of the bar.

Example:

(*b.*) Or, to *say* rhythmically the value-names of the same notes as before explained. (*See* Division II., Time test 2 (*b*).)

Ear Test.—(3.) To repeat and afterwards give the names of any consecutive *three* notes of the scale of C which the examiner may first sing to the syllable *laa*, or play *twice* after having sung or played the whole scale of C.

Example: (Children.)



(By Examiner.) (Twice.) *Sol, Fa, Mi.*

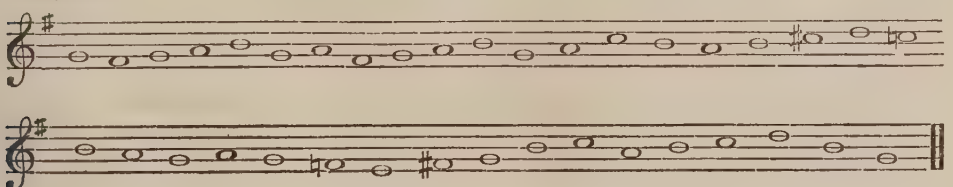
The above test should only be applied to the more advanced children of this division.

Song Test.—4. To sing in unison, or in two parts, if preferred, in good time and tune, and with due expression, a school-song or round (set to words) previously prepared.

Division IV.

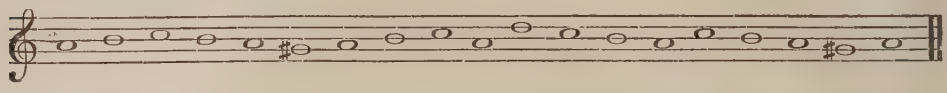
Note Test.—1. To sing slowly, using the Sol-fa syllables, from the examiner's pointing, any simple diatonic passage in the keys of G (one sharp), D (two sharps), F (one flat) or B flat (two flats): and also a similar simple passage containing a modulation into the key of the fifth above (by raising the fourth degree), or the key of the fifth below (by flattening the seventh degree).

Example:



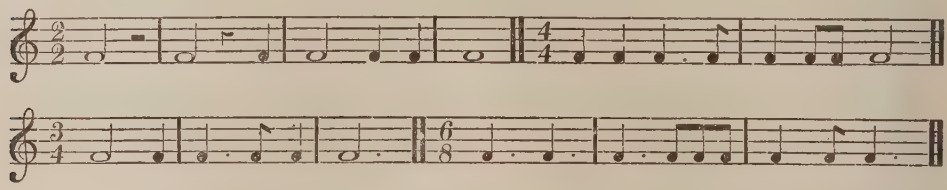
Also, to sing in the same way as above described, a short passage in the key of A minor, introducing the sharpened seventh approached from and leading to the note A, but without introducing the sixth (major or minor) of the scale.

Example:



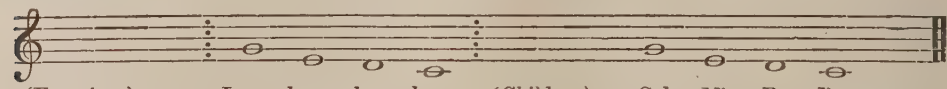
Time Test.—2. (*a*) To sing on one sound, (*b*) or to name rhythmically as before described (*see* Division II., Time test 2, (*b*)) one or more series of notes and rests in $\frac{2}{2}\ \frac{4}{4}\ \frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ times, which shall include dotted minims and dotted crotchets; also a simple phrase in $\frac{6}{8}$ time.

Example:



Ear Test.—3. To repeat and then state the names of the notes of a phrase consisting of no more than four notes, after it has been twice played, or, sung by the examiner to the syllable *laa.*

Example:



(Examiner): *Laa, laa, laa, laa.* (Children): *Sol, Mi, Re, Do.*

Only the more advanced children of this division can be expected to answer this. Should special aptitude be shown, they may be asked to name the *time* of an easy phrase sung twice to them by the examiner.

Song Test.—4. To sing, in good time, tune, expression, and in a pleasing quality of tone, a school-song in two or more parts or round (set to words) previously prepared.

PART II.

For Schools using the Tonic Sol-fa Method and Notation.

Division I.

1. To sing from the examiner's pointing on the modulator, the tones of a *Doh* chord in any order, using the Sol-fa syllables.
2. To sing sweetly an easy school-song or action-song, previously prepared.

The compass of the music should if possible lie between C and D^1, and the words should be such as children can understand.

Division II.

Note Test.—1. To sol-fa slowly from the examiner's pointing on the modulator, in several keys —the key-tone in each case being given—the tones of the *Doh* chord in any order, and the other tones of the scale in stepwise succession.

Example: d m s d^1 s m s d m r d m s l s f m l t d^1.

Time Test.—2. To sing on one tone to the syllable "*laa*" an exercise including one-pulse and two-pulse tones, in two-pulse or four-pulse measure.

Example: | 1 : 1 | 1 : — | 1 : — | 1 : 1 | 1 : — ‖

Ear Test.—3. To imitate a simple phrase of not more than four notes, using the syllable "*laa*," after hearing the examiner sing or play it twice through.

Example: d m r d ‖ d^1 s l s ‖ s d^1 t d^1 ‖

Song Test.—4. To sing in unison or in two parts, if preferred, in good time and tune, and sweetly, a school-song (set to words) previously prepared.

Division III.

Note Test (Modulator).—(*a.*) To sol-fa from the examiner's pointing on the modulator, or from dictation, in any key, simple passages in the major diatonic scale, including fe and ta in stepwise progression, used thus, s fe s—d^1 ta l.

Example:

d m s l s m f r s f m s d^1 t l s fe s f m s d^1 ta l s l t d^1 s m d

Note Test.—(*Written or printed.*) (*b.*) To sol-fa at sight a written or printed exercise, including the notes of the *Doh* chord in any order, and any other notes of the major diatonic scale in stepwise succession. The exercise not to contain any difficulties of time.

Example: | d : d | m : r | d : m | s : f | m : s | l : s | l : t | d^1 :— ‖

Time Test.—2. To sing on one sound to the syllable "*laa*" an exercise in three-pulse or four-pulse measure, containing one-pulse notes, half-pulse notes, and whole-pulse rests on the non-accented pulses of the measure.

Examples:

‖ 1 : 1 | 1 : 1 | 1 : 1.l | 1 : 1 | 1 : 1 | 1 : — | 1 : | 1 : | 1 : 1.l | 1 : 1 | 1 : | 1 : 1 | | 1 : — | — : — ‖

‖ 1 : — : 1 | 1 : 1 : 1 | 1 : 1.l : 1 | 1 : — : — | 1 : : | 1 : : 1 | 1 : : 1 | | 1 : — : — ‖

Ear Test.—3. To imitate to "*laa*," and afterwards give the names of, the tones of the scale in stepwise succession, which the examiner may first sing or play *twice*—after having sung or played the chord of the key note.

Example:—Examiner sings d m s d^1 s m d. Then to "laa" he sings s f m, s f m. The children then repeat to laa, and afterwards give the sol-fa names.

(The above test should only be applied to the more advanced children of this division.)

Song Test.—4. To sing in unison, or in two parts, if preferred, in good time and tune, and with due expression, a school song or round (set to words) previously prepared.

Division IV.

Note Test. (Written or printed.)—1. To sol-fa slowly, any simple diatonic passage in the major key; also a similar simple passage containing a transition of one remove indicated by bridge notes.

Example:

d m s f m r d s ^{s}d t_1 d m r d ^{d}s f m s l t d^1 ‖

d s m f r d m s d^1 ^{d1}s f m r f m ^{m}l t d^1 s m d m r l s t_1 d ‖

Also, to sol-fa a short passage in the minor key or mode, introducing *se* used thus—*l se l* but without introducing *fah* or *bah*.

Example: l t d^1 t l se l t d^1 l r^1 d^1 t l d^1 t l se l ‖

Time Test.—2. To sing on one tone, one or more series of notes in two-pulse, three-pulse, four-pulse, or six-pulse measure, including pulse-and-a-half notes.

Example:

| l : — | : | l : l | l : —.l | l : l .l | l : — ‖

| l : — : l | l : —.l : l | l : — : — ‖

| l : — : — | l : l : l | l : — : l | l : — : — ‖

Ear Test.—3. To give the sol-fa names of the notes of a simple diatonic phrase consisting of not more than four sounds, the examiner first sounding the tones of the *Doh* chord and singing the exercise to *laa*, or playing it twice through.

Example: s m r d ‖ d m l s ‖ d^1 l t s ‖ s l s d^1 ‖

The above test should only be applied to the more advanced children of this division, who may be also asked to name the *time* of an easy passage sung twice to them by the examiner.

Song Test. 4.—To sing, in good time, tune, expression, and in a pleasing quality of tone, a school song in two or more parts or round (set to words) previously prepared.

N.B.—*It is hoped that, at some future time, the relation between the Tonic Sol-fa and the Staff Notations will be taught to Scholars in Standard V. and upwards.*

F. R. Sandford,
Secretary.

Circular No. 218.

Circular to H. M. Inspectors on the Examination of Candidates under Articles 40 and 41.

Education Department,
Sir, 28th December 1882.

I am directed to call your attention to the following instructions in regard to the examination of Candidates for employment on probation (Article 40) and for engagement as pupil teachers (Article 41 and Schedule V., Code of 1882).

(*a.*) These Candidates are to be examined at the school inspection and not at a collective examination of pupil-teachers.

(*b.*) They must he examined and pass *individually*, whether under Article 109 (*e*) or under 109 (*f*): and, if they are examined in class under the latter of these Articles, the inspector must note and record the result of the examination of each of them.

(To pass, it should be remembered, in reference to Schedule I., means to pass in *all the three* elementary subjects.)

(*c.*) They are required by the Code to be examined in Standard V. or VI. (Article 40), and in Standard VI. or VII. (Article 41). The provision for grouping in class subjects does not apply to them; so that if the grouped Standards take the work of a Standard different from that required of a Candidate, the Candidate must be examined separately from the group.

Specific subjects (Article 109 (*g*)) are not accepted in place of class subjects (109 (*f*)). And amongst the latter, *needlework* is not to be taken.

(*d.*) Candidates who are not presented as scholars in the school in which they are intended to serve, or who do not conform to Article 109 (*e*) i. and ii. should be presented for *examination* (only) according to the above rules.

(*e.*) The above directions apply to all examinations under Articles 40 and 41 in schools whose grants fall due on and after the 30th of April 1883.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. Sandford.

To _____,
H. M. Inspector of Schools.

Circular 224.

CIRCULAR TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES, CONVEYING REVISED REGULATIONS AS TO CERTIFICATES OF AGE, PROFICIENCY, AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Education Department,
14th April 1883.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a copy of revised Regulations as to certificates of age, proficiency, and school attendance, and in connexion therewith to call the attention of your board (or committee) to the duties imposed upon local authorities by the provisions of Articles 11 and 15 of the Code of 1883, relative to half-time scholars.

Article 11 defines a half-time scholar to be a scholar certified by the local authority to be employed in conformity with the byelaws; and Article 15 provides that each attendance of a half-time scholar shall, for the purpose of calculating the average attendance, be counted as one attendance and a half.

The managers of all schools receiving annual grants will, at the end of the school year, send to the local authority of their district a list of the half-time scholars on whom they claim the allowance provided by Article 15. This list will contain the names of the children and the number of attendances they have made in their school during the school year just ended, and it will have at its foot a form of certificate, to be signed by the clerk or other officer of the local authority, to the effect that the scholars whose names are on the list have been employed in conformity with the byelaws.

In order that the officer of the local authority may be able to sign this certificate, he will have to satisfy himself that the following conditions are fulfilled, viz., that each of the scholars on the list—

i. is over 10 years of age;
ii. has been beneficially and necessarily employed during the year;
iii. has been certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors to have reached the standard fixed by the byelaws for partial exemption, *i.e.*, to have passed in the three elementary subjects in that, or a higher, standard.

The local authority is already bound, in the ordinary administration of the Education Acts, to have sufficient information to enable its officer to certify as to these conditions, for they must all be satisfied before any child under 13 can be legally employed; and the local authority will therefore have occasion to inquire whether they are satisfied as soon as legal employment is alleged by any child as the excuse for irregular attendance. In the case of children employed half-time under the Factory Acts, some form of certificate as to the first and second of the above conditions is already required.

It will not, therefore, be necessary to call upon the local authority, for the purpose of the Articles in question, to undertake any investigation that it is not already bound to undertake, but my Lords think it may be useful to explain what evidence the local authority should require as to the conditions above mentioned.

i. As regards age, in order that allowance under Article 15 may be made for any half-time scholar, the local authority must have obtained either a registrar's certificate as to the child's age, or a statutory declaration from the parent in the form prescribed by the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

ii. In the matter of employment the local authority will be expected to see that partial exemption is not claimed for any child if the circumstances of its family are not such as to render its employment necessary and beneficial.

iii. The managers of a school are supplied, after its inspection, with a duplicate of the examination schedule, with a certificate from the Inspector which will be authoritative evidence as to whether any child has or has not reached any standard. In the case of board schools, the officer of the local authority will have access to this certificate; in the case of voluntary schools he will be warranted in accepting a certificate from the principal teacher as to the fact that the Inspector has certified any child to have reached a particular standard. Such a certificate is accepted by magistrates under the provisions of section 24 (5) of the Elementary Education Act, 1873.

When the officer of the local authority receives a list of half-time scholars from the managers of any school, he will cancel the name of any scholar as to whom he cannot certify that the above conditions are satisfied. He will then insert, in figures, the number of scholars to whom his certificate applies and return the list to the managers without loss of time, as it is essential that the list duly signed should be ready at the school when the inspection begins.

I have, &c.
F. R. Sandford.

To the Clerk of the School Board,
School Attendance Committee
of_____

Revised Regulations as to Certificates of Age, Proficiency, and School Attendance.

(Elementary Education Act, 1876, sec. 24.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 12th day of April 1883.

By the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers in them vested under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations be substituted for those contained in the Order dated the 29th day of March 1879.

Certificates of Age.

1. A certificate of the date of a child's birth will be granted by a registrar or superintendent registrar of births and deaths on presentation of a requisition in a form prescribed for the purpose by the Local Government Board, pursuant to the 25th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1876. The prescribed form of requisition is annexed to this Order (Schedule I.). The fee for such certificate is not to exceed 6*d*. (*Order of Local Government Board, dated 22nd February* 1877.)

2. A statutory declaration of the date of a child's birth, made by the parent of the child before a magistrate, may be accepted by the local authority in place of a registrar's certificate. The declaration shall be made on the form annexed to this Order (Schedule II.).

3. When a local authority, under the power given by the 26th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, have obtained a return of the births of children in their district which will enable them to grant age certificates to individual children, they shall, on the application of any parent or other person interested in the education or employment of a child, grant such certificate under the hand of their clerk, or other officer deputed for the purpose, for a fee not exceeding 4*d.* for each child. This certificate is to be given on the form herein-after prescribed for labour certificates (Schedule III.).

Certificates of Proficiency.

4. Certificates of proficiency are certificates of having reached any standard prescribed by the Code. To reach a standard is to pass in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in that or a higher standard.

5. At the Inspector's annual visit to any public elementary or other certified efficient school, the managers are required to admit to the examination, and the Inspector to examine for a certificate of proficiency, any child over 10 years of age and under 14, whether a scholar in the school or not, who applies to be examined for such a certificate.

6. The Inspector may, in concert with the local authority, instead of the arrangement provided for in the last preceding paragraph, hold such special examinations as he may think necessary of children over 10 years of age and under 14, who wish to be examined for certificates of proficiency.

7. The Inspector does not grant certificates to individual children, but after every examination held as above he sends to the managers of the school, or in the case of a special examination to the local authority, a schedule containing the names of the children who have passed in all the three elementary subjects in any standard, with a certificate that such children have reached the standards entered opposite to their names.

8. If the local authority do not make arrangements to obtain from the managers a copy of so much of this schedule as they require, they may accept a certificate under the hand of the principal teacher of any certified efficient school as evidence that any scholar in such school has been certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors to have reached a particular standard. The principal teacher shall give such certificate, free of charge, in the form given in the second column of the Third Schedule to this Order.

Labour Certificates.

9. Any parent or other person interested in the employment or education of any child may apply to the local authority of the district in which the child resides for a labour certificate. The applicant must present to the local authority the evidence of age and proficiency prescribed above; and the local authority, if they are satisfied that the child is qualified for total or partial exemption from school attendance under the byelaws of the district, or for employment under the First Schedule to the Elementary Education Act, 1876, shall furnish the certificate asked for in the form annexed to this Order (Schedule III.).

Certificates of School Attendance.

10. Any local authority, parent, or other person interested in the employment or education of a child over 13 and under 14, may require the principal teacher for the time being of any certified efficient school, which such child has attended, to furnish a certificate specifying the number of school attendances made by the child in the school during each year, since the age of five, for which the school registers are preserved.

11. The teacher shall give such certificate in the form annexed to this Order (Schedule IV.), in the first case free of charge, and for a fee not exceeding 1*d.* for each year's attendances in the case of the second or any subsequent certificate, that may be demanded in respect of such child.

12. The school registers of every certified efficient school shall be carefully preserved by the managers for at least ten years. If a school is discontinued, the registers are to be handed over to the local authority of the district.

General.

13. No certificate purporting to be granted under these regulations will be recognised unless given in one of the printed forms annexed to this Order. All these forms shall be kept by every local authority, from whom they are to be obtained free of charge, except in the cases where any fee is specially allowed.

14. The forms may be procured from the Education Department *by the local authority*, who shall supply such number of copies as may be necessary to any local committee appointed by them, or to the managers of any certified efficient school in their district.

15. In these regulations—

(*a.*) The term "local authority" means a school board, or a school attendance committee (Elementary Education Act, 1876, secs. 7 and 33).

(*b.*) The term "local committee" means a committee, appointed by a school attendance committee, for a parish, or other area, in the district of such local authority (*ibid.*, sec. 32).

(*c.*) The term "certified efficient school" means a public elementary school, and any elementary school which is certified by the Education Department to be an efficient school, and any workhouse school certified to be efficient by the Local Government Board (*ibid.*, sec. 48).

(*d.*) The term "attendance" means the attendance of a child at a morning or afternoon meeting of a school, during not less than two hours of instruction in secular subjects if in a school or class for elder children, or one hour and a half if in a school or class for infants.

(*e.*) The term "year" means the civil year.

Workhouse Schools.

16. In the case of workhouse schools, certified to be efficient by the Local Government Board, and in which registers of attendance are duly kept, pursuant to an Order of the said board,—

(1.) The term "attendance" has the meaning prescribed by the Order of the Local Government Board, dated 27th of October 1877.

(2.) Certificates of school attendance will be granted to the scholars, by one of the principal teachers of the school, or by the clerk, or other officer of the guardians deputed for the purpose.

(3.) Certificates of proficiency will be granted, after examination, by one of the School Inspectors of the Local Government Board, and not by Her Majesty's Inspectors.

Marine Schools.

17. In the case of Marine Schools, certified to be efficient by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,—

Certificates of proficiency will be granted to scholars attending these schools, being children of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Marine Forces, after examination, by the Inspector of Naval Schools, and not by Her Majesty's Inspectors. (*Minute of* 14*th April* 1880.)

F. R. Sandford,
Secretary.

Education Department.
Form 123.

SCHEDULE I.

REQUISITION to REGISTRARS for CERTIFICATES of BIRTH.

SCHEDULE.

REQUISITION for a CERTIFIED COPY of an ENTRY of BIRTH for the purposes of the ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876, or for any purpose connected with the ELEMENTARY EDUCATION or EMPLOYMENT in LABOUR of a CHILD.

To the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar of Births and Deaths having the custody of the register in which the birth of the under-mentioned child is registered.

I, the undersigned, hereby demand for the purposes above mentioned, or some or one of them, a certificate of the birth of the child named in the subjoined schedule.

Christian Name and Surname of the Child of whose Age a Certificate is required.	Names of the Parents of such Child.		Where such Child was born.	In what Year such Child was born.
	Father.	Mother.		

Dated this _____ day of _____ 188 .

Signature _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Education Department.
Form 123 (a).

SCHEDULE II.

STATUTORY DECLARATION by PARENT, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 41. s. 68.

I hereby solemnly declare that _____ was born on the _____ day of _____ A.D. _____ at _____.

And I make the above declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

Declared before me at _____ in the (1) _____ of _____ this _____ day of _____ 18____.

(Signed) _____,

Justice of the Peace for the (1) _____

of _____

} (Signed) _____.

(1) County or borough.

Education Department.
Form 146 (a).

SCHEDULE III.

*School District of*_____.

LABOUR CERTIFICATE.

Age and Employment.	Proficiency.
I certify that *A.B.*, residing at_____, was, on the_____day of_____18_____, not less than 10 years of age, as appears by the registrar's certificate [*or the statutory declaration*] now produced to me, (1) and has been shown to the satisfaction of the local authority for this district to be beneficially and necessarily employed.	I certify that *A.B.*, residing at_____ has received a certificate from_____, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, that he (*or* she) has (4) reached the_____ Standard.
Signed)_____,	(Signed)_____,
(2) Clerk to the (3) _____ for the above district.	Principal Teacher of the_____ School.
	or (2) Clerk to the (3)_____ for the above district.

(1) Strike out what follows if the child is qualified for full-time employment.
(2) or other officer.
(3) School Board or School Attendance Committee.
(4) "reached" means passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the standard mentioned, or a higher standard.

Education Department.
Form 144.

SCHEDULE IV.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876.

CERTIFICATE OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

_____* School.

I hereby certify that the following particulars with respect to the Attendances made by the Child named below, at this School after attaining the age of 5 years, are correctly taken from the Registers of the School.

Name in full, and Residence of Child.	Number of Attendances made within the 12 months ending the 31st December.	
	18	
	18	
	18	
	18	
	18	

Signed this_____day of_____18____.

_____

Principal Teacher of the above-named School.

* Enter name in full, and state whether a Public Elementary, or Certified Efficient School.

Circular No. 221.

CIRCULAR TO H. M. INSPECTORS ON THE SUBJECT OF COOKERY.

Education Office,
SIR, 8th February, 1883.

I AM directed to recommend to your notice an Article in the January number of *Good Words*, on "Cookery in Elementary Schools," by Miss Calder, the Secretary of the Northern Union of Training Schools for Cookery. This Article is a very practical one, and likely to be of use in your communications with school managers, who may with advantage be recommended to refer to it.

The Union has also issued a short manual of "The Rudiments of Cookery with some account of Food and its uses." It is published by A. Holdon, 48, Church Street, Liverpool; costs 2*s*. 6*d*. a dozen, and will probably be useful, not only to yourself, but to those managers who consult you as to the selection of some cheap book of reference for children, who are either receiving lessons in classes for cookery, or taking up domestic economy as one of the subjects recognised by the Code.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. SANDFORD.

To _____,

H. M. Inspector of Schools.

Circular No. 222.

CIRCULAR TO INSPECTORS WITH REFERENCE TO DRILL.

SIR, Education Department, 21st June, 1883.

ADVERTING to the Circular (No. 22) from this Department of 5th June, 1871 (*see* Report for 1870–71 (p. cxxxvi)), I am directed to forward the enclosed copy of a short Manual of Elementary Military Exercise and Drill, which, as the Secretary of State for War informs their Lordships, has been adopted in Army schools for soldiers' children.

As this manual may be found useful in civil schools, it has been placed by the Controller of the Stationery Office on the list of War Office publications, and will shortly be procurable (price 2*d*.) through the ordinary channels of trade.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) F. R. SANDFORD.

To _____

H.M. Inspector of Schools.

Circular No. 220.

CIRCULAR TO CORRESPONDENTS OF TRAINING COLLEGES WITH REFERENCE TO SCIENCE TEACHERS.

Education Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.
22nd January 1883.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the authorities of your college, the annexed memorandum which has been submitted to their Lordships by the Inspectors of Training Colleges.

My Lords have approved of the proposal thus made to them, and will see that suitable arrangements are made for the examination at South Kensington of any teacher of science, as to whose qualifications for such a position the Inspecter may not be able, in any other manner, reasonably to satisfy himself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. SANDFORD.

To _____,
_____Training College.

SCIENCE TEACHING IN TRAINING COLLEGES.

It not unfrequently happens that teachers are engaged to undertake the charge of a science class who have given no evidence of any thorough acquaintance with the subject, either by having passed a public examination or in some other way.

We are responsible to your Lordships for a report as to the efficiency of each member of the staff in training colleges, and may be required to hear lecturers give lessons on subjects with which we have only a very slight acquaintance.

In the majority of such cases there is very little difficulty in deciding that the teacher is so far master of his subject as to explain a good text-book with profit to his class. But we desire to point out that students in these colleges may be permanently injured, both in their professional prospects and in their teaching powers, by faulty lecturing, and that a real grasp of the subject on the part of the lecturer can only be judged by those thoroughly acquainted with the subject. We shall be glad, therefore, to be empowered to require that, in all cases of science classes in training colleges, conducted by teachers who have given no evidence of their ability to teach that special subject, *if the results of their teaching, as tested by the December examinations, should not appear to be altogether satisfactory*, the teachers should present themselves at the Normal School in South Kensington for examination.

In the case of new appointments, the authorities of the training colleges are not likely to appoint any lecturer who would not be classed at least as a fair teacher ; and we do not therefore think it necessary that, in their first year, we should do more than report generally on the character of their teaching, as in the case of other officers.

T. W. SHARPE.
W. WARBURTON.
22nd December 1882. CHARLES E. WILSON.

LIST of TEACHERS whose Certificates have been cancelled or temporarily suspended, and of Schools the Grants to which have been refused or reduced, in consequence of falsified or inaccurate Registration, &c.

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Cause.	Penalty.
Barker, Mary A. -	Botley and Lyne C.E.	Fraud -	Certificate cancelled.
Cecil, William -	West Walton C.E. -	Registration -	Certificate suspended one year and grant reduced two-tenths.
Coates, Edward -	Redditch Wes. -	„ -	Grant reduced three-tenths.
Davies, George W.	Clough Head B. -	„ -	Certificate suspended two years and grant reduced two-tenths.
Fowler, James -	Leigh B. Evening -	„ -	Certificate suspended one year and grant reduced five-tenths.
Green, William -	Empingham N. -	Immorality -	Certificate cancelled.
Kay, James -	Shuttleworth N. -	Registration -	Certificate suspended one year and grant reduced three-tenths.
Laver, Robert T. -	Hatfield Travis Charity.	Immorality -	Certificate suspended two years.
Reynolds, Thomas W.	Bielby N. - -	Registration -	Grant reduced three-tenths.
Saville, William -	Marton Board -	Immorality -	Certificate cancelled.
Sharpe, John J. -	Hucknall-under-Husthwaite N.	Embezzlement	„
Wolstenholme, Henry	Desborough Board -	Immorality -	„
White, Annie -	Maesteg, Bethanie Street R.C.	Registration -	Certificate suspended one year and grant reduced one-tenth.

PAPERS relating to ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, presented to PARLIAMENT by the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Report to Her Majesty the Queen in Council, 1881–82, with Appendix. [C. 3312.–I.] Price 4*s.* 6*d.*

Report by the Committee on Education in Scotland to Her Majesty the Queen in Council, 1881–82, with Appendix. [C. 3318.–I.] Price 2*s.*

Minutes, &c.

Code (1883). [C. 3538.] Price 4*d.*

Code for *Scotland* (1883). [C. 3539.] Price 2½*d.*

Returns.

Return of the number and classification of the male and female students, separately, who successfully completed their course of training at Christmas 1881; and of such of these students as have not yet gained appointments as teachers in Elementary Schools;

Of the number of acting teachers who, at Christmas 1881, (1) were examined in first and second years' papers, respectively; and (2) passed in each division;

And of the successful candidates at the Scholarship Examination of July 1881, in order of merit, distinguishing those who were admitted to college, with the names of the colleges, and those who have not entered college. (Mr. Lyulph Stanley.) H. C. 299. Price ½*d.*

Return of the amounts received by school boards from rates and loans since 1870. (Mr. Henry H. Fowler.) H. C. 205. Price ½*d.*

Return showing the population (1881) of each county in England and Wales with the number and the proportion of such population under the jurisdiction of school attendance committees. (Mr. William Henry Smith.) H. C. 193. Price ½*d.*

Return showing (1) the expenditure from the grant for public education in ENGLAND and WALES in the year 1882, upon building grants and annual grants to Elementary Schools; and (2) the results of the inspection and examination of Elementary Schools during the year ending 31st August 1882. [C. 3504.] Price 2½*d.*

Return showing (1) the expenditure from the grant for public education in SCOTLAND in the year 1882, upon building grants and annual grants to Elementary Schools; and (2) the results of the inspection and examination of Elementary Schools during the year ending 30th September 1882. [C. 3505.] Price 2½*d.*

*** Those of the above-mentioned Papers marked C. (Command) may be purchased from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Sale Office, House of Lords, and East Harding Street, Fleet Street, or from Mr. Hansard, 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, and 13, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; those marked H. C. (House of Commons) from Mr. Hansard only. The order should specify the Parliamentary number of the paper, as given above. Prepayment of the postage upon Parliamentary Proceedings is optional, when the circulation is within the United Kingdom; and if it be made in part, the simple difference only is charged.

TABLES.

Table No. 1.—Expenditure from Education Grants.

(Table A.)—*Classified according to Object of Grant.*

—	For Year ended 31 Dec. 1882.	Compared with Year ended 31 Dec. 1881. Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Annual grants for day and evening scholars — day	2,467,388 0 9	184,755 7 3	—
1. Annual grants for day and evening scholars — evening	12,693 14 0	- - -	2,278 14 5
2. Payment of children's fees under Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79. s. 18.	6,448 15 4	- - -	1,404 4 8
3. Grants to School Boards under Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 97.	2,325 16 3	837 9 9	—
4. Grants towards building and furnishing of school premises	180 0 0	- - -	296 0 0
5. Annual grants to training colleges	110,339 4 11	1,682 18 6	—
6. Pensions and gratuities to teachers	5,416 9 7	37 12 6	—
7. Administration:— £ s. d.			
Office in London — 57,926 2 0			
Inspection — 138,022 8 6	*196,929 7 6	3,758 17 11	—
Contingencies of office — 980 17 0			
8. Organisation of districts, &c. under Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.	283 12 0	28 0 0	—
Total	2,802,005 0 4	191,100 5 11	3,978 19 1
Net Increase	- - -	187,121 6 10	

(Table B.)—*Classified according to Denomination of Recipients.*

—	For Year ended 31 Dec. 1882.	Compared with Year ended 31 Dec. 1881. Increase.	Decrease.	From 1839 to 31 Dec. 1882.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On Schools connected with Church of England	1,317,803 11 4	65,786 3 11	- - -	19,164,475 5 8
On British, Undenominational, and other Schools	221,933 10 10	- - -	2,813 12 0	5,013,401 1 8
On Wesleyan Schools	111,956 14 7	932 15 9	- - -	
On Roman Catholic Schools	137,244 7 10	11,642 14 6	- - -	1,584,990 13 5
On Board Schools	813,408 0 0	106,978 17 0	- - -	3,969,249 19 4
On Parochial Union Schools	†120 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	79,643 9 9
Other Schools	- - -	- - -	- - -	189 14 10
Administration (as in Table A.)	*196,929 7 6	3,758 17 11	- - -	‡3,140,826 8 10
Organisation of districts, &c. under Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.	283 12 0	28 0 0	- - -	83,798 1 8
Grants to School Boards under Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 97.	2,325 16 3	837 9 9	- - -	8,669 18 5
Transferred in 1857 under the head of Scientific Apparatus to the account of the Department of Science and Art, towards the expense of establishing the Educational Division of the South Kensington Museum	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,500 0 0
Payments made from the Vote for Public Education by the Treasury in 1843, 1850, 1853, and 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,604 9 0
Total	2,802,005 0 4	189,964 18 10	2,843 12 0	33,958,349 2 7

* Includes part of the administration of grants for Scotland.
† Pension of late mathematical master of Knellar Hall.
‡ Includes administration of grants for Scotland up to 1872-3, and part of the administration of such grants from 1873-4.

Table No. 2.

Table showing Number of School-houses *built*, *enlarged*, or *improved*, with Aid from Parliamentary Grants; Total Amount *granted*; Total Amount *subscribed by Promoters*; Total Amount *expended*; and Number of Children for whom *Accommodation* has been provided;—*for Year* 1882, *and for Years* 1839 *to* 1882 *inclusive.*

From 1 January to 31 December 1882.

Denominations.	Number of School-houses* Built.						Enlarged or improved.	Total Amount awarded out of Parliamentary Grants.	Total Amount subscribed by Promoters.	Total Amount expended.	Number of Children for whom New Schools have been built.§					Number of Children for whom existing Schools have been enlarged.‖					Total Number of Children for whom Accommodation has been provided.§				
	Institutions.†	Number of departments comprised in those institutions.‡ Juvenile. Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Residences.					Juvenile. Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	Juvenile. Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	Juvenile. Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.
Schools connected with National Society or Church of England -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	£ 180 0 0	£ 1,282 2 7	£ 1,462 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272	272	—	—	—	272	272
From 1839 to 1882 inclusive.																									
Schools connected with National Society or Church of England -	5196	1956	1926	2596	1611	3212	2361	£ 1,515,385 9 8½	£ 4,296,519 0 11½	£ 5,811,904 10 8	259289	235404	276707	176757	942247	32447	26203	24573	36948	120171	291736	261697	295280	213705	1062418
British, Wesleyan, and Undenominational Schools - -	467	216	194	221	174	252	261	201,069 16 0½	426,142 2 10½	627,211 18 10½	34573	28857	36967	23278	123675	4043	2595	3051	3262	12951	38616	31452	40018	26540	136626
Roman Catholic Schools -	79	53	53	18	46	35	21	50,579 7 5	143,612 8 8	194,191 16 1	11926	11006	2385	7433	32750	464	237	251	304	1256	12390	11243	2636	7737	34006
Total - - -	5742	2225	2173	2835	1831	3499	2643	1,767,034 13 2	4,866,273 12 5½	6,633,308 5 7½	305788	275357	310059	207468	1098672	36954	29035	27875	40514	134378	342742	304392	337934	247982	1233050

* Exclusive of Training Colleges.
† Held in separate buildings, and separately managed.
‡ In which separate head teachers are employed.
§ At the rate of 8 square feet of area per child.
‖ It must be noted that the figures in this group of columns are confined to those cases in which the *area* of schoolrooms has been *increased*. The total number of schools enlarged or improved includes a considerable proportion of cases in which fixtures, or the like, have been provided *without any extension of area*.

PART II. OF APPENDIX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(No. 1.)—General Summary of Statistics of Annual Grant

The results given are not to be taken as complete *accounts of each*

Day

Denominations.	Number of Schools actually inspected.					
	Number of Schools, *i.e.*, Institutions under separate Management.	Number of Departments in those Institutions in which separate Head Teachers are employed.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	11,620	2,152	1,793	3,012	9,058	16,015
Wesleyan Schools	567	48	37	223	519	827
Roman Catholic Schools	812	236	210	354	566	1,366
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	1,422	260	171	380	1,120	1,931
School Board Schools	3,868	1,252	1,128	1,737	2,523	6,640
Total	18,289	3,948	3,339	5,706	13,786	26,779

Denominations.	Amount paid out of Parliamentary Grants for year ending 31 August 1882.	Rate of Grant per Scholar in Average Attendance.	Number of		
			Certificated Teachers.	Pupil-teachers.	Stipendiary Monitors.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	1,205,046 3 9	0 15 8	18,634	13,614	180
Wesleyan Schools	102,501 6 5	0 16 4¾	1,081	1,309	20
Roman Catholic Schools	124,809 4 5	0 15 6½	1,852	1,461	30
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	196,931 11 0	0 16 0½	2,550	2,398	32
School Board Schools	764,105 17 10	0 16 2	11,327	9,503	44
Total	2,393,394 3 5	0 15 10½	35,444	28,285	306

Denominations.		Number and Per-centage of			
	—	Under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	Number	7,213	65,073	146,755	216,630
	Per-centage	·34	3·05	6·88	10·15
Wesleyan Schools	Number	498	4,822	11,421	17,611
	Per-centage	·28	2·71	6·42	9·9
Roman Catholic Schools	Number	260	7,283	18,111	24,070
	Per-centage	·11	3·13	7·79	10·35
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	Number	888	8,997	21,103	31,400
	Per-centage	·26	2·65	6·21	9·26
School Board Schools	Number	2,913	36,823	83,966	130,214
	Per-centage	·22	2·82	6·43	9·98
Total	Number	11,772	122,998	281,356	419,985
	Per-centage	·28	2·94	6·72	10·02

Schools Inspected during the Year ending 31st August 1882.

Denomination, being those of actual *inspection* only, *during the period specified.*

Schools.

Number of Scholars for whom accommodation is provided.	Number of Scholars present at Inspection.			Average Number of Scholars in Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
2,385,374	940,924	866,717	1,807,641	815,900	722,508	1,538,408
200,909	82,013	68,197	150,210	69,892	55,217	125,109
269,231	90,315	92,660	182,975	80,449	80,461	160,910
384,060	156,592	133,284	289,876	135,431	110,062	245,493
1,298,746	590,129	521,911	1,112,040	510,797	434,434	945,231
4,538,320	1,859,973	1,682,769	3,542,742	1,612,469	1,402,682	3,015,151

Number of		Number of Departments in which is taught							Number of Schools in which have been established	
		Singing.					Military Drill (Boys).	Practical Cookery (Girls).		
Assistant Teachers.	Female Assistants, Article 32 (*c*.) 3.	By Ear.	Hullah's System.	Tonic Sol-fa.	Old Notation, Moveable Do.	More than One System.			Savings Banks.	School Libraries.
4,862	1,707	14,135	525	768	511	20	419	68	892	1,954
461	82	643	2	172	10	—	11	4	21	32
520	183	1,290	14	37	19	1	52	2	29	78
918	197	1,399	29	425	59	2	83	13	82	146
3,310	434	4,885	79	1,569	85	2	592	260	352	393
10,071	2,603	22,352	649	2,971	684	25	1,157	347	1,376	2,603

Scholars on School Registers.										
6 and under 7.	7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and over.	Total.	Number attending (half-time) under Article 20.
245,621	254,194	247,637	246,466	232,093	209,716	160,994	78,532	23,054	2,133,978	91,610
11·51	11·91	11·6	11·55	10·88	9·83	7·54	3·68	1·08		
19,852	20,949	20,625	19,947	19,254	17,855	14,826	7,895	2,285	177,840	12,549
11·16	11·79	11·6	11·21	10·83	10·04	8·34	4·44	1·28		
26,734	27,322	27,529	26,867	25,261	22,072	17,018	8,307	1,786	232,620	12,047
11·49	11·74	11·83	11·55	10·86	9·49	7·32	3·57	·77		
35,971	39,121	39,419	39,821	38,128	35,305	28,892	15,681	5,026	339,812	23,662
10·59	11·51	11·6	11·72	11·22	10·39	8·5	4·61	1·48		
150,320	157,496	154,535	153,374	142,086	130,458	101,220	48,541	13,416	1,305,362	37,258
11·52	12·07	11·84	11·75	10·88	9·99	7·75	3·72	1·03		
478,498	499,082	489,745	486,475	456,822	415,406	322,950	158,956	45,567	4,189,612	177,126
11·42	11·91	11·69	11·61	10·9	9·92	7·71	3·79	1·09		

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 2.)—Aggregate Annual Income and Expenditure of Schools.

Denominations.	Income.							Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance (*calculated on complete Annual Returns only*).
	Endowment.	School Board Rates.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence.		Government Grant (1880–81).	Other Sources.	Total.	
				Paid by Scholars.	Paid by Guardians.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	126,217 3 1	—	581,179 5 3	786,744 0 5	21,108 1 2*	1,144,961 2 3	30,075 17 6	2,690,285 9 8	1 14 9
Wesleyan Schools	621 0 4	—	15,705 2 2	97,174 8 8	1,501 4 1†	96,787 3 7	3,244 6 9	215,033 5 7	1 14 2
Roman Catholic Schools	1,779 10 8	—	51,283 11 7	66,289 10 7	5,685 12 3‡	119,075 10 4	1,393 8 5	245,507 3 10	1 10 2¾
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	16,051 18 10	—	75,132 11 8	163,070 1 7	2,559 14 5§	190,385 12 6	5,886 15 6	453,086 14 6	1 16 1¾
School Board Schools	3,313 18 6	808,121 6 7	1,545 2 2	434,485 10 8	7,309 8 4‖	683,109 12 11	25,006 2 1	1,962,891 1 3	2 1 6¾
Total	147,983 11 5	808,121 6 7	724,845 12 10	1,547,763 11 11	38,164 0 3	2,234,319 1 7	65,606 10 8	5,566,803 14 10	1 16 8¼

Denominations.	Expenditure.				Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in Average Attendance (*calculated on complete Annual Returns only*).	No. of Voluntary Subscribers.			
	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Of 5*l.* and upwards.	Of 1*l.* and less than 5*l.*	Of less than 1*l.*	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	2,112,358 9 4	152,668 19 11	427,350 18 7	2,692,378 7 10	1 14 9	21,006	94,185	105,294	220,485
Wesleyan Schools	173,989 18 5	12,253 19 3	29,623 19 8	215,867 17 4	1 14 3½	215	1,566	3,522	5,303
Roman Catholic Schools	173,912 19 10	16,936 1 0	57,848 18 11	248,697 19 9	1 10 6¼	1,176	2,902	12,822	16,900
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	355,144 10 2	25,431 2 8	73,990 14 10	454,566 7 8	1 16 2¼	1,476	9,350	16,495	27,321
School Board Schools	1,504,109 19 7	134,283 12 3	322,915 16 10	1,961,309 8 8	2 1 6¾	39	62	143	244
Total	4,319,515 17 4	341,573 15 1	911,730 8 10	5,572,820 1 3	1 16 8¼	23,912	108,065	138,276	270,253

* On account of 66,204 scholars. † On account of 4,420 scholars. ‡ On account of 16,775 scholars. § On account of 7,919 scholars. ‖ On account of 27,140 scholars.

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 3.)—School Staff.

Denominations.	Certificated Teachers.												Assistant Teachers.		Female Assistants.
	Untrained.				Trained.						Total.				
	Provisionally Certificated.		Certificated.		Less than One Year.		One Year and less than Two Years.		Two Years and over.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	46	302	2,531	5,301	144	156	567	510	4,553	4,524	7,841	10,793	1,629	3,233	1,707
Wesleyan Schools	1	7	125	189	12	1	63	35	407	241	608	473	173	288	82
Roman Catholic Schools	—	11	80	836	1	5	15	65	236	603	332	1,520	113	407	183
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	8	36	444	723	31	17	125	83	658	425	1,266	1,284	335	583	197
School Board Schools	17	70	1,225	3,095	46	39	311	323	3,103	3,098	4,702	6,625	1,089	2,221	434
Total	72	426	4,405	10,144	234	218	1,081	1,016	8,957	8,891	14,749	20,695	3,339	6,732	2,603

Note.—In the schools inspected in the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man there were 9 certificated teachers, 18 assistant teachers, and 8 female assistants.

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 3A.)—School Staff—*continued.*

Denominations.	Number of Pupil-Teachers examined.													
	Serving at End of												Total. (First to Fourth Year. Old Style.)	
	Fifth Year.		Fourth Year. New Style.		Fourth Year. Old Style.		Third Year.		Second Year.		First Year.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	766	1,636	277	679	478	993	847	1,879	1,080	2,302	878	1,938	3,283	7,112
Wesleyan Schools	106	119	46	60	70	72	108	172	141	194	122	150	441	588
Roman Catholic Schools	41	173	8	69	34	106	38	208	67	283	50	293	189	890
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	169	236	45	100	112	152	161	288	249	393	195	308	717	1,141
School Board Schools	420	873	256	569	259	440	650	1,342	713	1,613	598	1,377	2,220	4,772
Total	1,502	3,037	632	1,477	953	1,763	1,804	3,889	2,250	4,785	1,843	4,066	6,850	14,503

Denominations.	Candidates for Engagement as Pupil-Teachers admitted								Stipendiary Monitors and Candidates on Probation.	
	For Full Term.		At End of First Year.		At End of Second Year.		Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	810	1,947	111	268	26	57	947	2,272	81	103
Wesleyan Schools	87	144	10	23	8	8	105	175	8	12
Roman Catholic Schools	53	273	3	38	4	11	60	322	7	23
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	166	297	21	45	3	8	190	350	16	16
School Board Schools	571	1,442	89	272	40	97	700	1,811	19	29
Total	1,687	4,103	234	646	81	181	2,002	4,930	131	183

Note.—In the schools inspected in the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man there were 59 pupil-teachers, and 33 candidates for engagement as pupil-teachers admitted to apprenticeship.

(No. 4.)—Average Salaries of Certificated Teachers.

Denominations.	Masters.						
	Principal.			Assistant.			Total.
	Average Salaries (including all Professional Sources of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House, or Rent free.	Average Salaries (including all Professional Sources of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House, or Rent free.	Average Salaries.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	118 16 0	6,723	4,480	68 3 1	792	1	113 9 3
Wesleyan Schools	167 11 9	491	86	72 14 0	111	—	150 1 10
Roman Catholic Schools	109 0 9	250	45	66 17 11	82	—	98 12 7
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	141 15 7	1,032	324	82 2 7	222	3	131 4 5
School Board Schools	141 16 6	2,827	1,255	96 6 2	1,725	—	124 11 6
Total	128 10 10	11,323	6,190	85 18 3	2,932	4	119 15 6

	Mistresses.						
	Principal.			Assistant.			Total.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	70 0 6	8,843	4,232	45 3 10	1,567	46	66 5 9
Wesleyan Schools	83 15 6	333	15	48 18 9	133	—	73 16 8
Roman Catholic Schools	61 16 7	1,118	282	44 2 1	383	1	57 6 1
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	78 1 11	897	192	49 4 8	368	1	69 14 0
School Board Schools	95 4 11	3,653	617	71 16 11	2,799	7	85 1 11
Total	76 8 3	14,844	5,338	59 14 0	5,250	55	72 0 11

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 4A.)—Number of Certificated Teachers in Receipt of Salaries of certain Specified Amounts.

Denominations.	Masters.																		
	Principal.									Assistant.									
	Under 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and less than 250*l.*	250*l.* and less than 300*l.*	300*l.* and over.	Total.	Under 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and less than 250*l.*	250*l.* and less than 300*l.*	300*l.* and over.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Ch. of Eng.*	48	548	1,755	3,152	876	238	82	24	6,723	59	490	179	59	5	—	—	—	792
Wesleyan Schools	1	12	57	178	124	54	36	29	491	6	63	30	12	—	—	—	—	111
Roman Catholic Schools	2	14	72	140	19	2	1	—	250	10	38	32	2	—	—	—	—	82
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	11	78	186	389	203	96	45	24	1,032	16	92	70	35	7	2	—	—	222
School Board Schools	22	187	513	1,146	475	255	135	94	2,827	25	382	501	790	26	—	—	1	1,725
Total	84	839	2,583	5,005	1,697	645	299	171	11,323	116	1,065	812	898	38	2	—	1	2,932

Denominations.	Mistresses.																		
	Principal.									Assistant.									
	Under 40*l.*	40*l.* and less than 45*l.*	45*l.* and less than 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and over.	Total.	Under 40*l.*	40*l.* and less than 45*l.*	45*l.* and less than 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and over.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Ch. of Eng.*	367	504	471	4,436	2,126	854	73	12	8,843	427	420	186	470	48	15	—	1	1,567
Wesleyan Schools	7	11	12	114	103	76	8	2	333	18	34	29	44	7	1	—	—	133
Roman Catholic Schools	20	44	41	840	155	18	—	—	1,118	106	103	31	135	6	2	—	—	383
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	37	43	37	381	230	131	32	6	897	64	89	48	140	23	4	—	—	368
School Board Schools	55	106	93	1,143	1,035	776	293	152	3,653	123	225	196	957	901	396	1	—	2,799
Total	486	708	654	6,914	3,649	1,855	406	172	14,844	738	871	490	1,746	985	418	1	1	5,250

DAY SCHOOLS.

(No. 5.)—SCHOOL FEES.

DENOMINATIONS.	Per-centage of Scholars paying per Week.								
	Nothing (*i.e.* Free Scholars).	Less than One Penny.	One Penny and less than Twopence.	Twopence and less than Threepence.	Threepence and less than Fourpence.	Fourpence and less than Sixpence.	Sixpence and less than Ninepence.	Ninepence.	More than Ninepence.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	2·64	·10	14·88	38·99	27·97	12·31	2·75	·33	·03
Wesleyan Schools - - - - - - - -	·84	·01	2·03	24·67	30·33	28·07	12·09	1·86	·1
Roman Catholic Schools - - - - - - -	13·11	—	10·87	32·14	29·84	11·63	2·2	·21	—
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - - -	5·01	·12	9·33	28·39	29·96	18·36	7·17	1·43	·23
School Board Schools - - - - - - -	4·16	·02	20·37	42·32	24·17	7·40	1·34	·22	—
Total - - - - - - - - -	3·81	·07	15·38	38·2	27·14	11·89	3·03	·44	·04

(No. 6.)—ATTENDANCE.

DENOMINATIONS.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance in								Number of Scholars aged						
									Four and under Seven.			Seven and over.			
									Who have attended						
	Boys or Mixed Schools under Masters.		Girls or Mixed Schools under Mistresses.		Infants Schools.		Total.		250 Times and over.	150 Times and over. (Art. 20 *b*.)	Total.	250 Times and over.	150 Times and over, Art. 20.		Total.
	Under Seven.	Over Seven.	Under Seven.	Over Seven.	Under Seven.	Over Seven.	Under Seven.	Over Seven.					*a.* (1.)	*a.* (2.)	*b.*	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	100,836	668,231	93,768	379,848	259,563	36,162	454,167	1,084,241	359,291	1,825	361,116	1,081,759	45,379	12,315	8,316	1,147,769
Wesleyan Schools - - -	9,478	77,738	2,292	9,845	21,829	3,927	33,599	91,510	26,969	47	27,016	88,848	6,837	2,296	276	98,257
Roman Catholic Schools - -	710	34,404	11,083	73,578	34,431	6,704	46,224	114,686	39,981	144	40,125	106,251	6,549	1,519	422	114,741
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - - - -	18,997	133,987	10,990	42,608	33,452	5,459	63,439	182,054	51,864	198	52,062	176,450	12,939	3,370	1,229	193,988
School Board Schools - - -	28,826	401,665	21,613	234,343	215,949	42,835	266,388	678,843	209,644	697	210,341	672,158	18,631	4,055	2,855	697,699
	158,847	1,316,025	139,746	740,222	565,224	95,087	863,817	2,151,334	687,749	2,911	690,660	2,125,466	90,335	23,555	13,098	2,252,454

STATISTICS of INSPECTION of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS—*continued.*

DAY SCHOOLS.

(No. 7.)—EXAMINATION and RESULTS of EXAMINATION of SCHOLARS presented in STANDARDS I.–VI.

DENOMINATIONS.	STANDARD I.									STANDARD II.								
	Number of Scholars presented for Examination.			Number of those Scholars who passed in			Per-centage of those Scholars who passed in			Number of Scholars presented for Examination.			Number of those Scholars who passed in			Per-centage of those Scholars who passed in		
	Under 10 Years of Age.	Over 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Three Subjects.	Two Subjects.	One Subject.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Over 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Three Subjects.	Two Subjects.	One Subject.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	266,055	22,970	289,025	238,578	237,937	222,094	66·02	17·57	8·52	183,801	72,156	255,957	231,211	206,975	205,150	66·73	21·07	9·01
Wesleyan Schools - - -	20,686	1,531	22,217	19,179	18,925	18,214	71·6	15·82	7·05	15,615	5,200	20,815	18,973	17,284	17,063	69·66	19·57	8·03
Roman Catholic Schools - -	26,974	3,699	30,673	27,175	27,070	26,114	76·07	13·98	5·81	18,652	8,687	27,339	25,307	23,060	22,864	71·84	19·09	6·84
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - - - -	40,731	3,580	44,311	37,544	37,379	35,307	69·47	16·37	7·62	29,869	11,385	41,254	37,778	34,489	34,109	70·83	18·91	7·55
School Board Schools - - -	164,933	18,558	183,491	156,703	159,150	152,120	73·02	14·71	6·57	111,114	49,380	160,494	140,868	136,732	135,977	73·07	17·67	6·86
Total - -	519,379	50,338	569,717	479,179	480,461	453,849	69·8	16·29	7·62	359,051	146,808	505,859	460,137	418,540	415,163	69·48	19·64	8·05

	STANDARD III.									STANDARD IV.								
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	89,439	139,231	228,670	207,593	176,144	170,063	59·54	26·15	11·27	3,680	173,857	177,537	158,915	137,825	122,131	54·9	29·45	12·32
Wesleyan Schools - - -	7,902	11,391	19,293	17,668	15,322	15,092	63·76	24·20	9·54	363	15,948	16,311	14,789	12,914	11,888	59·52	26·73	10·7
Roman Catholic Schools - -	8,206	14,070	22,276	20,534	17,211	16,671	60·23	26·36	10·87	297	16,522	16,819	15,070	13,114	11,320	53·89	30·55	12·11
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - - - -	14,823	23,181	38,004	34,929	30,208	29,700	64·17	23·58	9·87	814	31,032	31,846	28,864	25,464	23,266	59·86	26·74	10·59
School Board Schools - - -	50,158	86,368	136,526	125,003	112,536	109,249	67·17	22·	8·49	2,458	101,568	104,026	94,060	85,776	78,910	63·08	25·09	9·3
Total - -	170,528	274,241	444,769	405,727	351,421	340,775	62·5	24·58	10·2	7,612	338,927	346,539	311,698	275,093	247,515	57·98	27·82	11·17

DAY SCHOOLS.

(No. 7.)—Examination and Results of Examination—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	STANDARD V.									STANDARD VI.								
	Number of Scholars presented for Examination.			Number of those Scholars who passed in			Per-centage of those Scholars who passed in			Number of Scholars presented for Examination.			Number of those Scholars who passed in			Per-centage of those Scholars who passed in		
	Under 10 Years of Age.	Over 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Three Subjects.	Two Subjects.	One Subject.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Over 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Three Subjects.	Two Subjects.	One Subject.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	87	93,228	93,315	85,052	74,964	65,509	57·56	29·08	10·84	—	35,480	35,480	33,964	31,246	22,560	57·38	33·72	7·79
Wesleyan Schools	10	9,540	9,550	8,800	7,579	7,049	60·35	26·91	10·46	1	4,002	4,003	3,856	3,641	2,849	65·65	27·03	5·65
Roman Catholic Schools	8	8,538	8,546	7,768	6,877	5,828	56·2	29·85	11·26	—	2,733	2,733	2,610	2,391	1,558	51·77	37·98	8·71
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	13	18,156	18,169	16,630	14,510	13,432	60·1	27·41	10·31	—	7,642	7,642	7,362	6,815	5,390	64·6	27·75	6·73
School Board Schools	60	54,453	54,513	50,271	45,802	42,387	65·75	24·23	8·27	—	18,539	18,539	17,867	16,836	13,787	68·29	25·59	5·51
Total	178	183,915	184,093	168,521	149,732	134,205	60·32	27·4	10·02	1	68,396	68,397	65,659	60,929	46,144	61·41	30·68	6·96

DENOMINATIONS.	TOTAL.—STANDARDS I. to VI. inclusive.											
	Number of Scholars presented for Examination.			Number of those Scholars						Per-centage of those Scholars who passed in		
				Who passed in				Who failed to pass in				
	Under 10 Years of Age.	Over 10 Years of Age.	Total.	—	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Three Subjects.	Two Subjects.	One Subject.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	543,062	536,922	1,079,984	Number	955,313	865,091	807,507	124,671	214,893	272,477	61·97	23·7	10·02
				Per-centage	88·46	80·1	74·77	11·54	19·9	25·23			
Wesleyan Schools	44,577	47,612	92,189	Number	83,265	75,665	72,155	8,924	16,524	20,034	65·96	22·02	8·73
				Per-centage	90·32	82·08	78·27	9·68	17·92	21·73			
Roman Catholic Schools	54,137	54,249	108,386	Number	98,464	89,723	84,355	9,922	18,663	24,031	66·13	22·24	8·59
				Per-centage	90·85	82·78	77·83	9·15	17·22	22·17			
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	86,250	94,976	181,226	Number	163,107	148,865	141,204	18,119	32,361	40,022	65·83	21·87	8·82
				Per-centage	90·	82·14	77·92	10·	17·86	22·08			
School Board Schools	328,723	328,866	657,589	Number	590,772	556,832	532,430	66,817	100,757	125,159	69·51	19·69	7·58
				Per-centage	89·84	84·68	80·97	10·16	15·32	19·03			
Total	1,056,749	1,062,625	2,119,374*	Number	1,890,921	1,736,176	1,637,651	228,453	383,198	481,723	65·03	22·15	9·03
				Per-centage	89·22	81·92	77·27	10·78	18·08	22·73			

* 798 scholars not included here were examined, but were struck off the official returns, having been presented in violation of Articles 19 *b.* (6), and 29.

STATISTICS of INSPECTION of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS—*continued.*

DAY SCHOOLS.

(No. 7A.)—SUMMARY of RESULTS of EXAMINATION of SCHOLARS individually examined in Standards I.–VI.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Scholars.				Passes.				Passes for Payment.		Honour Certificates.
	Presented for Examination.		Absent (Scholars over 7).	Total.	On Individual Examination under Art. 19 B. (2).	On Absentees* (Scholars over 7).	Total.	Deducted not fulfilling Arts. 17 and 19.	Under Art. 19 B. (2) *a*.	Under Art. 19 B. (2) *b*.	Number granted.
	Under Art. 19 B. (2) *a*.	Under Art. 19 B. (2) *b*.									
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	1,041,061	38,923	1,135	1,081,119	2,627,911	2,622	2,630,533	108,754	2,425,967	95,812	1,066
Wesleyan Schools	87,937	4,252	24	92,213	231,085	64	231,149	8,049	212,523	10,577	180
Roman Catholic Schools	102,378	6,008	45	108,431	272,542	104	272,646	9,311	247,395	15,940	118
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	175,879	5,347	111	181,337	453,176	267	453,443	15,986	424,377	13,080	347
School Board Schools	612,279	45,310	626	658,215	1,680,034	1,421	1,681,455	50,557	1,512,664	118,234	1,069
Total	2,019,534	99,840	1,941	2,121,315	5,264,748	4,478	5,269,226	192,657	4,822,926	253,643	2,780

* Passes allowed on scholars absent on account of epidemic.

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

Day Schools.

(No. 7B.)—Summary of Results of Examination of Scholars (Infants) collectively examined.

Denominations.	Passes on Attendance only.					
	Infants above 4 and under 7.					
	Presented under Art. 19 B. 1.		Absentees.*	Total.	Deducted not fulfilling Arts. 17 and 19.	Total for Payment.
	(*a.*)	(*b.*)				
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	148,506	197,548	845	346,899	3,095	343,804
Wesleyan Schools	9,320	16,624	15	25,959	254	25,705
Roman Catholic Schools	9,139	29,166	23	38,328	249	38,079
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	22,913	26,773	56	49,742	449	49,293
School Board Schools	37,565	163,502	459	201,526	1,446	200,080
Total	227,443	433,613	1,398	662,454	5,493	656,961

* Passes allowed on scholars absent on account of epidemic.

STATISTICS of INSPECTION of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS—*continued.*

DAY SCHOOLS.

(No. 8.)—TABLE showing the OPERATION of ARTICLE 19 C., D., and E.

DENOMINATIONS.	Total Number of Scholars over Seven in average Attendance (in Boys' and Girls' Schools).	Number of Scholars over Seven in average Attendance (in Boys' and Girls' Schools), not earning Grant under Article 19 C. 1 or 6.	Article 19 C. 1.					Article 19 C. 6.					Number of Schools paid under Article 19 D., Grants of		Number of Pupil-Teachers paid for under Article 19 E., Grants of	
			No. of Departments.	Number of Scholars in average Attendance.	Number of Scholars deducted under Art. 17.	Total for Payment.		No. of Departments.	Number of Scholars in average Attendance.	Number of Scholars deducted under Art. 19.	Total for Payment.		£10.	£15.	40*s.*	60*s.*
						In Two Subjects.	In One Subject.				In Two Subjects.	In One Subject.				
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	1,048,079	112,739	9,566	869,441	44	698,149	171,248	1,179	65,899	12	30,455	35,432	1,080	571	6,233	2,261
Wesleyan Schools - -	87,583	4,069	539	82,339	—	69,869	12,470	14	1,175	—	433	742	2	—	612	308
Roman Catholic Schools -	107,982	8,816	790	92,232	—	70,715	21,517	95	6,934	—	3,712	3,222	6	1	626	154
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - -	176,595	14,681	1,242	155,191	—	128,214	26,977	88	6,723	—	3,206	3,517	57	29	1,127	507
School Board Schools -	636,008	36,955	3,723	537,836	146	467,494	70,196	619	61,217	—	42,199	19,018	203	88	4,249	1,751
Total - -	2,056,247	177,260	15,860	1,737,039	190	1,434,441	302,408	1,995	141,948	12	80,005	61,931	1,348	689	12,847	4,981

STATISTICS of INSPECTION of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS—*continued.*

DAY SCHOOLS.

(No. 9.)—EXAMINATION and RESULTS of EXAMINATION under ARTICLE 21 (SPECIFIC SUBJECTS).

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Departments in which Scholars were presented.		Number of Scholars examined				Number of Scholars passed			Passes.			
										Total.	Number deducted		Total for Payment.
	Boys or Mixed under Masters.	Girls or Mixed under Mistresses.	In one Subject.	In two Subjects.	In three Subjects.	Total.	In one Subject.	In two Subjects.	In three Subjects.		Under Article 21 (*c*).	Under other Articles.	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	2,441	971	43,581	30,386	986	74,953	36,912	17,213	547	72,979	2,763	4,605	65,611
Wesleyan Schools	347	44	6,205	7,180	245	13,630	6,068	3,653	116	13,722	577	747	12,398
Roman Catholic Schools	87	158	2,811	1,233	16	4,060	2,205	710	3	3,634	144	240	3,250
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	477	155	10,042	8,471	404	18,917	8,775	4,234	213	17,882	790	1,160	15,932
School Board Schools	1,291	595	30,454	42,351	792	73,597	31,471	25,143	408	82,981	1,209	3,407	78,365
Total	4,643	1,923	93,093	89,621	2,443	185,157	85,431	50,953	1,287	191,198	5,483	10,159	175,556

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

Day Schools.

(No. 9A.)—Examination under Article 21 (Specific Subjects)—*continued.*

Denominations.	Number of Children examined in																			
	English Literature.				Mathematics.				Latin.				French.				German.			
	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	24,505	20,596	11,984	57,085	2,025	379	119	2,523	331	58	33	422	1,119	348	121	1,588	3	1	—	4
Wesleyan Schools -	4,661	4,236	2,297	11,194	542	91	49	682	102	10	—	112	149	15	1	165	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools -	1,304	1,262	693	3,259	72	2	—	74	5	1	—	6	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	5,535	5,242	3,178	13,955	906	163	75	1,144	153	41	10	204	233	52	16	301	4	—	—	4
School Board Schools -	25,726	20,624	8,929	55,279	1,485	425	89	1,999	152	54	6	212	1,085	360	181	1,626	17	5	2	24
Total - -	61,731	51,960	27,081	140,772	5,030	1,060	332	6,422	743	164	49	956	2,604	775	319	3,698	24	6	2	32

continued.

Denominations.	Number of Children examined in																			
	Mechanics.				Animal Physiology.				Physical Geography.				Botany.				Domestic Economy. (Girls.)			
	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	378	138	114	630	3,860	1,921	1,235	7,016	6,642	4,114	3,417	14,173	338	85	101	524	10,520	7,801	5,025	23,346
Wesleyan Schools - -	40	—	1	41	999	208	524	1,731	1,088	697	1,115	2,900	205	13	13	231	1,542	1,351	1,351	4,244
Roman Catholic Schools -	44	23	6	73	2	3	—	5	245	47	16	308	—	—	—	—	864	341	377	1,582
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	191	75	18	284	1,528	983	366	2,877	2,002	733	880	3,615	123	146	21	290	2,429	1,895	1,198	5,522
School Board Schools -	1,895	767	243	2,905	9,104	4,709	2,241	16,054	6,484	4,477	2,250	13,211	639	216	249	1,104	12,094	8,254	4,770	25,118
Total - -	2,548	1,003	382	3,933	15,493	7,824	4,366	27,683	16,461	10,068	7,678	34,207	1,305	460	384	2,149	27,449	19,642	12,721	59,812

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 10.)—General Summary of Statistics of Inspection of Night Schools.

Denominations.	Number of Schools actually inspected.				Number of Scholars present at inspection.			Average number of Scholars in Attendance.			Number of Scholars who have attended 40 hours and over.
	Number of Institutions not connected with Day Schools.	Number of Departments in which separate Head Teachers are employed.									
		Connected with Day Schools.	Not Connected with Day Schools.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	39	489	39	528	10,741	1,447	12,188	12,940	1,625	14,565	15,176
Wesleyan Schools	2	26	2	28	641	157	798	828	186	1,014	999
Roman Catholic Schools	—	33	—	33	1,170	751	1,921	1,360	887	2,247	2,287
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	75	113	85	198	6,119	1,269	7,388	7,305	1,339	8,644	9,287
School Board Schools	2	226	2	228	4,732	861	5,593	5,654	1,011	6,665	6,743
Total	118	887	128	1,015	23,403	4,485	27,888	28,087	5,048	33,135	34,492

Denominations.	Amount paid out of Parliamentary Grant for Year ending 31st August 1882.	Rate of Grant per Scholar in Average Attendance.	Number of Scholars on School Registers.				Number of Scholars for whom accommodation is provided in Buildings not connected with Day Schools.
			Under 12.	Between 12 and 21.	Over 21.	Total.	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	£ s. d. 5,795 11 11	£ s. d. 0 7 11¾	362	22,812	622	23,796	1,913
Wesleyan Schools	382 3 6	0 7 6¾	17	1,470	79	1,566	189
Roman Catholic Schools	836 3 0	0 7 5¾	11	3,389	30	3,430	—
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	3,525 14 6	0 8 2	181	13,628	440	14,249	7,890
School Board Schools	2,705 5 6	0 8 1¾	252	9,482	483	10,217	—
Total	13,244 18 5	0 8 0	823	50,781	1,654	53,258	9,992

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

Night Schools.

(No. 10A.)—Examination and Results of Examination.

Denominations.	Standard I.				Standard II.			
	No. of Scholars presented for Examination.	Number of those Scholars who passed in			No. of Scholars presented for Examination.	Number of those Scholars who passed in		
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	873	636	605	586	1,170	969	671	709
Wesleyan Schools	29	19	16	19	48	38	26	25
Roman Catholic Schools	194	155	157	140	244	211	154	155
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	233	160	153	158	382	315	217	241
School Board Schools	350	262	231	253	506	443	277	344
Total	1,679	1,232	1,162	1,156	2,350	1,976	1,345	1,474
	Standard III.				Standard IV.			
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	2,032	1,824	1,310	1,191	2,357	2,123	1,534	1,058
Wesleyan Schools	90	76	50	44	173	154	94	53
Roman Catholic Schools	331	290	210	186	298	258	206	115
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	836	721	514	493	1,451	1,295	1,010	778
School Board Schools	890	806	573	576	1,067	958	743	598
Total	4,159	3,717	2,657	2,490	5,346	4,788	3,587	2,602

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

Night Schools.

(No. 10A.)—Examination and Results of Examination—*continued.*

Denominations.	Standard V.				Standard VI.			
	No. of Scholars presented for Examination.	Number of those Scholars who passed in			No. of Scholars presented for Examination.	Number of those Scholars who passed in		
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	2,768	2,572	1,945	1,065	2,059	1,961	1,598	583
Wesleyan Schools	219	209	168	90	174	166	136	52
Roman Catholic Schools	308	277	208	88	158	149	107	28
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	2,081	1,890	1,504	1,038	1,698	1,624	1,320	672
School Board Schools	1,380	1,250	972	732	991	940	815	429
Total	6,756	6,198	4,797	3,013	5,080	4,840	3,976	1,764

Denominations.	Total.—Standards I. to VI. inclusive.							Total Passes on Individual Examination under Article 22 (*b*).
	No. of Scholars presented for Examination.	Number of those Scholars						
		Who passed in			Who failed to pass in			
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	11,259	10,085	7,663	5,192	1,174	3,596	6,067	22,940
Wesleyan Schools	733	662	490	283	71	243	450	1,435
Roman Catholic Schools	1,513	1,340	1,042	712	173	471	801	3,094
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	6,681	6,005	4,718	3,380	676	1,963	3,301	14,103
School Board Schools	5,184	4,659	3,611	2,932	525	1,573	2,252	11,202
Total	25,370*	22,751	17,524	12,499	2,619	7,846	12,871	52,774

* 765 scholars not included here were examined, but were struck off the official returns, having been presented in violation of Article 29.

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 11.)—Grants.

Amounts claimed.

Denominations.	Day Schools.* Amount claimed on: Average Attendance. Article 19 A.	Infants. Article 19 B. 1.	Examination: In Standards. Article 19 B. 2.	In Classes. Article 19 C.	In Special Subjects. Article 21.	Special Grants to Small Schools. Article 19 D.	Pupil-teachers. Article 19 E.	Exceptions under Art. 10.	Total.	Evening Schools.† Amount claimed on: Average Attendance. Article 22 (*a*).	Examination. Article 22 (*b*).	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sch. connected with *Nat. Soc.* or *C. of E.*	459,273 8 6	157,043 7 4	383,532 10 1	161,839 3 1	12,597 5 2	19,504 8 4	19,343 0 0	395 0 11	1,213,528 3 5	2,921 0 0	2,875 0 0	5,796 0 0
Wesleyan Schools	37,469 1 6	11,968 5 2	34,057 15 6	15,314 1 0	2,303 2 4	28 16 8	2,127 3 4	—	103,328 5 6	202 16 0	179 7 6	382 3 6
Rom. Cath. Sch.	48,014 19 9	18,093 17 0	40,235 1 6	16,876 9 8	601 1 4	124 5 0	1,672 5 0	—	125,617 19 3	449 8 0	386 15 0	836 3 0
Brit. & other Sch.	73,169 15 1	22,399 18 8	66,160 3 2	28,799 8 8	3,037 14 10	1,016 13 4	3,786 5 0	—	198,369 18 9	1,754 0 0	1,796 15 0	3,550 15 0
School Board Sch.	282,131 17 3	96,146 13 7	250,748 14 10	105,994 9 9	14,993 3 2	3,336 6 8	13,751 1 8	172 12 2	767,274 19 1	1,318 8 0	1,386 17 6	2,705 5 6
Total - -	900,059 2 1	305,652 1 9	774,734 5 1	328,823 12 2	33,592 6 10	24,010 10 0	40,679 15 0	567 13 1	2,408,119 6 0	6,645 12 0	6,624 15 0	13,270 7 0

* The following Articles are quoted from the Code:—

Article 19. The managers of a school which has met not less than 400 times, in the morning and afternoon, in the course of a year, as defined by Article 13, may claim at the end of such year—

A. The following sums per scholar, according to the average number in attendance throughout the year (Article 26):—
  (1.) 4*s.*
  (2.) 1*s.* if singing forms part of the ordinary course of instruction.
  (3.) 1*s.* if the inspector reports that the discipline and organisation are *satisfactory*.

B. For every scholar, present on the day of examination, who has attended not less than 250 morning or afternoon meetings of the school:—
  1. If above four, and under seven, years of age at the end of the year (Article 13)—
    (*a.*) 8*s.* if the infants are taught as a class of a school, suitably to their age, and so as not to interfere with the instruction of the older children; or
    (*b.*) 10*s.* if the infants are taught as a separate department, by a certificated teacher of their own, in a room properly constructed and furnished for their instruction.
  2. If more than seven years of age, subject to examination (Articles 28, 29),—
    (*a.*) 3*s.* for each pass in reading, writing, or arithmetic; *or*
    (*b.*) 4*s.* for each such pass in an infant school or department (Art. 19 B. 1 *b.*).
  3. No grant will be paid (under this Article or Article 21) for any scholar who passes in only *one* of these three subjects (Article 29 *b.*).
  4. The results of the examination of each scholar will be communicated to the managers.
  5. No scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances may (without a reasonable excuse) be withheld from examination.

C. 1. The sum of 2*s.* (*or* 4*s.*) per scholar, according to the average number of children above 7 years of age, in attendance throughout the year (Article 26), if *the classes* from which the children are examined in Standards II.–VI., or in specific subjects (Article 21 *b.*), pass a creditable examination in any one (*or two*) of the following subjects, viz., grammar, history, elementary geography, and plain needlework.
  4. No scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances, or has, at the date of inspection, been for six months on the register, may (without a reasonable excuse for absence on the day of the inspectors' visit) be withheld from examination under this paragraph (C.); and one half of the children so examined must pass creditably.
  6. Only 1*s.* (*or* 2*s.*) per head will be paid under this paragraph (C.), unless 20 per cent. of the scholars examined under Article 19 B. 2 (*a.*) are presented in Standard IV. and upwards.

D. A special grant of 10*l.* (or 15*l.*), subject to a favourable report from the inspector, if the population of the school district in which the school is situate, or within two miles, by the nearest road, from the school is less than 300 (or 200) souls, and there is no other public elementary school recognised by the Department as available for the children of that district or population.

E. The sum of 40*s.* (or 60*s.*) in respect of each pupil-teacher required by Article 32 (*c.*), who satisfies fairly (or well) the conditions of Article 70 (*e.*).

20. 150 attendances may be accepted in place of 250 (Article 19 B.), in the case of scholars who—
  (*a.*) Being 10 years of age or upwards,
    (1.) Are required to attend school half-time under any Act, or byelaw of a local authority; or
    (2.) Are certified by the managers to be beneficially and necessarily at work when not at school.
  (*b.*) Reside two miles, or upwards, from the school.

21. If the time-table of the school has provided for the continuous teaching, throughout the year, of one or more specific subjects of secular instruction according to the table in Schedule IV.—
  a. A grant of 4*s.* per subject may be made for every day scholar, presented in Standards IV.–VI. (Article 28), who passes a satisfactory examination in not more than *two* of such subjects.
  b. Any scholar who has previously passed in Standard VI. may, if qualified by attendance, be presented for examination in not more than *three* of such specific subjects.
  c. No payment will be made under this Article if less than 75 per cent. of the passes attainable in the Standard Examination (Article 28), by the scholars presented for examination under Article 19 B., has been obtained.

† Article 22. The managers of a school which has met not less than 45 times in the evening, in the course of a year, as defined by Article 107, may claim (Articles 108 and 109),—
  (*a.*) The sum of 4*s.* per scholar, according to the average number in attendance throughout the year (Article 26).
  (*b.*) For every scholar, who has in the year been under instruction in secular subjects for not less than 40 hours during evening meetings of the school 7*s.* 6*d.*, subject to examination (Article 28) viz., 2*s.* 6*d.* for passing in reading, 2*s.* 6*d.* for passing in writing, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for passing in arithmetic.

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 11A.)—Deductions from Claims, and Amounts granted.

Denominations	Day Schools.						Evening Schools.			
	Deductions under Articles*				Total Amount of Deductions.	Total Amount of Grants.	Deductions under Articles*		Total Amount of Deductions.	Total Amount of Grants.
	32 (*a*).	32 (*b*).	32 (*c*).	32 (*d*).			32 (*a*).	32 (*b*).		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* - - -	2,022 15 6	2,834 12 0	3,097 3 4	527 8 10	8,481 19 8	1,205,046 3 9	- - -	0 8 1	0 8 1	5,795 11 11
Wesleyan Schools - -	295 2 11	356 4 8	161 15 0	13 16 6	826 19 1	102,501 6 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	382 3 6
Roman Catholic Schools -	133 18 8	289 14 6	354 1 8	31 0 0	808 14 10	124,809 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	836 3 0
British and other Schools -	457 12 1	420 9 4	513 4 4	47 2 0	1,438 7 9	196,931 11 0	- - -	25 0 6	25 0 6	3,525 14 6
School Board Schools -	1,193 8 11	881 2 2	932 15 0	161 15 2	3,169 1 3	764,105 17 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,705 5 6
Total - - -	4,102 18 1	4,782 2 8	5,058 19 4	781 2 6	14,725 2 7	2,393,394 3 5	- - -	25 8 7	25 8 7	13,244 18 5

* Under the Code the amount which may be claimed by managers may be reduced—

Article 32 (*a*). If it exceeds 17*s.* 6*d.* per scholar in average attendance during the year (Article 13), by its excess above the income of the school from all sources whatever other than the grant; provided that this reduction does not bring the grant below 17*s.* 6*d.* per scholar.

Article 32 (*b*). By not less than one-tenth nor more than one-half in the whole, upon the inspector's report, for faults of instruction, discipline, or registration, on the part of the teacher, or (after six months' notice) for failure on the part of the managers to remedy any such defect in the premises as seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction. If the inspector at a visit without notice (Article 12), not less than six months after intimation has been given of the requirements of the Department, reports that they have not been carried into effect, a deduction may be made from the next grant to the school.

Article 32 (*c*).—1. If a staff of pupil-teachers (Article 70) is not provided at the rate of one for every 40 (or fraction of 40) scholars over three years of age in average attendance, after the first 60, a deduction, at the rate of 1*l.* for the year, will be made on account of each of the first 20 scholars out of every 40 for whom a pupil-teacher is required but not provided.

2. A certificated (Article 43) assistant teacher, or an assistant fulfilling the conditions of Article 70, is equivalent to two pupil-teachers.

3. In mixed, girls, and infant schools a woman (not less than 18 years of age) who is employed during the whole day in the general instruction of the scholars, and in teaching sewing, is, if approved by the inspector, accepted as equivalent to a pupil-teacher.

Article 32 (*d*). By one-twelfth for each month of interval between the employment of two certificated teachers (Article 17 *d*). This reduction is not made if the interval does not exceed three months during which the school has been in charge of an uncertificated teacher.

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(No. 12.)—Abstract of Income of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants between 1st September 1872 and 31st August 1882.

Schools connected with the National Society or the Church of England.

Year ending 31st August.	From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School Pence.	From School Boards.—Fees of Scholars.	From other Sources.	Total Income other than Grant.	From Government.	Total Income.	Rate of Income per Scholar in average attendance. Including Annual Grant.	Rate of Income per Scholar in average attendance. Excluding Annual Grant.	No. of Voluntary Subscribers. Of 5*l.* and upwards.	1*l.* and less than 5*l.*	Less than 1.	No. of Scholars whose Fees were paid by School Boards.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools to which this Table refers.	Average No. of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
1873 -	63,477	416,465	451,509	2,499	19,279	953,229	549,426	1,502,655	1 9 7½	0 18 9½	14,499	81,751	79,087	8,372	8,051	7,662*	1,014,117
1874 -	70,084	470,376	519,845	3,607	20,834	1,084,746	618,671	1,703,417	1 10 3¾	0 19 3½	16,884	89,301	87,836	10,823	8,799	8,497*	1,124,532
1875 -	82,880	528,483	573,784	2,914	20,143	1,208,204	683,217	1,891,421	1 11 6¼†	1 0 0¾†	18,953	94,336	94,221	9,305	9,466	9,466	1,203,788
1876 -	89,682	592,301	612,914	2,894	18,416	1,316,207	739,404	2,055,611	1 13 2¾†	1 1 1¾†	20,832	99,172	102,380	9,196	10,076	10,076	1,246,336
1877 -	96,106	620,034	654,925	2,942	18,434	1,392,441	801,591	2,194,032	1 13 8†	1 1 2¾†	21,170	101,674	106,942	10,137	10,502	10,502	1,305,033
1878 -	104,014	613,253	711,809	680	23,018	1,452,774	915,000	2,367,774	1 13 10¾†	1 0 8¾†	21,415	101,371	109,956	3,046	10,938	10,938	1,398,224
1879 -	116,805	599,642	743,180	—	23,657	1,483,284	1,029,221	2,512,505	1 14 8¾†	1 0 6¼†	21,291	100,139	109,102	—	11,316	11,316	1,451,696
1880 -	122,727	587,273	762,162	—	26,533	1,498,695	1,082,510	2,581,205	1 14 8†	1 0 1¾†	21,399	96,792	105,715	—	11,451	11,451	1,492,357
1881 -	126,451	582,382	785,182	—	31,419	1,525,434	1,133,291	2,658,725	1 15 3†	1 0 2¾†	21,091	95,263	104,783	—	11,621	11,621	1,508,380
1882 -	126,217	581,180	807,852	—	30,076	1,545,325	1,144,961	2,690,286	1 14 9†	0 19 11¾†	21,006	94,185	105,294	—	11,659	11,659	1,552,973
Total -	998,443	5,591,389	6,623,162	15,536	231,809	13,460,339	8,697,292	22,157,631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Wesleyan Schools.‡

1878 -	496	18,554	92,325	19	3,284	114,678	83,033	197,711	1 13 0¾†	0 19 1¾†	243	1,956	3,706	54	573	573	119,009
1879 -	603	17,959	94,326	—	3,286	116,174	91,708	207,882	1 14 3†	0 19 2¾†	228	1,745	4,005	—	578	578	122,183
1880 -	433	16,019	94,815	—	3,579	114,846	93,003	207,849	1 13 11¾†	0 18 9¾†	194	1,596	3,483	—	570	570	122,637
1881 -	538	15,515	95,689	—	3,876	115,618	97,087	212,705	1 15 0¾†	0 19 1¾†	190	1,470	3,396	—	564	564	121,466
1882 -	621	15,705	98,676	—	3,244	118,246	96,787	215,033	1 14 2†	0 18 9¾†	215	1,566	3,522	—	569	569	126,123
Total -	2,691	83,752	475,831	19	17,269	579,562	461,618	1,041,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* This number differs from the number of schools inspected in consequence of incomplete returns.

† Calculated on complete annual returns only.

‡ Included with British Schools in former years.

(No. 12.)—Abstract of Income of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants—*continued.*

Roman Catholic Schools.

Year ending 31st August.	From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School Pence.	From School Boards.—Fees of Scholars.	From other Sources.	Total Income other than Grant.	From Government.	Total Income.	Rate of Income per Scholar in average attendance.		No. of Voluntary Subscribers.			No. of Scholars whose Fees were paid by School Boards.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools to which this Table refers.	Average No. of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
									Including Annual Grant.	Excluding Annual Grant.	Of 5*l.* and upwards.	1*l.* and less than 5*l.*	Less than 1*l.*				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
1873 -	1,078	35,814	29,773	1,131	2,973	70,769	45,479	116,248	1 5 9	0 15 8	871	2,695	7,664	3,127	524	494*	90,274
1874 -	1,060	40,025	36,026	1,647	3,413	82,171	54,331	136,502	1 7 3	0 16 4¾	1,044	3,084	10,409	5,259	567	544*	100,213
1875 -	1,370	44,437	42,228	1,733	2,174	91,942	62,282	154,224	1 8 3¾†	0 16 10†	1,057	2,886	10,089	5,041	598	598	109,299
1876 -	1,406	50,638	47,099	1,684	1,154	101,981	69,065	171,046	1 10 2½†	0 17 10¾†	1,003	2,928	9,583	4,593	623	623	113,801
1877 -	1,500	57,460	51,823	1,735	664	113,182	73,839	187,021	1 11 1¾†	0 18 7¾†	1,268	3,243	10,557	4,834	659	659	121,691
1878 -	1,277	54,137	58,042	531	623	114,610	84,518	199,128	1 10 8†	0 17 5¾†	1,152	3,244	9,347	2,117	693	693	130,159
1879 -	1,746	54,428	61,540	—	646	118,360	96,809	215,169	1 10 7¼†	0 16 8¼†	1,122	2,976	9,536	—	738	738	140,861
1880 -	1,792	54,481	63,073	—	766	120,112	103,692	223,804	1 10 1†	0 16 1†	1,101	2,979	11,097	—	758	758	149,557
1881 -	2,036	52,028	68,020	—	836	122,920	114,461	237,381	1 10 8¼†	0 15 10¾†	1,112	2,979	11,605	—	790	790	155,676
1882 -	1,780	51,284	71,975	—	1,393	126,432	119,075	245,507	1 10 2¾†	0 15 5¾†	1,176	2,902	12,822	—	812	812	163,157
Total -	15,045	494,732	529,599	8,461	14,642	1,062,479	823,551	1,886,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

British, Wesleyan (to 1877), Undenominational, and other Schools.

1873 -	8,335	83,629	184,857	527	8,578	285,926	164,298	450,224	1 9 7½	0 18 9½	1,912	12,109	22,914	1,700	1,999	1,904*	304,169
1874 -	9,533	90,772	206,313	1,002	8,734	316,354	188,655	505,009	1 10 8½	0 19 2½	1,932	12,754	22,769	2,187	2,042	1,977*	329,228
1875 -	10,390	100,283	220,690	785	7,689	339,837	195,787	535,624	1 11 6¾†	0 19 11¾†	2,079	12,461	24,695	1,844	2,086	2,086	341,094
1876 -	10,002	105,380	228,072	652	8,956	353,062	205,866	558,928	1 13 3†	1 0 9¾†	2,083	12,359	24,832	1,703	2,065	2,065	341,060
1877 -	12,954	104,930	235,754	603	7,960	362,201	218,228	580,429	1 13 10¾†	1 1 0¾†	2,003	12,111	23,126	1,720	2,037	2,037	346,409
1878 -	12,870	84,902	160,023	60	5,682	263,537	163,190	426,727	1 14 11¾†	1 1 6¼†	1,731	10,772	20,334	293	1,513	1,513	246,631
1879 -	14,243	79,263	162,195	—	5,826	261,527	180,765	442,292	1 15 7¾†	1 1 0¾†	1,730	10,359	19,293	—	1,540	1,540	253,703
1880 -	15,101	79,484	162,516	—	6,155	263,256	185,430	448,686	1 15 11†	1 1 0¾†	1,504	9,496	20,630	—	1,521	1,521	253,663
1881 -	15,800	76,751	163,818	—	6,766	263,135	191,276	454,411	1 16 4¾†	1 1 1†	1,535	9,143	17,326	—	1,509	1,509	253,596
1882 -	16,052	75,132	165,630	—	5,887	262,701	190,386	453,087	1 16 1¾†	1 0 10¾†	1,476	9,350	16,495	—	1,497	1,497	254,137
Total -	125,280	880,526	1,889,868	3,629	72,233	2,971,536	1,883,881	4,855,417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* This number differs from the number of schools inspected in consequence of incomplete returns.

† Calculated on complete annual returns only.

(No. 12.)—Abstract of Income of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants—*continued.*

BOARD SCHOOLS.

Year ending 31st August.	From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School Pence.	From School Boards. Fees.	From School Boards. Rates.	From other Sources.	Total Income other than Grant.	From Government.	Total Income.	Rate of Income per Scholar in average attendance. Including Annual Grant.	Rate of Income per Scholar in average attendance. Excluding Annual Grant.	No. of Voluntary Subscribers. Of 5*l.* and upwards.	No. of Voluntary Subscribers. 1*l.* and less than 5*l.*	No. of Voluntary Subscribers. Less than 1*l.*	No. of Scholars whose Fees were paid by School Boards.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools to which this Table refers.	Average No. of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
1873 -	515	3,594	22,157	—	57,052	732	84,050	12,869	96,919	1 15 3½	1 10 7	21	140	198	—	520	385*	54,939
1874 -	672	1,664	52,099	—	129,735	1,098	185,268	37,886	223,154	1 15 7¼	1 9 6⅝	24	51	218	—	838	733*	125,353
1875 -	1,237	2,362	96,964	—	230,682	2,343	333,588	79,254	412,842	1 17 2⅝†	1 9 9†	25	77	234	—	1,140	1,140	231,381
1876 -	1,147	3,481	146,323	—	369,918	4,638	525,507	143,784	669,291	2 1 4⅜†	1 11 10¾†	31	106	81	—	1,604	1,604	333,234
1877 -	1,918	3,821	195,768	—	447,710	7,665	656,882	219,918	876,800	2 1 4¾†	1 10 5¼†	32	147	172	—	2,089	2,089	435,335
1878 -	2,073	3,258	252,874	—	570,193	11,812	840,210	322,743	1,162,953	2 1 10¾†	1 9 7¾†	49	198	150	—	2,693	2,693	567,675
1879 -	2,682	2,842	311,124	—	636,792	15,426	968,866	430,200	1,399,066	2 2 1†	1 8 9†	33	91	40	—	3,153	3,153	679,082
1880 -	2,947	1,898	349,262	—	726,226	18,822	1,099,155	517,560	1,616,715	2 2 0†	1 8 2⅜†	21	10	38	—	3,443	3,443	778,771
1881 -	3,209	2,260	396,944	—	738,737	25,918	1,167,068	619,550	1,786,618	2 1 7†	1 6 11¼†	24	159	61	—	3,705	3,705	863,639
1882 -	3,314	1,545	441,795	—	808,121	25,006	1,279,781	683,110	1,962,891	2 1 6⅜†	1 6 11⅓†	39	62	143	—	3,870	3,870	951,896
Total	19,714	26,725	2,265,310	—	4,715,166	113,460	7,140,375	3,066,874	10,207,249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY UNDER YEARS.

1873 -	73,405	539,502	688,296	4,157	57,052	31,562	1,393,974	772,072	2,166,046	1 9 7¼	0 19 0⅝	17,303	96,695	109,863	13,199	11,094	10,445*	1,463,499
1874 -	81,349	602,837	814,283	6,256	129,735	34,079	1,668,539	899,543	2,568,082	1 10 7	0 19 10⅓	19,884	105,190	121,232	18,269	12,246	11,751*	1,679,326
1875 -	95,877	675,565	933,666	5,432	230,682	32,349	1,973,571	1,020,540	2,994,111	1 12 0†	1 0 11¼†	22,114	109,760	129,239	16,186	13,290	13,290	1,885,562
1876 -	102,237	751,800	1,034,408	5,230	369,918	33,164	2,296,757	1,158,119	3,454,876	1 14 3⅜†	1 2 6½†	23,949	114,565	136,876	15,317	14,368	14,368	2,034,431
1877 -	112,478	786,245	1,138,270	5,280	447,710	34,723	2,524,706	1,313,576	3,838,282	1 14 11⅝†	1 2 9¾†	24,473	117,175	140,797	16,691	15,287	15,287	2,208,468
1878 -	120,730	774,104	1,275,073	1,290	570,193	44,419	2,785,809	1,568,484	4,354,293	1 15 6⅝†	1 2 6½†	24,590	117,541	143,493	5,510	16,410	16,410	2,461,698
1879 -	136,079	754,134	1,372,365	—	636,792	48,841	2,948,211	1,828,703	4,776,914	1 16 5⅜†	1 2 4⅝†	24,404	115,310	141,975	—	17,325	17,325	2,647,525
1880 -	143,000	739,155	1,431,828	—	726,226	55,855	3,096,064	1,982,195	5,078,259	1 16 6½†	1 2 2†	24,219	110,873	140,963	—	17,743	17,743	2,796,985
1881 -	148,034	728,936	1,509,653	—	738,737	68,815	3,194,175	2,155,665	5,349,840	1 16 11⅜†	1 1 11⅝†	23,952	109,014	137,171	—	18,189	18,189	2,902,757
1882 -	147,984	724,846	1,585,928	—	808,121	65,006	3,332,485	2,234,319	5,566,804	1 16 8⅛†	1 1 10⅞†	23,912	108,065	138,276	—	18,407	18,407	3,048,286
Total	1,161,173	7,077,124	11,783,770	27,645	4,715,166	449,413	25,214,291	14,933,216	40,147,507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* This number differs from the number of schools inspected in consequence of incomplete returns.

† Calculated on complete annual returns only.

(No. 12.)—Abstract of Income of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants—*continued.*

Summary under Denominations.

—	Years ending 31st August.	Endowment.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence.	School Boards.		Other Sources.	Total Income other than Grant.	Government.	Total Income.
					Fees.	Rates.				
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	1873–1882	998,443	5,591,389	6,623,162	15,536	—	231,809	13,460,339	8,697,292	22,157,631
Wesleyan Schools	1873–1882	2,691	83,752	475,831	19	—	17,269	579,562	461,618	1,041,180
Roman Catholic Schools	1873–1882	15,045	494,732	529,599	8,461	—	14,642	1,062,479	823,551	1,886,030
British, Wesleyan (to 1877), *Undenominational,* and other Schools	1873–1882	125,280	880,526	1,889,868	3,629	—	72,233	2,971,536	1,883,881	4,855,417
Board Schools	1873–1882	19,714	26,725	2,265,310	—	4,715,166	113,460	7,140,375	3,066,874	10,207,249
Total		1,161,173	7,077,124	11,783,770	27,645	4,715,166	449,413	25,214,291	14,933,216	40,147,507

(No. 12.)—Abstract of Expenditure of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants between the 1st September 1872 and the 31st August 1882.

Schools connected with the National Society or the Church of England.

Year ending 31st August.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in average attendance.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools to which this Table refers.	Average Number of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.			
1873 -	1,168,869	82,674	273,626	1,525,169	1 10 1	8,051	7,662*	1,014,117
1874 -	1,328,041	93,194	317,090	1,738,325	1 10 11	8,799	8,497*	1,124,532
1875 -	1,474,941	105,806	338,947	1,919,694	1 11 11½†	9,466	9,466	1,203,788
1876 -	1,603,670	121,623	358,565	2,083,858	1 13 7†	10,076	10,076	1,246,336
1877 -	1,728,373	131,818	370,200	2,230,391	1 14 0½†	10,502	10,502	1,305,033
1878 -	1,857,370	136,942	391,312	2,385,624	1 14 1½†	10,938	10,938	1,398,224
1879 -	1,955,135	140,117	409,539	2,504,791	1 14 7½†	11,316	11,316	1,451,696
1880 -	2,034,775	142,865	414,471	2,592,111	1 14 10½†	11,451	11,451	1,492,357
1881 -	2,091,833	143,094	414,641	2,649,568	1 15 3†	11,621	11,621	1,508,380
1882 -	2,112,358	152,669	427,351	2,692,378	1 14 9†	11,659	11,659	1,552,973
Total -	17,355,365	1,250,802	3,715,742	22,321,909	—	—	—	—

Wesleyan Schools.‡

1878 -	157,162	10,956	30,394	198,512	1 13 1½†	573	573	119,009
1879 -	167,103	11,908	29,745	208,756	1 14 5½†	578	578	122,183
1880 -	168,787	11,401	31,244	211,432	1 14 7†	570	570	122,637
1881 -	172,390	10,955	30,033	213,378	1 15 2½†	564	564	121,466
1882 -	173,990	12,254	29,624	215,868	1 14 3½†	569	569	126,123
Total -	839,432	57,474	151,040	1,047,946	—	—	—	—

Roman Catholic Schools.

1873 -	83,437	8,859	32,766	124,062	1 7 5½	524	494*	90,274
1874 -	96,720	9,781	38,127	144,628	1 8 10½	567	544*	100,213
1875 -	107,311	11,574	41,525	160,410	1 9 5†	598	598	109,299
1876 -	117,520	12,916	45,828	176,264	1 11 0½†	623	623	113,801
1877 -	129,500	15,285	49,067	193,852	1 12 0†	659	659	121,691
1878 -	140,426	14,859	49,704	204,989	1 11 5†	693	693	130,159
1879 -	148,607	15,657	53,255	217,519	1 10 10½†	738	738	140,861
1880 -	157,652	16,031	54,123	227,806	1 10 6†	758	758	149,557
1881 -	166,965	15,786	55,189	237,940	1 10 8½†	790	790	155,676
1882 -	173,913	16,936	57,849	248,698	1 10 6½†	812	812	163,157
Total -	1,321,051	137,684	477,433	1,936,168	—	—	—	—

* This number differs from the number of schools inspected in consequence of incomplete returns.
† Calculated on complete annual returns only.
‡ Included with British Schools in former years.

(No. 12.)—Abstract of Expenditure of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants —*continued.*

British, Wesleyan (to 1877), Undenominational, and other Schools.

Year ending 31st August.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in average attendance.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools to which this Table refers.	Average No. of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.			
1873 -	355,866	26,664	80,227	462,757	1 10 5	1,999	1,904*	304,169
1874 -	398,130	29,281	88,419	515,830	1 11 4	2,042	1,977*	329,228
1875 -	425,695	31,635	90,335	547,665	1 12 2¾†	2,086	2,086	341,094
1876 -	440,452	35,164	93,385	569,001	1 13 8¾†	2,065	2,065	341,060
1877 -	459,304	36,428	92,506	588,238	1 14 2¾†	2,037	2,037	346,409
1878 -	335,058	27,305	71,028	433,391	1 15 4¼†	1,513	1,513	246,631
1879 -	346,838	27,469	70,079	444,386	1 15 10†	1,540	1,540	253,703
1880 -	352,905	25,961	72,454	451,320	1 16 0¾†	1,521	1,521	253,663
1881 -	355,552	25,136	72,268	452,956	1 16 3¾†	1,509	1,509	253,596
1882 -	355,145	25,431	73,990	454,566	1 16 2¾†	1,497	1,497	254,137
Total -	3,824,945	290,474	804,691	4,920,110	—	—	—	—

Board Schools.

1873 -	63,254	9,300	22,118	94,652	1 14 5½	520	385*	54,939
1874 -	153,437	16,143	52,194	221,774	1 15 4¾	838	733*	125,353
1875 -	287,431	35,012	87,284	409,727	1 16 11†	1,140	1,140	231,381
1876 -	464,513	71,356	133,219	669,088	2 1 4¾†	1,604	1,604	333,234
1877 -	634,843	78,446	163,239	876,528	2 1 4¾†	2,089	2,089	435,335
1878 -	849,629	98,508	213,920	1,162,057	2 1 9¾†	2,693	2,693	567,675
1879	1,048,027	109,571	240,775	1,398,373	2 2 0¾†	3,153	3,153	679,082
1880	1,232,296	115,602	267,889	1,615,787	2 1 11¾†	3,443	3,443	778,771
1881 -	1,380,121	122,937	280,079	1,783,137	2 1 6†	3,705	3,705	863,639
1882 -	1,504,110	134,284	322,916	1,961,310	2 1 6¾†	3,870	3,870	951,896
Total -	7,617,641	791,159	1,783,633	10,192,433	—	—	—	—

Summary under Years.

1873 -	1,670,406	127,497	408,737	2,206,640	1 10 1¾	11,094	10,445*	1,463,499
1874 -	1,976,328	148,399	495,830	2,620,557	1 11 2¾	12,246	11,751*	1,679,326
1875 -	2,295,378	184,027	558,091	3,037,496	1 12 5¼†	13,290	13,290	1,836,943
1876 -	2,626,155	241,059	630,997	3,498,211	1 14 8†	14,368	14,368	1,890,348
1877 -	2,952,020	261,977	675,012	3,889,009	1 15 3¾†	15,287	15,287	2,208,468
1878 -	3,339,645	288,570	756,358	4,384,573	1 15 8¾†	16,410	16,410	2,461,698
1879 -	3,665,710	304,722	803,393	4,773,825	1 16 5†	17,325	17,325	2,647,525
1880 -	3,946,415	311,860	840,181	5,098,456	1 16 8¾†	17,743	17,743	2,796,985
1881 -	4,166,861	317,908	852,210	5,336,979	1 16 10¾†	18,189	18,189	2,902,757
1882 -	4,319,516	341,574	911,730	5,572,820	1 16 8¾†	18,407	18,407	3,048,286
Total -	30,958,434	2,527,593	6,932,539	40,418,566	—	—	—	—

* This number differs from the number of schools inspected in consequence of incomplete returns.
† Calculated on complete annual returns only.

(No. 12.)—Abstract of Expenditure of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants —*continued.*

Summary under Denominations.

	Years ending 31st August.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England.*	1873-1882	17,355,365	1,250,802	3,715,742	22,321,909
Wesleyan Schools - - - - - -	1873-1882	839,432	57,474	151,040	1,047,946
Roman Catholic Schools - - - - -	1873-1882	1,321,051	137,684	477,433	1,936,168
British, Wesleyan (to 1877), *Undenominational,* and other Schools.	1873-1882	3,824,945	290,474	804,691	4,920,110
Board Schools - - - - - -	1873-1882	7,617,641	791,159	1,783,633	10,192,433
Total - - - -		30,958,434	2,527,593	6,932,539	40,418,566

(No. 13.)—TABLE relating to ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS inspected for ANNUAL GRANTS in England and Wales.

Number of	Years ending 31st August									
	1870.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Revised Code.	New Code.									
Schools (institutions) inspected by H. M. Inspectors	8,281	11,018	12,167	13,217	14,273	15,187	16,293	17,166	17,614	18,062	18,289
Departments, under separate teachers, in those schools	12,061	15,929	17,646	19,245	20,782	22,033	23,618	24,890	25,601	26,376	26,779
Scholars for whom accommodation is provided	1,878,584	2,582,549	2,861,319	3,146,424	3,426,318	3,653,418	3,942,337	4,142,224	4,240,753	4,389,633	4,538,320
Scholars on the school registers	1,693,059	2,218,598	2,497,602	2,744,300	2,943,774	3,154,973	3,495,892	3,710,883	3,895,824	4,045,362	4,189,612
Scholars present on the day of inspection	1,434,766	1,811,595	2,034,007	2,221,745	2,412,211	2,633,198	2,944,127	3,122,672	3,268,147	3,372,990	3,542,742
Scholars in average attendance	1,152,389	1,482,480	1,678,759	1,837,180	1,984,573	2,150,683	2,405,197	2,594,995	2,750,916	2,863,535	3,015,151
Scholars qualified by attendance to earn grants:—											
(*a.*) Scholars (on individual examination)	923,842	888,221	1,013,068	1,141,892	1,281,806	1,436,008	1,661,461	1,872,544	2,030,862	2,125,714	2,253,454
(*b.*) Infants	263,170	390,999	444,007	471,323	501,497	540,881	598,313	619,912	625,940	649,436	690,660
Scholars individually examined	765,584	752,268	857,611	973,583	1,142,612	1,335,118	1,562,244	1,760,040	1,904,233	1,995,698	2,119,374
Ditto who passed in reading	691,763	666,844	757,844	859,508	995,046	1,145,276	1,352,788	1,540,490	1,680,474	1,776,059	1,890,921
Ditto ditto writing	680,859	614,016	691,142	779,216	907,452	1,054,569	1,243,466	1,409,377	1,531,800	1,612,203	1,736,176
Ditto ditto arithmetic	599,542	542,528	608,066	690,365	801,497	934,164	1,128,488	1,300,106	1,426,347	1,510,608	1,637,651
Infants, qualified by attendance, who earned grants without individual examination on being presented to the Inspector on the day of inspection	236,494	358,446	408,461	435,015	467,423	509,332	566,028	587,599	592,261	620,213	661,056
Average attendance of scholars over seven who earned grants under Article 19 C. 1	-	-	-	-	356,959*	1,001,360	1,238,381	1,491,022	1,564,893	1,625,218	1,737,039
Ditto ditto Article 19 C. 6	-	-	-	-	23,976*	53,809	54,226	81,758	143,481	174,310	141,948
Scholars individually examined in higher subjects	-	77,896	84,620	102,541	89,186†	64,470	85,520	119,429	160,333	173,665	185,157
Scholars who passed in one subject only	-	32,453	35,212	43,329	37,262†	30,619	37,321	52,993	71,365	79,589	85,431
Ditto in two subjects	-	23,488	26,474	32,701	28,574†	13,807	20,473	27,423	34,837	41,961	50,953
Ditto three subjects	-	-	-	-	190	623	820	965	1,062	1,196	1,287
Scholars who obtained Honour Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	2,075	13,091	15,858	13,415	10,467	2,780
Certificated teachers	12,467	16,810	18,714	20,940	23,053	24,841	27,324	29,716	31,422	33,562	35,444
Assistant teachers	1,262	1,970	2,489	2,713	3,173	4,021	5,480	6,616	7,652	8,559	10,071
Pupil-teachers	14,304	24,674	27,031	29,667	32,231	34,008	34,399	33,195	33,733	33,639	28,285
Female assistants, Article 32 C. 3	-	-	-	-	543	1,128	1,698	2,147	2,352	2,459	2,603
Stipendiary monitors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	558	388	306

* For five months.

† Elementary geography, grammar, and history were subjects of examination under this head for seven months only.

(No. 14.)

DAY SCHOOLS.

POPULATION of SCHOOL AGE;* AGE of SCHOLARS; and PROFICIENCY of SCHOLARS examined; 1881–82.

——	Aged 2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.	7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	Total.
A. Estimated population		2,111,487		668,877	653,182	637,693	622,498	607,669	594,168	580,550	567,314	554,398	541,735 (14 and over)	8,139,571
B. Number of scholars on the books of elementary schools	11,772	122,998	281,356	419,985	478,498	499,082	489,745	486,475	456,822	415,406	322,950	158,956	45,567	4,189,612
						I.†	II.†	III.†	IV.†	V.†	VI.†	Ex. VI.‡		
C. Number of scholars presented for examination in standards:—						519,379	359,051	170,528	7,612	178	1	—		1,056,749
Under 10 years of age						50,338	146,808	274,241	338,927	183,915	68,396	(9,947)		1,062,625
Over 10 years of age						569,717	505,859	444,769	346,539	184,093	68,397	(9,947)		2,119,374
Total														
D. Number of scholars who passed without failure in standards:—						359,750	254,468	115,075	5,248	141	1			734,683
Under 10 years of age						35,050	96,988	162,880	195,677	110,899	41,998			643,492
Over 10 years of age						394,800	351,456	277,955	200,925	111,040	41,999			1,378,175
Total														
E. Number of scholars who failed in one or more of the subjects in standards:—						159,629	104,583	55,453	2,364	37	—			322,066
Under 10 years of age						15,288	49,820	111,361	143,250	73,016	26,398			419,133
Over 10 years of age						174,917	154,403	166,814	145,614	73,053	26,398			741,199
Total														

* *i.e.* to correspond with the ages of children on the school registers. A "child," as defined by section 48 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, means a child between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

† The standards are placed under the years (*see* heads of columns) in which each is *meant* to be passed.

‡ Specific subjects only, Article 21 *b*.

(No. 15.)—General Summary of Statistics of Inspection of Schools examined for Certificates of Efficiency under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, Section 48, for year ending 31st August 1882.

Denominations.	No. of Institutions.	Number of Departments in these Institutions in which separate Teachers are employed.					Number of those Departments found to be			Number of Scholars present at Inspection.			Number of		Number of Scholars in average attendance.	Number of Scholars for whom accommodation is provided at Eight Square Feet of Area per Child.
		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.	Total.	Efficient.	Conditionally efficient.	Not efficient.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Certificated Teachers.	Uncertificated Teachers.		
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	288	14	16	31	242	303	258	11	34	5,924	6,350	12,274	77	233	10,174	21,704
Wesleyan Schools	2	—	—	1	2	3	3	—	—	115	108	223	1	2	166	497
Roman Catholic Schools	32	2	—	—	31	33	25	2	6	554	569	1,123	15	18	1,015	2,822
British Undenominational, and other Schools	64	12	10	12	45	79	73	2	4	2,522	2,463	4,985	34	47	4,273	9,342
Total	386	28	26	44	320	418	359	15	44	9,115	9,490	18,605	127	300	15,628	34,365

(*continued.*)

Denominations.	Number of Scholars individually examined who passed in			Number of Scholars on School Registers.													
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.	7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and over.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	6,187	5,370	4,144	75	398	959	1,612	1,759	1,766	1,662	1,531	1,397	1,276	925	446	145	13,951
Wesleyan Schools	64	76	77	4	13	24	35	43	14	27	23	22	25	10	8	3	251
Roman Catholic Schools	626	542	429	9	57	115	174	168	187	186	162	132	120	116	54	12	1,492
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	2,592	2,396	2,027	39	123	272	439	503	608	634	622	641	605	487	230	107	5,310
Total	9,469	8,384	6,677	127	591	1,370	2,260	2,473	2,575	2,509	2,338	2,192	2,026	1,538	738	267	21,004

REPORTS ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector,* MATTHEW ARNOLD, ESQ., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* METROPOLITAN DIVISION OF WESTMINSTER.

MY LORDS, January 1883.

I HAVE the honour to present to your Lordships my general report for the past year.

The limits of my district have undergone no change since the date of my last report.

Statistics. My assistant, Mr. Healing, has by his well merited promotion been called to other duties than those which for so many years he has discharged in my district. He furnishes me with the following tables for a comparison of the state of the schools of my district in 1882, the last year in which we shall visit them together, with their state in 1880, the year to which my preceding report related.

I.

STATISTICS for METROPOLITAN DIVISION of WESTMINSTER for year ending 31 August 1882.

	1879–80.	1881–82.
Number of scholars :—		
Present on day of inspection	19,211	19,503
In average attendance	17,465	16,985
On the registers	22,683	22,469
For whom accommodation is provided	27,885	27,186
Qualified for examination by attendance	15,389	15,192
Examined in standards for grant	11,077	10,860
„ under seven years of age	3,193	3,135
„ in Standard I.	2,812	2,615
„ „ II.	2,638	2,419
„ „ III.	2,316	2,337
„ „ IV.	1,709	1,811
„ „ V.	1,141	1,172
„ „ VI.	461	506
Passed in reading	10,726	10,409
„ writing	9,425	9,422
„ arithmetic	8,586	8,661
Number of papers in specific subjects	5,212	5,518
„ „ passed	4,046	4,566

II.

——	1879–80.	1881–82.
How many per cent. of the average attendance were :—		
Qualified for examination by attendance	88·11	89·44
Examined in standards (over seven years of age)	63·42	63·94
Examined, not in standards (under seven years)	18·28	18·46
Qualified for examination by attendance, but not examined, absent or withdrawn	6·41	7·04
Not qualified for standard examination through insufficient attendance	11·89	10·56
How many per cent. of the number present on day of inspection were examined	74·28	71·76
How many per cent. of the number on the registers were examined	62·91	62·28
How many per cent. of the number on the registers are in daily attendance	77·00	75·59

III.

How many Per Cent. were Presented for Examination in each Standard.

——	1879–80.		1881–82.	
Standard I.	25·39	On slates 49·20	24·08	On slates 46·35
„ II.	23·81		22·27	
„ III.	20·91	On paper 50·80	21·52	On paper 53·65
„ IV.	15·43		16·68	
„ V.	10·30		10·79	
„ VI.	4·16		4·66	

IV.

Per-Centage of Failure in each Standard.

——	1879–80.	1881–82.
In Standard I.	12·69	12·09
„ II.	11·09	8·84
„ III.	17·07	16·87
„ IV.	16·05	14·94
„ V.	11·04	9·18
„ VI.	11·49	11·79
In Standards I. and II., on slates	11·91	10·53
„ III. to VI., on paper	15·08	14·28
In reading	3·17	4·15
In writing	14·91	13·24
In arithmetic	22·49	20·25
Average rate of failure or the district	13·52	12·54

V.

RATE of FAILURE PER CENT. in each SUBJECT of each STANDARD.

	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	
	1879–80.	1881–82.	1879–80.	1881–82.	1879–80.	1881–82.
Standard I. -	7·93	9·86	10·63	9·10	19·52	17·32
„ II. -	3·37	3·51	14·48	12·89	15·43	10·12
„ III. -	0·91	3·03	21·24	20·11	29·06	27·47
„ IV. -	1·00	1·93	16·50	15·01	30·66	27·88
„ V. -	0·17	0·17	15·86	10·58	17·09	16·80
„ VI. -	0·00	0·00	3·47	4·35	31·02	31·02

VI.

SPECIFIC SUBJECTS (Schedule IV.).

	1879–80.	1881–82.
How many per cent. of the papers examined were in :—		
English - - - - - -	56·81	59·06
Domestic economy (girls) - - - -	25·73	25·01
Physiology - - - - - -	8·65	6·11
Physical geography - - - - -	3·00	4·75
French - - - - - -	4·13	3·61
Mathematics - - - - - -	1·48	0·92
Latin - - - - - - -	0·11	0·45
Botany - - - - - -	0·09	0·09
Rate of failure in specific subjects, per cent. - -	22·37	17·25

What the above statistics show.

These tables show a slight increase for 1882 in the number of scholars present at inspection, but a slight decrease in the number on the registers and in average attendance, and in the number for whom accommodation is provided. This is due to the closing of three voluntary schools, the Castle Street (Long Acre) Free School, the St. James's Offertory School, and the Clare Market Mission School, and of one department in the Wesleyan Practising Schools at Westminster. The handsome new buildings for the board schools in Peter Street, Soho, and in James Street, Westminster, have been completed and opened since my last report. The re-building of the St. Clement Danes Charity School, in Stanhope Street, has also been accomplished, and provision has been made in it for the infants formerly taught in the school of the Holborn Charity Estate, a school not under inspection.

From Table III. it appears that a larger proportion of children are presented for examination in the four upper standards than were presented in them in 1880. The proportion of those reaching the three upper standards has also somewhat risen. In 1882, 53·65 per cent. of the children presented for examination were in Standards III.–VI., and 32·13 per cent were in Standards IV.–VI.

Table IV. shows a slight diminution of the per-centage of failure in the examination generally; in 1880 the rate of failure was 13·52 per

cent.; in 1882 it is only 12·54 per cent. Table V. shows that this improvement is due wholly to an increase in the number of passes in writing and arithmetic, for the number of passes in reading has somewhat declined. The cause of this decline is probably that more intelligence in reading is now required as the condition of a pass.

Table VI. shows that among the specific subjects the learning of poetry by heart is more than ever the favourite, and that the rate of failure in these subjects is less by 5 per cent. than it was in 1880.

Voluntary schools in Westminster.

What distinguishes the district of Westminster from other divisions of London is that the voluntary schools, instead of suffering and sinking under the competition with board schools, hold their own, and in cases where they at first suffered from the competition seem now to be recovering. They have in general raised their fees, but they obtain the higher fees without difficulty, and the numbers attending them increase. I have been used to voluntary schools for now so many years, and have seen so much good done by them, that I cannot but be glad that they should thus bid fair to last my time, in my own district at any rate. Westminster has, of course, in the wealth of its inhabitants, exceptional advantages for enabling the clergy to maintain their schools in spite of the check given by the levy of school rates to the flow of voluntary contributions. But the prosperity of the voluntary schools in Westminster gives me pleasure, not because it is a gratification to the clergy and to great people to retain them, but because they serve real needs and do good.

One might expect that the class of people for whose children these schools are required would prefer public rate-supported schools to others, as being schools which they support (so far as they pay rates) themselves, and which in no way make them dependent on private charity. One might expect that teachers would prefer schools where they both get, in general, higher salaries than in voluntary schools, and are free, besides, from the control of private and clerical managers. In a report written many years ago by me after seeing the elementary schools abroad, I said that for parents and teachers to prefer really public schools seemed the natural thing, and that they would with time come in this country also to prefer them. And so, in fact, perhaps, it *is* the natural thing, and they will in the end come to prefer it.

They hold their ground.

Yet experience shows that where funds are forthcoming for the support of voluntary schools, they at present hold their own and are sought after. Parents send their children to them, although the fees are higher than at other schools within reach. Teachers continue in them at lower salaries than they could earn in board schools.

That this should be so, proves the moderation of the English character, proves the absence, in general, of arbitrariness and meddlesomeness on the part of managers, the absence of irritable vanity on the part of parents and teachers. A strong element of irritable vanity on the one side, or of arbitrariness on the other, would be fatal to voluntary schools. But the moderation, the English moderation, on both sides, keeps those elements of ruin out; and so long as they are kept out, and the voluntary schools prosper, these schools serve, I think, several important ends, of which I shall here mention two only.

Useful ends served by them.

Economic advantage of payment for schooling.

One is economic, the other moral. It has so often been said that people value more highly, and use more respectfully, what they pay a price for, that one is almost ashamed to repeat it. But the advocates of free education seem never to have heard or at least considered it. In a country where there is public support for the education of one class only, as in our country, to defend a very high expenditure upon it by the very high expenditure on publicly supported education abroad, where it is for

all classes, is, of course, a mere blunder. To have an expensive public education for one class of the community only, and to make it gratuitous, is practically to fall in with the ideas of Jack Cade. But suppose that public schools are provided for the whole community, and that schooling without fee is then defended on the plea that parents have sufficiently paid for their children's schooling by paying rates and taxes. Even then, unless the payment is so made by a direct school tax that both in form and in amount it comes to much the same thing as the payment of a school fee, I doubt whether its effect upon the payers is so wholesome as the payment of a school fee. In our board schools fees are paid, but they are in general much lower than in voluntary schools, and there is pressure constantly being applied to make them lower still, or even to get rid of them altogether. A certain number of free schools and a certain number of free places in paying schools there ought to be; but I hope that school boards will not discontinue the school fee generally, and that where it is now too low, and less than parents can fairly pay, they will raise it. The high character of voluntary schools in Westminster is certainly very much due to the value set upon a schooling for which what is felt to be a real and adequate price has to be paid. I do not say that the price paid in board schools ought to be so high as in those voluntary schools, it ought not; but it ought to be as high relatively to the means of the parents to pay, and I do not think it is at present. I visited the other day a voluntary school with a sixpenny fee, where a penny had just been added to this for school stationery, which the boys had hitherto provided as they could. They got it much better for the extra penny, they felt themselves to be paying for it, and they were greatly pleased with it. I could not help reflecting how wholesome this kind of pleasure is, and how it is quite lost in board schools, where the gratuitous distribution of stationery is the rule. And as with stationery, so with the rest of what is furnished at school.

Utility of connexion between voluntary schools and their managers.

Another source of strength to voluntary schools is the natural and intimate connexion between the schools and their managers, and the influences thence arising. The more experience I get, the higher I value this source of strength. In a town like London especially, many a man must feel that while others, as Solomon says, "have many friends," he himself "is separated from his neighbour"; and the feeling that in their manager they have really a "neighbour" who knows them, and to the best of his power will help them, is an influence which tends to keep both teacher and scholar faithful to voluntary schools. It is an influence of a very valuable kind. Of course it is not exercised in every case where it might be, but, on the whole, it is exercised to an extent and with a power beyond one's expectations. Teachers will remain at salaries below the board-school rate, and scholars will pay fees above the common board-school fee, while they feel this influence. I have schools in my district where every teacher and every child in the school feel that in their manager they have a friend, and this is no little thing in London. One school I will mention because this has been so eminently the case there, and because I so much regret to lose, by his removal to another charge, the manager who long exercised so admirable an influence. In the schools of the northern district of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, every teacher and every child felt that they had in Mr. Maul a personal friend, never cold, never tired, and never absent. They could not but be attached to an institution so managed.

This kind of influence counts in a child's school-life, as well as instruction. Those who value such influence complain much of the rule which sets a boy of 10 years free to go to work if he has passed the 4th Standard.

Whatever byelaws there may be, they say, for obliging him still to pass a part of his day in school, they are not, as a matter of fact, enforced, not in Westminster, at least. A boy of 10 years who has passed the 4th Standard finds himself free to bring his schooling to an end altogether, and his school sees him no more. He escapes at 10 years old from any further tuition by his pastors and masters, and he escapes from their influence as well. But no one will say, that, even if passing the 4th Standard proves that a boy has knowledge enough to be safely set free from further tuition, it can prove also that he may safely be set free from further training. The training for the three years after 10, the hold then acquired upon the boy by his pastors and masters, was, it is said, one of the best things in his school life, and it is now much more often lost than formerly. The conclusion is that some authority should see that a boy of 10 who goes to work does really, up to the age of thirteen, continue to pass a part of each day at school. If he does this, his going to work is nothing but good for him.

A valuable agency for retaining influence over the learner, even after the age of thirteen, is the evening school. Great alterations are made in respect to grants for these schools in the New Code, and I therefore take the present opportunity for saying a few words as to the work hitherto accomplished by them in my district, and as to their prospects for the future. Evening schools.

The evening schools examined and aided in my district have been of two kinds. First there are the schools of which the chief function is to teach youths whose education has been neglected. Of such schools I have had several in the neighbourhood of London, while my district extended to other parts of Middlesex besides Westminster—at Enfield, Southgate, Winchmore Hill, Highgate; and several in Westminster itself, chiefly in and about Soho. These schools formerly presented for examination a good many youths in the lowest standards, but they are in general small, of late years they have been getting smaller, and as school attendance becomes more and more enforced the need for them will gradually disappear. Much more important is the second class of evening schools, the schools which have been instituted to enable youths to carry on further the education begun in the elementary school. In Westminster there is one very good specimen of this class, the St. Stephen's Evening School. I print with my report the prospectus in which the subjects of instruction in this school are set forth. This is the only school known to me which will be able to meet fairly the new rules, and to profit by them. In the past it has done much good work which the Education Department could not recognise and recompense. Now it will get its reward.

This winter-session the school has enrolled 397 pupils, of whom 100 attend French classes, 60 attend classes in shorthand, 30, classes in book-keeping, and 20, classes to prepare candidates for the Civil Service examinations. There are also small classes in Latin, Greek, and German, and all this irrespective of the large classes in the elementary subjects, where the work of the day school is revised and perfected.

Now, if all the schoolmasters in that part of Westminster insisted on having evening schools of their own, the result would be a number of small, struggling, partially efficient schools, with little success and no reputation. But instead of this, St. Stephen's draws the teachers for its evening classes from all the schools round, all uniting to make one central school flourishing and distinguished.

Unless a like course is followed by the London School Board, I fear

that the numerous schools set up by them this winter, in the hope of profiting by the enlarged grants for evening schools, will not succeed.

To succeed, an evening school must win a reputation. It should have an ample staff, not one teacher struggling with as many grades as there are pupils. Let some central school of the board be chosen for the experiment, let the teachers be selected from all the schools available within a certain area,—all the schools, moreover, having to advertise by printed notice the evening classes, and to direct applicants to the place where they are held. In this way the evening school will become efficient and well known, and will succeed. An energetic schoolmaster, like Mr. Baker at St. Stephen's, should be at the head, but to organise and direct rather than to teach classes himself. If some sympathetic supervision and influence can be added, the good work will be complete.

Unless, I say, the promoters of evening classes follow a course of this kind, it seems to me likely that many of the new evening schools will disappear as rapidly as they have sprung up.

The New Code.

The New Code will cause changes not in evening classes only, but along the whole line of elementary school instruction. We shall gradually adapt ourselves to it, both teachers and inspectors; and I wish the teachers of my district to be guided by their own experience as to the best methods for working it, rather than by instructions, given beforehand and without positive experience, from me. I am not afraid of finding the teachers of my district too little disposed to follow what wishes I may express as to the course to be taken by them in their schools. On the contrary, they follow them so willingly, that I feel the more bound to recollect how in these matters we are all learners together, and how their daily practical experience gives them at many points means for forming a judgment which I have not. I will, however, take opportunity of the promulgation of a New Code for saying briefly again that which I have at various times said before: at what the teacher of a public elementary school should, in my opinion, chiefly aim, and where it behoves him to have firm and clear principles, and to resist pressure.

Over-pressure: how to guard against it.

Fresh matters of instruction are continually being added to our school programmes; but it is well to remember that the recipient for this instruction, the child, remains as to age, capacity, and school time, what he was before, and that his age, capacity, and school time must in the end govern our proceedings. Undoubtedly there is danger at present of his being over-urged and over-worked, of his being taught too many things, and not the best things for him. I am very glad that the New Code confines the grant for specific subjects to the standards above the fourth. This is a defence against the danger of teaching too much, and for children in the 4th Standard the specific subjects are in general too much. Teachers know very well, however, that the strain upon a learner's mind arises not only from the quantity of what is put into it, but also from the quality and character; and that the strain may be relieved not only by diminishing the quantity, but also by altering that quality and character. This is an extremely important matter.

Attention has lately been called to the break-down, in India, of a number of young men who had won their appointments after severe study and severe examination. No doubt the quantity of mental exertion required for examinations is often excessive, but the strain is much the more severe, because the quality and character of mental exertion required are so often injudicious. The mind is less strained the more it re-acts on what it deals with, and has a native play of its own, and is creative. It is more strained the more it has to receive a number of "knowledges" passively, and to store them up to be reproduced in an

examination. But to acquire a number of "knowledges," store them, and reproduce them, was what in general those candidates for Indian employment had had to do. By their success in doing this they were tested, and the examination turned on it. In old days examinations mainly turned upon Latin and Greek composition. Composition in the dead languages is now wholly out of favour, and I by no means say that it is a sufficient test for candidates for Indian employment. But I will say that the character and quality of mental exertion required for it is more healthy than the character and quality of exertion required for receiving and storing a number of "knowledges." And the candidate whom the former test brings to the front is likely to be a healthier man in body and mind, both then and afterwards, than the man whom the latter test brings to the front.

The sense of creative activity.

Of such high importance, in relieving the strain of mental effort, is the sense of pleasurable activity and of creation. Of course a great deal of the work in elementary schools must necessarily be of a mechanical kind. But whatever introduces any sort of creative activity to relieve the passive reception of knowledge is valuable. The Kindergarten exercises are useful for this reason, the management of tools is useful, drawing is useful, singing is useful. The poetry exercise, if properly managed, is of very great use, and this is why I have always been in favour of it and am glad to see further development given to it by the New Code. People talk contemptuously of "learning lines by heart"; but if a child is brought, as he easily can be brought, to *throw himself into* a piece of poetry, an exercise of creative activity has been set up in him quite different from the effort of learning a list of words to spell, or a list of flesh-making and heat-giving foods, or a list of capes and bays, or a list of reigns and battles, and capable of greatly relieving the strain from learning these and of affording a lively pleasure. It is true, language, and geography, and history, and the elements of natural science are all capable of being taught in a less mechanical and more interesting manner than that in which they are commonly taught now; they may be so taught as to call forth pleasurable activity in the pupil. But those disciplines are especially valuable which calls this activity forth most surely and directly.

"Knowledges" requisite.

As to "knowledges," a teacher should, in my opinion, aim at having every child who passes through an elementary school not only taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, but furnished in addition with some knowledge of the English language and of grammar, and also with some instruction in natural science, geography, and history. A select class capable of being carried further with profit should be formed for specific subjects. But governing the teacher's whole design of instruction in these knowledges should be the aim of calling forth, by some means or other, in every pupil a sense of pleasurable activity and of creation; he should resist being made a mere lader with "information."

And something besides.

There is an admirable sermon of Butler's, preached in 1745 on behalf of the charity schools of London and Westminster, which every one concerned with popular education ought to read. It is far too little known; the Christian Knowledge Society would do well to reprint it, as they have re-printed Bishop Wilson's manual. Every point is taken in it which most needs to be taken: the change in the world which makes "knowledges" of universal necessity now which were not so formerly, the hardship of exclusion from them, the absurdity and selfishness of those who are "so extremely apprehensive of the danger that poor per- "sons will make a perverse use of even the least advantage, whilst they "do not appear at all apprehensive of the like danger for themselves or

" their own children, in respect of riches or power, how much soever ;
" though the danger of perverting these advantages is surely as great,
" and the perversion itself of much greater and worse consequence."
But there is perhaps no sentence in the sermon which more deserves to be pondered by us than this: " Of education," says Butler, " *information* " *itself is really the least part.*"

I have the honour to be, &c.
MATTHEW ARNOLD.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

ST. STEPHEN'S INSTITUTE, ROCHESTER ROW, WESTMINSTER, FOUNDED by the BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS, 1846. PROSPECTUS of the EVENING CLASSES, in union with the SOCETY of ARTS and SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT.

Season 1882–3.

These classes have been established for the purpose of providing opportunities for young men and women to improve their education, and to fit them for positions in Civil Service and commercial offices. The founder and managers of this school form these classes for the special promotion of commercial education, while at the same time due attention is given to scientific and technical instruction.

The syllabus is as nearly as possible assimilated to the programme issued by the " Society of Arts," and also comprises the four Art Subjects and Science Subjects v., ix., xiv., and xxiii.

Prizes and certificates are annually given to the most successful students in each subject, by the kindness and liberality of the founder, and the students are also eligible to compete for the Society of Arts prizes, including the Prince Consort's prize of twenty-five guineas.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts has also promised to give prizes this year; the particulars of which will be duly announced.

Queen's prizes are also given to the students by the Science and Art Department, who successfully pass the examinations held.

Technological prizes and scholarships are also awarded for special subjects, *e.g.*, carriage building, engineering, metal work, telegraphy, and other useful arts.

The Prince Consort's prize of twenty-five guineas, first prizes of five guineas for handwriting, English grammar, commercial history and geography, housekeeping and thrift, and other prizes for shorthand, writing from dictation, ornamental writing, history, as well as numerous Queen's prizes, technological silver and bronze medals, prizes, &c., have been gained by students of these classes. Commercial certificates o merit are given to all who give satisfaction to the examiner at the annual examination in April.

The subjects of instruction comprise :—French, German, Latin, Greek, Hindostani, English grammar, literature, composition, arithmetic, mensuration, algebra, euclid, book-keeping, plain and ornamental writing, dictation, commercial history and geography, theory and practice of vocal music, shorthand (Pitman's), freehand, model, memory, chalk, water-colour, geometrical and perspective drawing.

Classical section. French, German, Latin, and Greek.

The French classes, under the direction of Mons. Cogery, B.A., LL., of the University of Paris (with competent assistants), are held every Monday and Thursday. There are four stages : the first and third meet at 7.30, and the second and fourth at 8.30. Whenever sufficient students enter a fresh elementary class is formed.

German classes Wednesday evening, conducted by Herr Carl Heerklotz. The elementary section meeting at 7.30, and the advanced at 8.30.

Classes for students desirous of studying Latin and Greek will meet each Tuesday evening, under the direction of the Rev. G. Tiley. The elementary Latin class is held from 7.30 to 8.30, and advanced from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m., and the Greek class from 6.30 to 7.30.

The shorthand classes meet every Tuesday and Thursday. Instructor, Mr. Edis (certificated shorthand teacher), with assistants.

A choral society has been formed for the practice of high class music, oratorios, and cantatas. Mr. Henry Baker is conductor. Mr. Trotter the accompanyist. A professional band will be engaged for the concerts, which will be given periodically. No charge will be made to the members, but a previous knowledge of music will be requisite.

Civil Service Division. Thorough preparation for all branches of the Civil Service. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. The course includes arithmetic, MS. writing, dictation, précis writing, indexing, digesting returns, commercial geography and history, grammar, and composition. The number admitted to these classes being limited, each student receives personal attendance and assistance. Periodical examinations held in order to test the progress and efficiency of each candidate. Preparation for lower division clerk, excise, outport clerks, customs, boy clerks, men and boy copyists, lady clerks prepared for the Post Office Savings Bank and telegraph service.

Full information given of the government examinations, with particulars of the subjects required. Specimen questions provided and regulations for intending candidates supplied.

Drawing classes are held each evening. Students prepared for the second grade art certificate, and also for the teachers' third grade certificate. Water-colour drawing, chalk drawing from the flat or from casts. A large assortment of copies provided for the use of the pupil.

The science subjects will comprise mathematics in its various branches.

Elementary classes. These will be divided into two portions: the younger members meeting in the small class room, and the adult students and young women in the small lower room.

The elementary subjects include reading, writing, arithmetic dictation, geography, grammar, and composition.

Reports of Matthew Arnold, Esq., H.M. Inspector of Schools.

"This remarkable school has nearly 400 students on the books and gives not what we commonly understand by night school instruction, but instruction corresponding with that given in the *classes d'adultes* in Paris and Lyons."

"This important unique night school has again passed its examination very well. It meets wants for which provision is in our school system too little made."

"The energy and skill with which this remarkable school is conducted are most creditable to the staff of masters and managers."

Fees.—One subject 3*s.* 6*d.* per term.

Each additional subject 2*s.* 6*d.* per term.

Civil Service Division from 10*s.* to 1*l.*, according to the nature of the preparation required.

Elementary subjects, 6*s.* per term, or 9*d.* per week.

There are two terms: the first ending at Christmas, 1882; the second, April 26th, 1883. There is also a supplementary summer term from May 1st to July 31st.

The books used in the various classes are inexpensive, and may be obtained at the school, at reduced prices.

The school library contains several hundred volumes, and is accessible to all pupils in the school upon application to Mr. Ridewood, Librarian, who will be in attendance Monday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 7.30.

A popular entertainment or lecture is given Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

There is a club attached to the school, which is open every evening, in which papers, periodicals, &c. are supplied, and facilities afforded for billiards, chess, draughts. Full details may be obtained of the hon. sec., Mr. H. R. Brown.

Further particulars will be given on application to—

Mr. W. H. Baker, Head Master and Secretary,
At the schools, or 45 Vincent Square, S.W.

TIME TABLE.

Subject.	Evening.	Time.	Room.
		P.M.	
Arithmetic:			
Advanced	Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.	8.30 to 9.30	Upper class room.
Elementary	Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.	7.30 to 8.30	Lower room, south angle.
Algebra	Monday and Thursday	7.30 to 8.30	Upper class room.
Book-keeping:			
Advanced	Wednesday	7.30 to 8.30	Upper room.
Elementary	Wednesday	8.30 to 9.30	Upper room.
Civil Service classes	Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.	7.30 to 9.30	Upper room.
Composition	Thursday	7.30 to 8.30	Upper room.
Commercial history and geography.	Tuesday	8.30 to 9.30	Upper room.
Dictation	Each evening	9.0 to 9.30	Upper room and small class room.
Digesting returns, &c.	Tuesday	7.30 to 8.30	Upper room.
Drawing:			
Freehand, chalk, and water-colour.	Each evening	7.30 to 9.30	Picture room.
Model	Monday and Wednesday	7.30 to 8.30	Picture room.
Geometry	Monday and Wednesday	8.30 to 9.30	Picture room.
Perspective	Tuesday and Thursday	8.30 to 9.30	Picture room.
Euclid	Tuesday and Thursday	8.30 to 9.30	Upper class room.
French:			
Stage 1	Monday and Thursday	7.30 to 8.30	Upper room.
„ 2	Monday and Thursday	8.30 to 9.30	Upper room.
„ 3	Monday and Thursday	7.30 to 8.30	Class room.
„ 4	Monday and Thursday	8.30 to 9.30	Class room.
German:			
Stage 1	Wednesday	7.30 to 8.30	Class room.
„ 2	Wednesday	8.30 to 9.30	Class room.
Grammar	Tuesday	7.30 to 8.30	Lower room, west angle.
Greek	Tuesday	6.30 to 7.30	Class room.
Indexing	Tuesday	7.30 to 8.30	Upper room.
Latin:			
Stage 1	Tuesday	7.30 to 8.30	Class room.
„ 2	Tuesday	8.30 to 9.30	Class room.
Mensuration	Tuesday	7.30 to 8.30	Upper class room.
Choral Society	Wednesday	8.0 to 10.0	Lower room.
Précis writing	Tuesday	7.30 to 8.30	Upper room.
Reading and spelling	Every evening	8.30 to 9.0	Lower room, south angle.
Shorthand:			
Stage 1	Tuesday	8.30 to 9.30	Upper room.
„ 2	Tuesday	7.30 to 8.30	Upper room.
„ 3	Thursday	8.30 to 9.30	Upper room.
MS. Copying	Tuesday	7.30 to 8.30	Upper room.
Writing	Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.	7.30 to 8.30	Upper room and small class room.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, J. R. BLAKISTON, ESQ., M.A., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the Census County of* LEICESTER.

MY LORDS, Rugby, November 1882.

IN every general report penned by me during the past 13 years it has been my good fortune to welcome some instalment of the many reforms which I had previously advocated. Now at length I have the pleasure of hailing the embodiment in our new regulations of the great bulk of the required improvements. The gradual achievement of what is yet lacking to a perfect scheme may now be confidently awaited. With no less confidence may a vast improvement in the teaching and discipline of our schools be expected, now that sound methods, good order, and intelligence are to be not only recognised but directly rewarded. Crowning reforms.

The district under my charge was curtailed shortly after my last general report by the severance of its south-eastern and south-western corners, the unions of Market Harborough and Hinckley, so that the bulk of my work now more than ever centres in the thriving and still growing town of Leicester. The only other towns in the district are Loughborough, the centre of a hosiery district, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, of a coalfield, and Lutterworth and Market Bosworth, of knots of rural villages. Thus manufacturing, mining, and farming interests are all three represented in this district, which is the most central in England, being drained north-eastward by the Trent, south-westward by the Severn. Its inhabitants are chiefly of Danish descent and of more than average intelligence. District.

I am instructed to "describe in detail the present state of proficiency "in the schools under my inspection and the progress I have observed "of late years in the standard work, and in class and specific subjects "respectively;" and further to report on the teaching of needlework, cookery, and singing. Instructions

I propose to take these subjects in the order prescribed, premising that the methods which I condemn impair the efficiency of many schools, while those which I commend contribute much to the excellence of others.

In my last report on the teaching of reading I expressed a hope that I might be able to report the final extinction of the absurdity of bidding a child spell a word when he fails to read it off at sight. This practice is slowly dying out, but I have still too often to point out to the unthinking that the so-called "alphabetic system" involves a serious waste of time and toil. My advice is never to ask for the spelling of a word *before* it is sounded, but, if none of the class can read it, so to break it up as to lead the children to combine the sounds of symbols with which they are familiar. This is the well known combination of the "phonic" and "look and say" methods which has long been practised by the most successful infant teachers, and which I hope soon to find universal. The phonic system, pure and simple, has gradually died out in the few schools into which it was introduced four years ago. Reading.

Spelling.

Were those who allow or even encourage children to spell words *before* reading them, habitually to question their classes in spelling with closed books *during and after* each reading lesson, the children would insensibly acquire the habit of noting the look of every word and thus become good spellers.

In infant schools.

In all but the best infant schools the drudgery of teaching to read by wearisome and unintelligent reiteration still goes on. I have reason to believe that some of the training colleges do not sufficiently warn students against the waste of time and toil involved in letting children chant in unison "*the, the, the; dog, dog, dog; bit, bit, bit; my, my, my; leg, leg, leg.*" At any rate this sort of practice still holds, and will continue to hold its ground, until teachers have realised that unintelligent teaching will surely entail loss of merit grant. Untrained teachers of course often know no better, but even trained teachers sometimes allow their helpers to lapse into lax ways, and require to be reminded of such obvious truths as that infants may and should learn to *phrase* from a very early age, and that instead of reading with monotonous jerks *staccato* "*to*"-"*the*"-"*dog*," they may readily be trained to phrase naturally "to the dog" just as they talk.

Reading primers are now to be had in which words of irregular notation are kept out of sight in the earlier stages, and it is at length beginning to be generally known that many words of one syllable are harder for a child to read than long words of regular notation. It is better that infants should be supplied each with his own primer and use six-inch pencils as pointers than that they should read off sheets. I may note in passing that, while I do not attach to correct spelling the overweening value commonly set upon that accomplishment, I sympathise with the efforts that are being made to correct some of the chief unhistoric anomalies in the modern spelling of our language by reverting to older, simpler, and more correct forms.*

Reading with intelligence.

Though the limited vocabulary of the poor makes it difficult for their children, unless very carefully and intelligently taught, to answer questions on the meaning of what they read, yet where it is known that passes are not given for glib reading unaccompanied by such proof of understanding the matter of a book, this difficulty is being overcome. Increased attention might with advantage be more generally paid to this point. It need hardly be said that no value is attached to such verbal definitions as are learnt by rote from footnotes. Ability to give equivalent phrases, to put the gist of a passage into other words however homely, or to frame sentences containing special words or phrases, should be diligently cultivated from quite an early age. The singsong reading of which I had so long to complain has been ousted partly by playful banter, but chiefly by the introduction, into the lower classes, of books written in a simple conversational style.

Choice of books.

I am not without hope that reading books above the 2nd Standard may be occasionally replaced by cheap reprints of standard works of continuous interest and by good selections of simple poetry. Of the three reading books required, one must deal with English history, the second will most frequently deal with geography, the third may advantageously be a volume of "poetry for the young" or some well-written tale. In selecting reading books for class subjects it is well to choose

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* To the hundreds of anomalies quoted by reformers I would add one which seems to have been overlooked. "Forego," meaning to "go without," should be spelt "forgo," like "forget," "forgive," "forsake," "forbid." In these words "for," corresponding to the German "ver," must not be confounded with "fore" in "before," "foregoing," &c.

suggestive rather than exhaustive works, to prefer good literary form and attractive style to books which present dry facts in pigeon-holes duly labelled and numbered so as to cram the memory without the aid of association and comparison. Children should be trained to pigeon-hole their facts for themselves, to draw up their own lists from their readings and lessons, just as is done by students of the higher branches of learning. I mention this because when left to themselves teachers too often select books which are not really reading books, but merely enlarged text-books.

Writing.

Though some schools turn out excellent and many fair writers, in others, owing to bad methods of instruction or to habitual carelessness and lack of supervision, the writing is faulty. The best results are obtained where teachers trust entirely to copies set by themselves on the black-boards, accompanied by remarks on the structure, proportion, and coupling of letters, and followed by a strict habitual enforcement of the proper position of person, paper, and pen throughout the class. Too often little or no attention is paid to the drill necessary to secure correct position. In many schools children are allowed to write with the left elbow on the desk and the head drooping, whereby the spine is twisted and the eyesight injured. The head should be held nearly erect and both elbows kept close to the side.

Copybooks.

Time and trouble are doubtless saved by the use of carefully graduated copybooks so printed that children cannot copy their own writing, but, unless habitually corrected and marked, the copies are too often very ill-written. In some schools children bring their own copybooks, each according to fancy. This being fatal to proper teaching or satisfactory results should on no account be allowed.

Infant teaching.

In many schools teachers have to undo, or suffer from, habits contracted in bad infant schools. If children be allowed to write with short pencils, and to hold their slates and pencils anyhow, their writing becomes slovenly. The fact that the best possible teaching is needed for infants is too widely overlooked. For every 50 competent teachers of older children it would be difficult to find one really good teacher of infants. Until the higher skill and ability required for the latter work be recognised and rewarded by managers, our elementary schools will not be what they ought to be. Schools attended by children who have not had the priceless advantage of thorough infant training are heavily handicapped in every subject.

Arithmetic.

I have long been dissatisfied with the arithmetic of the lower classes in our schools. They pass the required test by being drilled to set down and work with mechanical accuracy, but with no true understanding of their use or meaning, sums involving thousands. Let the children of a good 1st Standard be asked to suppose that 27 shillings are to be given away in two prizes represented by these two figures written on the black-board. If the pointer be placed on each of these two figures successively it will be found that every child, failing to recognise the value given to the 2 by its position, prefers 7 shillings to 20. With a view to bridging over this gulf between school work and daily life, I induced teachers last year to adopt the following scheme :—

Groundwork.

Infants below the 1st Standard are taught to handle and count the coins which make up a shilling, and to work little sums with pence, threepenny, fourpenny, and sixpenny pieces, to keep shop, count change, and so on. Some teachers use halfpence also, as being well known to children. For variety they are taught to measure by inches up to a foot, as also to count the months of a year and other things up to 12.

In no subject more than in arithmetic does right or wrong teaching of infants affect a child's whole school life. It is quite a common thing to

see children, even in the higher standards, reckoning on their fingers, or by strokes, or by bobbing their heads. The reason is not far to seek. Instead of having been trained as infants to deal with numbers in groups, and thus made perfectly at home with their properties and relations, they have been allowed to count by *units*, and have been forced to deal with abstract before being made familiar with concrete numbers.

Children who have passed through a really good infant school, when they enter the 1st Standard, are thoroughly at home with numbers up to 12, and with such aliquot parts as halves, thirds, fourths, and sixths, from having seen their coins and inches grouped in twos, threes, fours, and sixes, and from having been familiarized with the multiplication and division of these small numbers.

In the 1st Standard children thus grounded readily master the arithmetic of two shillings and work sums up to 96 farthings. The symbols ½ for a halfpenny and ¼ for a farthing enable the teacher to lay a solid groundwork for early lessons in fractions. At this stage children are taught to measure in yards, feet, and inches, the length and width of desks, doors, and walls, so that their lessons in counting help their first lessons in geography.

First lessons in planning.

It may not be amiss if I digress here to insert a few words on this subject now that it is to be commenced in the 1st Standard. Many teachers bewilder children by beginning with the points of the compass. The simpler and better way is first to draw attention to the shape of the room, leading them to note things of like shape, as books, slates, windows, doors, panes, and panels. The next step is to sketch in chalk on the floor a rough outline of the floor as bounded by the walls, marking doors, fireplaces, but not, as is sometimes done, windows. It will then be an amusement to the children to point out where the desks, cupboards, and other fixtures should be marked in the plan. Next let the same plan be roughly drawn on the black-board, but not always of the same size, till the children are thoroughly familiar with the shape, position, and proportion of all that should be shown in a ground plan. Let them be encouraged to draw on their slates rough plans of the room to show their parents where they sit in school, and to bring from home plans of their living rooms. Objects should now and then be misplaced in the plan, or lines exaggerated in size, so as to test and rivet attention, and to train the eye to accuracy. The children will soon want names for the four walls and corners. Then, and not till then, when the want has been created, should the eight chief points of the compass be taught, and the children encouraged to notice sunrise and sunset, morning, evening, and noontide shadows, winter and summer sunshine, and so on.

It will now be well to draw plans of the school premises roughly to scale. Thus in large rooms the walls may be roughly measured by counting steps, in class-rooms by actual measurement with rule or tapes. It is well to draw these plans on scales gradually reduced so as to be able to take in more and more of the surroundings.

If this work have been well done in the 1st Standard, the 2nd Standard should be able to make rough plans of their village or town, and of the surrounding ground so far as they can walk. Measurement may be got sometimes by milestones, sometimes by stepping, sometimes by the time* taken to walk distances, and sometimes by counting houses. If the scale be gradually reduced, till first the school, then the village, or town becomes a mere point, the use and meaning of a map will gradually dawn upon the children, who will have been led from the known to the unknown. Thus taught they will not be likely to think that a map of

* It is assumed that the children know that there are 60 minutes in an hour.

England on the scale of an inch to a foot could be hung up in their schoolroom!

In the 2nd Standard it is found that the arithmetic of a sovereign and of a pound* avoirdupois, coupled with that of a mile as required to complete practice in planning, makes children so interested in their work that they do their sums with far more pleasure than heretofore. Instead of increasing the teacher's toil, this seeming addition actually lightens it by enlisting in his support an eagerness to learn, which the working of abstract sums fails to arouse. Second standard arithmetic.

The adoption of such concrete teaching from the first tends to check a very usual fault of pupil-teachers in teaching arithmetic. Instead of baldly beginning, as is now too often done, "you have learnt short division, you are now going to learn long division;" a young teacher, where arithmetic is so taught as to show its practical uses rather than merely to secure a pass, would introduce new work with remarks calculated to arouse interest and attention. Thus in the case supposed he might ask how 12 score nuts could most fairly be distributed among a class of 23 children. Finding no easy way of doing this by such rules as they had already learnt, the children would be more likely to listen with attention to the short cut about to be shown them than would be the case were they simply told they were going to learn a new rule. Introducing new matter.

All teachers profess familiarity with two golden rules which, however, few habitually carry into practice. "Lead from the known to the unknown," and "let a want be felt before you attempt to satisfy it." It is the daily neglect of these golden rules that induces me to set down here such simple things.

Mental arithmetic has long been grossly neglected, but, as I have given it to be understood, that, as forming henceforth part of the standard work, it will have to be weighed in awarding the merit grant, speedy improvement may be confidently awaited. It is best tested by giving sufficient time to work each question, and then having the answer promptly and simultaneously written down under the teacher's eye, and at once marked by monitors. Mental arithmetic.

Great improvement has been effected in the teaching of grammar by requiring the distinction between verbs and nouns to be taught in the 2nd Standard. There is now every reason why a teacher should, from the very first, make simple analysis the ground work of all his teaching of English. Unless he do this he will not enable his scholars to avoid confusing nouns and verbs or to read with prompt intelligence. Grammar.

The advice I give in regard to the lines of poetry henceforth required for passing in this subject is as follows:—Choose only pieces complete in themselves. First read them aloud to the children with proper dramatic (not theatrical) expression, afterwards let the children read them aloud with due guidance, correction of faulty intonation, &c. Next give the lines, in the lower classes for transcription, in the upper for dictation. Finally use them for analysis, parsing, and paraphrasing. Thus committed to memory, the lines will probably be recited with understanding and expression. English.

Most of the schools which take up grammar earn the grant, but with such varying margins that the power of awarding corresponding grants is allowed none too soon.

In geography I am happy to report very marked progress. It has long been well known in my district that if unintelligently taught it counts for nothing. The general testimony of teachers in the best schools is that there are now no lessons in which the children take so Geography.

* Children should be allowed to use actual weights and scales.

much interest, or to which they look forward with such keen zest. In a mixed school lately examined I was struck with the good answering of the 21 3rd Standard boys on England. It turned out that while their teacher instructed the girls in needlework, the boys had been allowed 20 minutes to read a chapter, and 10 more to look out the places in the map. The teacher then devoted 10 minutes to questioning. Practically these boys had taught themselves. Where there is failure without great irregularity of attendance, it is due to the inability of teachers to inspire an interest in the subject which they do not themselves feel. To do thorough justice to geography, a teacher must read books of travel, and make free use of such illustrations as he can cull from books or pictorial papers. The latter may generally be collected with a little trouble by borrowing from well-to-do neighbours. They should be kept in a portfolio indexed for reference. The small engravings usually inserted in school books, being necessarily limited in number and size, are soon exhausted, besides being apt to increase the difficulty of securing attention to the text. Some teachers use, with good results, to illustrate their earlier lessons, models of clay and sand in a trough. Of all elementary subjects geography intelligently taught seems to me the most distinctly educative. Where it is not taken up as a class subject, as in girls schools, reading books on the subject should be used, so that no child may quit school wholly ignorant of a subject of such vital importance to a nation having possessions in every quarter of the globe.

History. This is what has been enacted with regard to English history, a subject very seldom offered for examination as a class subject. It would seem desirable that instead of English history, the first class might be allowed to read such a general sketch of universal history as would enable them to understand everyday allusions to the Greek, Carthaginian, Roman, and Arabian empires, and other commonplaces of history. This might tend to make our soldiers, sailors and colonists less insular and less overbearing in their behaviour to other races of mankind.

Needlework. The teaching of this subject has made vast strides since the introductions of the system of class teaching, a knowledge of which has been made so widely known by the able lectures of Mrs. Floyer, head of the Institute for the Advancement of Plain Needlework in Connaught Street. The Leicester School Board very wisely engaged the services of a most competent examiner recommended by Mrs. Floyer. After a year's invaluable work in that town Miss Sempill was engaged to do similar work in London Board Schools. Happily another lady of great ability from the same institute, by visiting each of the Leicester Board Schools twice a year, maintains a very high standard of efficiency in the town. The introduction of knitting has actually affected the trade of Leicester, which largely manufactures both hosiery and knitting yarn.

Specific subjects. The specific subject most frequently taken is "English literature," of which, as it is henceforth to be amalgamated with grammar as a class subject, I forbear to say anything. For the same reason I pass over another favourite subject, physical geography. Animal physiology has been well taught in a few schools. Of the teaching of domestic economy, especially of the second branch, I have seldom been able to report well. It would probably be more successful if taken as a class subject, as will perhaps be done in evening schools.

Cookery. The liberal concession made on this subject is giving a well deserved spurt to the cookery school, which has for some years past been doing admirable work in Leicester under the able management of Dr. and Mrs. Buck. The well-trained teacher who holds classes in the Old Town Hall of that borough having now an assistant, extends her sphere of work to other centres in the county.

Singing by note is at present the exception. Most teachers who take it use the tonic sol-fa system, which has been adopted by the Leicester School Board. More attention is now paid to voice production than was the case some years back, and consequently there is less bawling. By taking a leaf out of the tonic sol-faist's book, and using the moveable Do, many "staff notationists" hope to retain the advantages of the one universal language common to the civilized world. Singing.

The villages of South Croxton and Keyham, which I reported four years ago to be without public elementary schools, are still without them, though, by the time this report appears, their deficiencies will have been supplied. New board schools are now at work in the parishes of Aylestone, Bagworth, Barrow-on-Soar, Humberstone, and Thornton. Of the other villages named in my last report as having uninspected schools, five alone (all small) Stretton-under-Fosse, Skeffington, Kirkby Mallory, Wanlip, and West Leake, still fail to give public guarantees of efficiency. The larger places, Market Bosworth, Barlestone (with Osbaston), Great Peatling, Thorpe Acre, and Newton Linford, have supplied their wants. Supply in the county.

The erection of a military centre between Blaby and Wigston, about four miles south of Leicester, has brought together a population, for which at present there is not sufficient school accommodation.

The borough of Leicester commands the services of a public spirited School Board, whose members devote much time and attention to their duties, of which they take no sordid view. The population of the borough now exceeds 126,000. There are school places for 22,571 children, 11,483 in 28 voluntary schools, 11,088 in 16 board schools. Thus the number of voluntary schools is the same as four years ago, whereas there are twice as many board schools now as then. On the rolls of the former last Michaelmas were 11,501 names, on those of the latter 11,896. The average attendance at the former was 8,718, at the latter 9,590. in Leicester.

From these figures it will be seen that the board schools command a fuller and more regular attendance than the voluntary schools. Probably, if the managers of the latter would make more use of the Board's attendance officers, as is done in Liverpool and elsewhere, and if they would combine with the Board to secure the benefits of systematic supervision by experienced officers, the attendance and attainments of their scholars would show improvement.

Voluntary schools which discourage the efforts of the Board's officers to enforce regular attendance are naturally frequented by children of such parents as desire to shirk their duty, and hence are heavily handicapped at the annual inspection.

It has been the steady aim of the Board to maintain their schools in the highest state of efficiency; and their efforts have been crowned with signal success, as is evinced by their having earned grants averaging 18*s.* 0½*d.* a head, which exceeds that earned by any other town in England. Leicester School Board.

The better buildings and appliances of the board schools necessarily conduce to a higher level of general efficiency than that often attained in some of the older buildings.

Great success has attended the Board's efforts to secure regularity of attendance with as little friction as possible, by observing in extreme cases the spirit rather than the letter of the law. The kindly tact and courtesy shown by members and officers of the Board to parents applying for exemption are worthy of all praise.

No less praiseworthy are the efforts of those managers who continue to maintain their schools in the highest efficiency by great personal outlay and self-sacrifice, and who find subscribers, already rated at 10*d.* in the pound by the Board, willing to support voluntary schools. Voluntary schools.

Large grants earned.

In many cases handsome grants earned by high efficiency, eked out by substantial school fees, relieve managers from any necessity to sue for subscriptions; as in the case of three groups of two departments each attached to St. Matthew's Church, some of which have earned grants exceeding 20*s.* a-head. In other cases, notably in the Roman Catholic schools, hampered by half-timers retained from conscientious scruples, the struggle for existence is far more severe. Nowhere more than in elementary schools does the saying hold good, "To him that "hath shall be given."

The whole district then is now fairly well supplied with schools. It remains to secure more regular attendance, more uniformly good teaching and discipline, and, as a necessary result, more thorough attainments.

Attendance.

The subject of attendance has been so threshed out in many of my colleagues' reports that little is left for me to say. In village schools teachers almost everywhere complain of—(1) the inaction of school attendance officers, (2) the unwillingness of school attendance committees to prosecute, (3) the toleration of inefficient dame schools, (4) the paltry fines imposed by magistrates, and (5) their reluctance to convict. Where children's work is well paid, or where they are needed to help their parents, as is the case in shoemaking and stockening towns and villages, the maximum fine cannot be imposed often enough to check illegal employment. Parents reckon that, at the most, their children's wages will bear a large balance to the good. It is suggested that this evil can be checked only by imposing a double fine for a second offence, treble for a third, and so on.

Half-timers.

Since my last report half-time schools have been opened by the Loughborough as well as by the Leicester School Board. These Boards have also made arrangements with managers of voluntary schools to check the practice of coming late, as also arbitrary migration from school to school. They also struggle, but so far with little effect, to suppress the illegal practice of employing children in the same half of the day in which they attend school.

When the local authorities had power to deal with this evil, limits were put to the hardship wrought by such selfish parents and small employers of labour as habitually overwork children. Since these duties were transferred from police officers to Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories, the mischief has once more grown to an extent which calls aloud for repression. It will, I fear, continue to spread until suitable officers be empowered to interfere.

Let me conclude by expressing a hope that rural school boards may soon be superseded or supervised by school committees for whole unions, who shall employ attendance officers, undistracted by other duties, to enforce byelaws common to the whole kingdom.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. R. Blakiston.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, the Rev. J. J. BLANDFORD, M.A., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* DERBY DISTRICT.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to present to your Lordships a report of the schools which have been inspected in this district by my colleague, Mr. Lott and myself, during the year ending 31st August 1882. — Report for year ending 31 August 1882.

The number of schools in which separate teachers were employed was 458; of these, 64 were boys' schools, 71 girls', 224 mixed, and 99 infants'. — Number and description of schools.

The number of children present on the day of inspection was 60,601. Of these, 36,594 having made the required number of attendances, and being seven years of age and upwards, were individually examined in reading, writing, and arithmetic. 12,563, who were under seven years of age, were examined in the same subjects. 2,377, who had made their attendances and therefore were eligible for examination, were absent from various causes, some owing to illness, others, but not many, were withheld by the managers from the examination. — Number of children present on day of inspection. Number examined. Number examined under 7 years of age. Number absent or withheld on day of inspection

The average attendance was 51,412. The number of passes made by 36,594 children, who were examined in reading, writing, and arithmetic, was 85,531; of these, 31,898 were in reading, 28,063 in writing, and 25,570 in arithmetic, being at the rate of 87 per cent. in reading, 77 in writing, and 70 in arithmetic. — Average attendance. Number and per-centage of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The total per-centage of passes in the three subjects was 78. — Total per-centage of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

It will be seen from the Summary, which, with other details, is printed towards the end of this report, that more than half of the schools inspected are mixed. The number of schools of this description has always been large, but it has been on the increase during the last few years, and I have reason for believing that there is a tendency to a similar increase in other districts.

Amongst small populations in rural districts, where there is difficulty in raising funds, mixed schools are almost a necessity, and even when an adequate income can be raised for their support, it is scarcely desirable to have a boys' and girls' school under separate teachers on account of the small number of children to be taught, which prevents the teachers from having sufficient employment; but it is different when the population, and, consequently, the number of children, are large; in such cases it is desirable, in my opinion, to separate the sexes when they are more than eight years of age, and to establish schools for them respectively under a master and a mistress. — Large proportion of mixed schools. Mixed schools unavoidable amongst small populations. Not desirable when the number of children is large.

As the question of the establishment of mixed schools, when additional accommodation is required, and the expediency of converting existing boys' and girls' schools into mixed ones under a master, have not unfrequently been brought under my notice, it seems desirable to make a few remarks on the subject. — Remarks on mixed schools.

One of the principal arguments used by the advocates of mixed schools is this, that the instruction of boys and girls in classes has a civilizing and refining influence, that the presence of the latter tends to make the former less rough, more gentle, more considerate, to the weaker sex. The theory is beautiful and attractive, and if such a result were produced, it would be, so far as it goes, an argument in favour of mixed schools; but it is contrary to my experience that any such result — Argument in favour of mixed schools, that the girls civilise the boys.

Such a result not produced.

Circumstances which might alter the conditions under which mixed schools are conducted.

is produced, at least to an appreciable extent. It may be admitted that if the bulk of the masters who are engaged in the work of elementary education consisted of men of refined manners and cultivated minds, if those especially who had charge of mixed schools would from day to day do their utmost to inculcate upon the boys the duty of being gentle, obliging, and polite towards those of the other sex, if they would seize every opportunity of pointing out how this duty might be reduced to practice, both in, and out of school, then something might be said in favour of mixed schools, though even under these favourable circumstances it would, in my judgment, be better to keep the sexes separate.

These conditions do not exist.

But, as a rule, the masters of our elementary schools though they are doing their work well, and are deserving of confidence, though some do answer to the description given above, yet as a body they certainly do not, nor would it be reasonable to expect from them that delicacy and refinement which would lead them day by day as a matter of course to impress upon the boys the duty of being obliging, respectful, and gentle in their demeanour to the girls. In mixed schools I constantly see the girls waiting upon the boys, instead of the boys upon the girls, in the moving of desks and benches, in the collecting books and slates, and in other work connected with the daily routine of school life, which ought to be done by the boys. In themselves these acts may be trifles, but they are not so when considered in relation to that training in which no opportunity should ever be lost of inculcating upon boys in early life the respect due to woman both in word and deed.

Recognition by masters of the old school of a right principle.

In times long past it was not unusual for masters of the old school to insert in their *curriculum* of instruction a charge of an extra penny for teaching what they called "manners." To what extent, and in what way, instruction in this special subject was carried out, I am unable to say, but at any rate a right principle was recognised. Your Lordships could scarcely make instruction in "manners" a subject for a special grant (though provision is undoubtedly made for it in Art. 19 of the Code), but it would be well if masters, whether of mixed schools or of others, would try to impress upon the boys under their care much more than they are in the habit of doing, the duty, and I may add, the advantage of "good manners," of "consideration and respect for others," and especially of showing respect to women. I commend the subject to the consideration of elementary teachers, managers of schools, and all whom it may concern, that children cannot be taught too early to pay respect to whom respect is due, honour to whom honour, that to give instruction in good manners, the result of which may be seen not only in school, but *out* of school, is as much a part of the duty of teachers as giving instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. If this branch of education occupied a more prominent place than it does in our elementary schools, we, or at least the next generation, would probably have less complaint to make of the roughness, bad manners, and coarse language, so common among the labouring class, and hear of fewer cases of wife-beating and ill-treatment of women.

Meeting held in Exeter for the promotion of "good manners."

At a meeting held in the city of Exeter, December 1881, under the presidency of the mayor, the sheriff, and town clerk of Exeter being present, the Bishop of the diocese delivered an inaugural address on behalf of a society, one of whose objects it was to aid in "promoting "good behaviour and politeness of manners at home and abroad, in the "office, the market, the workshop, the playground, and in the street." It is to be hoped that the operations of the society will not be confined to the county of Devon, but that the movement, and his Lordship's orcible address, will spread and circulate northwards, where attention to good manners is as much needed as it appears to be in the south.

Objections to mixed schools.

One serious objection to a mixed school is that the managers must be limited in their choice of masters, for if a school of this kind is unavoidable, the master ought to be married. It is not right to place a young unmarried man in a position which undoubtedly may be one of temptation, neither is it fair to the parents of the girls attending the school to do so. But, independently of this, it does not appear seemly, nor is it conducive to the early formation of habits of delicacy and modesty, for a girl to be obliged to ask permission of a man to leave the room when occasion may require. Circumstances also may arise where advice or warning ought to be given which a girl can with propriety receive only from one of her own sex.

The needlework in mixed schools is decidedly inferior to that in those which are composed of girls only, under a mistress.

Mixed schools not liked by parents.

I do not think that the mothers of the elder girls who attend these schools like them; as a rule, they prefer sending their daughters to those under a mistress when they have the choice. Cases have come under my notice where girls have been removed from mixed schools, not from a feeling against the master, or from the slightest suspicion that anything was wrong, but from a dislike to their daughters being brought so much into contact with the older boys.

In some cases it is wise and safe to judge of the feelings of others by our own, and, I presume, that the advocates of mixed schools would scarcely be prepared, in accordance with their theory, to send their daughters to schools of a higher class (if such existed) to be taught with boys under a master.

Multiplication of large mixed schools undesirable, though it may be cheaper.

It is from no prudish sentiment, and, least of all, from any feeling that the masters of our elementary schools are not to be trusted, that the foregoing remarks on this description of school have been made, but I do not think that the multiplication of large mixed schools would be an advantage to this country however it might save the pockets of the ratepayers. Perhaps those who are in favour of them, might find, upon consideration, that the supposed refining influence of the girls upon the boys is not altogether unconnected with a question of finance. It is cheaper to support one school than two.

Places where additional accommodation is required.

Additional accommodation is required at Ripley, Hayfield, and at Cutthorpe, near Chesterfield. It will also be necessary to build one, if not two, additional schools in Derby.

Difference between the whole per-centage of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in England and in this district.

Upon referring to the per-centage of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic in elementary schools in the metropolis and counties in England and Wales, according to the Blue Book for the year ending August 1881, it will be seen that—

The total per-centage in reading is 88·99
„ „ writing „ 80·78
„ „ arithmetic „ 75·69

The per-centage of passes in this district for the same year was—

In reading, 86 per cent.
„ writing, 74 „
„ arithmetic, 67 „

For the year ending 31st August 1882 the per-centage—

In reading is 87·
„ writing „ 77·
„ arithmetic „ 70·

The difference does not show that schools in this district are less efficient than those in others

In both years there is a considerable difference not only between the total per-centage recorded in the Blue Book for 1881, but between that for Derbyshire (of which my district is chiefly composed) and the per-centages in many other counties. Yet there is no reason for believing, as has been stated in a previous report, that the schools in the county of

This difference may be due to a difference in the standard of examination.

Derby are less efficient than those elsewhere. The difference in the per-centages may probably be accounted for on the supposition that the standard of examination in some districts differs to a considerable extent from that in others, a difference which it may be hoped the arrangements of the New Code bearing on this subject may tend to rectify. There are few schools which if carefully and thoroughly examined can make the per-centage of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic, higher than 85 or 86.

More passes in reading than in writing or in arithmetic.

Yet the reading is not good.

There are more passes in reading than in writing (including spelling) or arithmetic, but I believe the teaching in this subject from the very beginning is more defective than in the other two. If all the upper standards were required to read with correct emphasis, a just expression, a due regard to punctuation, and the letter h, there would be a grievous falling off in the number of passes. A child may read fluently and correctly, and show by a knowledge of the meaning of the words that it understands what has been read, yet it does not follow that the reading was good, nevertheless it would be unfair to mark this as a failure. The fact is, that either the teachers from want of time do not bestow sufficient care on the subject, being satisfied with a pass, or not fully comprehending themselves in what good reading really consists, they fail in teaching it in their schools.

Observations on reading by my colleague, Mr. Lott.

I have been favoured with some observations on this subject by my colleague, Mr. Lott, with which I cordially agree. He remarks:—

"The manner and utterance of children in speaking and in reading, are seldom what they ought to be. This is often supposed to be due to an innate and incurable awkwardness and shyness, especially in country children. In reality, this shyness and awkwardness may be cured, or, what is still better, prevented by sympathetic and careful teaching. The manner, bearing, and address of the children in a school are sometimes sensibly altered by a change of teachers. If all teachers would habitually address those under their care quietly and gently, if they would take pains to teach them and encourage them to answer clearly and in a sensible manner, not allowing the whole class to chant 'Yes, teacher,' 'No, teacher,' and the like, if they would never suffer reading lessons or repetitions to degenerate into careless sing-song by which expression and punctuation are lost in senseless sound, their perseverance and patience would be amply rewarded by an improved tone of speech and reading on the part of the children, without mumbling, gabbling, or awkward shyness."

Improvement in writing and arithmetic.

In regard to writing and arithmetic there is a manifest improvement, but both would be still better if the children began at an earlier age to write their dictation exercises, and to work their sums upon paper as well as upon slates.

Class subjects fairly taught.

Class subjects have been, upon the whole, fairly done; the grammar in Standard IV. being that in which the greatest numbers of failures occur.

Needlework improving.

Needlework is still improving.

Specifics.

English continues to be the favourite among the specific subjects, and next to it physical geography. Most of the failures in the former occur as usual from a want of knowledge in the meaning of words; the composition has improved. In physical geography about half of those passed who were presented, most of the failures being in Standard IV. I think the subject, now that it is to be taken in connexion with ordinary geography, from which it should not have been separated, will be better taught.

Cookery.

Three schools of cookery have been established in this district. Those at Milford (Messrs. Strutts' School) and Derby Board School, Gerard Street, are doing well; the third, at Long Eaton Board School, has only recently been established.

I subjoin tables to which reference has been made in the course of this report.

SUMMARY of all SCHOOLS (Annual Grant cases) examined in the counties of Derby, Leicester, Stafford, Nottingham, and Chester between 1st September 1881 and 31st August 1882.

Description of School.	Number of Departments under separate Teachers.	Number of Children individually examined in Standards I. to VI.	Number of Passes in			Total Number of Passes in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Per-centage of Passes in			Total per-centage of Passes in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Average Attendance.	Present on Day of Examination.	Eligible for Grant, but not presented for Examination.	Under Seven Years of Age, qualified for Examination.
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.					
Boys' -	64	8,957	8,081	7,234	7,001	22,316	90	81	78	83	9,208	10,392	457	97
Girls' -	71	7,606	6,488	5,586	5,004	17,078	85	73	66	75	8,940	10,384	419	884
Mixed -	224	18,961	16,459	14,388	12,748	43,595	87	76	67	77	22,627	26,864	1,110	3,536
Infants' -	99	1,070	870	855	817	2,542	81	80	76	79	10,637	12,961	391	8,046
Total -	458	36,594	31,898	28,063	25,570	85,531	87	77	70	78	51,412	60,601	2,377	12,563

BOYS.

Standards.	Number of Passes in			Total Passes.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Passes.
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.			
VI.	307	284	206	797	313	85
V.	884	727	635	2,246	915	82
IV.	1,450	1,141	1,156	3,747	1,574	79
III.	1,757	1,450	1,300	4,507	1,901	79
II.	1,962	1,820	1,927	5,709	2,138	89
I.	1,721	1,812	1,777	5,310	2,116	84
	8,081	7,234	7,001	22,316	8,957	83

GIRLS.

VI.	153	143	88	384	155	83
V.	544	485	316	1,345	572	78
IV.	992	776	620	2,388	1,113	72
III.	1,556	1,129	954	3,639	1,703	71
II.	1,660	1,437	1,481	4,578	1,880	81
I.	1,583	1,616	1,545	4,744	2,183	72
	6,488	5,586	5,004	17,078	7,606	75

MIXED.

VI.	485	452	250	1,187	492	80
V.	1,381	1,177	838	3,396	1,463	77
IV.	2,812	2,194	1,845	6,851	3,069	74
III.	3,940	3,076	2,549	9,565	4,308	74
II.	4,011	3,616	3,539	11,166	4,450	84
I.	3,830	3,873	3,727	11,430	5,179	74
	16,459	14,388	12,748	43,595	18,961	77

INFANTS.

Standards.	Number of Passes in			Total Passes.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Passes.
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.			
II.	22	20	21	63	22	95
I.	848	835	796	2,479	1,048	79
	870	855	817	2,542	1,070	79

EVENING.

Number of Departments.	Number of Passes in			Total Passes.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Passes.
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.			
16	424	338	184	946	454	69

CLASS SUBJECTS.

—	Number of Departments examined.				Number of Departments passed.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.
Geography - -	63	13	159	235	51	9	119	179
Grammar - -	60	59	194	313	57	43	155	255
History - -	3	—	5	8	3	—	4	7
Needlework - -	—	63	104	167	—	60	94	154

SPECIFIC SUBJECTS.

—	Number of Children examined.				Number of Passes.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.
English - -	1,132	245	579	1,956	716	165	327	1,208
Mathematics -	51	—	39	90	41	—	15	56
Latin - -	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
French - -	9	5	5	19	9	5	3	17
Mechanics -	—	—	1	1	—	—	0	0
Animal physiology.	43	6	25	74	27	6	19	52
Physical geography.	375	10	146	531	163	9	96	268
Botany - -	—	3	2	5	—	3	1	4
Domestic economy	—	386	168	554	I. Branch. 212	52	264	
					II. Branch. 131	20	151	

NUMBER of CHILDREN, irrespective of sex, who were presented for examination in the several Standards.

Standard I.	10,526	
„ II.	8,490	26,928, or 74 per cent.
„ III.	7,912	
„ IV.	5,756	
„ V.	2,950	9,666, or 26 per cent.
„ VI.	960	

The following are cases of simple inspection :—

Alderwasley.	Mugginton.
Ashbourne, R.C.	Quarndon.
Edlaston.	Snelston.
Ilam.	Sutton-cum-Duckmanton.
Kirk Hallam.	

School boards.

The number of school boards established in this district has increased since my general report for the year ending 31st August 1880. There are thirty in the county of Derby, one in Cheshire, one in Leicestershire, two in the county of Nottingham. The school boards have been established in the following places. I subjoin a list of them and of the unions of which the district is composed, with tables annexed, showing to what extent the compulsory powers with which the boards and the school attendance committees are invested have been exercised, from 31st August 1881 to 31st August 1882.

For these particulars I am indebted to the courtesy of the clerks of the school boards and of the unions.

The town clerk of the borough of Glossop alone refused to furnish me with the returns I required.

Name of School Board and County in which situated.	Number of Summonses issued.	Number of Convictions obtained.	REMARKS.
DERBY.			
Chesterfield	32	30	Two sent to industrial schools.
Derby	429	174	178 summonses adjourned to give parents another opportunity of sending their children regularly. Forty-two orders made under Sec. II. of Act of 1876. Twenty-nine sent to industrial schools. Six summonses withdrawn.
Ashover	7	5	
Beard, Ollersett and Whitle	15	14	Two parents imprisoned for nonpayment.
Belper	37	37	
Bolsover	—	—	Board recently established.
Bradwell	—	—	No summonses, warnings found to be sufficient.
Brampton	3	3	
Brimington	—	—	
Buxton	18	15	
Chellaston	1	—	
Clay Lane	20	16	
Draycott and Wilne	—	—	
Dronfield	11	7	
Eckington	71	37	17 attendance orders made. 16 cases dismissed on various grounds by the magistrates. Three employers of labour fined.
Hartington, upper quarter	9	6	
Hayfield	3	2	
Heage	—	—	
Killamarsh	3	3	
Little Eaton	—	—	
Long Eaton	—	—	
Melbourne	9	9	
Morley	—	—	
Normanton	—	—	
Ripley	8	6	
Sandiacre	—	—	
Shirland and Higham	4	4	

Name of School Board and County in which situated.	Number of Summonses issued.	Number of Convictions obtained.	Remarks.
South Wingfield - -	—	—	
Unstone - - -	3	3	
Wormhill - - -	—	—	Recently established.
CHESTER.			
Stanley Disley - -	4	4	151 summoned before the board and warned.
LEICESTER.			
Lockington and Hemington	—	—	
NOTTINGHAM.			
Ratcliffe on Soar - -	—	—	
Stapelford - - -	8	8	
Totals -	695	383	

Name of Union.	Number of Summonses issued.	Number of Convictions obtained.	Remarks.
Ashbourne - - -	6	6	
Bakewell - - -	8	8	
Belper - - -	131	108	12 attendance orders made.
Chapel-en-le-Frith - -	5	5	
Chesterfield - - -	163	158	
Derby - - -	—	—	Very small union.
Glossop - - -	5	5	
Hayfield - - -	1	1	
Shardlow - - -	52	43	
Total - -	371	334	
Borough of Glossop -	- -	- -	Information refused.

Total number of summonses and convictions.

The total number of summonses issued and convictions obtained by school boards and attendance committees established in this district are represented in the following table :—

—	Summonses issued.	Convictions obtained.
School boards in the counties of Derby, Chester, Leicester, and Nottingham - - - - - -	695	383
School attendance committees in the unions of Ashbourne, Bakewell, Belper, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Derby, Glossop, Hayfield, and Shardlow - -	371	334
Total - - - - -	1,066	717

From the foregoing tables it appears that, out of 34 school boards, 14 have not issued any summonses during the year ending 31st August 1882 (two have only recently been established), and that six have each issued less than five summonses during the same period. Amongst seven unions five attendance committees have issued respectively less than 10 summonses during the year ending 31st August 1882.

Compulsory clauses of Education Act not working satisfactorily.

The small number of summonses issued by the greater part of the school boards and the attendance committees, and the number of convictions obtained, tend to show that this part of the Elementary Education Act of 1876 is not working satisfactorily, nor are the reasons far to

seek. The attendance officers have to traverse, especially in the rural districts, a wide extent of country. They are badly paid, and, for the most part, have other duties to perform, the office is an unpopular and a thankless one, and not being invested with that authority which "doth hedge" the policeman, the officers are sometimes insulted and even threatened by the parents, whom in the discharge of their duty they have to summon before the magistrates; these circumstances, combined with the expense of prosecutions which frequently come to nothing owing to the unwillingness of the magistrates to convict, do not tend to render attendance officers over-zealous in the discharge of what is frequently an unpleasant duty.

Reasons why this is so.

It is much to be regretted that teachers and managers of schools do not make a practice of visiting at suitable times the homes of the children who attend their schools, thus bringing themselves into closer and more sympathetic relation with the parents, the influence that would be gained by so doing would be well worth the time and trouble expended; it is probable that visits like these judiciously made, and supplemented when required by the sterner visit of the attendance officer, would have a material effect in inducing a more regular attendance.

A good effect would be produced if teachers and managers would visit the homes of the children.

In concluding this report I have to thank my colleague, Mr. Lott, and my assistant, Mr. Briggs, for the valuable assistance they have rendered me, to the latter I am indebted for the statistical tables which accompany this report.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. J. Blandford.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, W. H. BREWER, ESQ., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* BLACKBURN DISTRICT.

MY LORDS,

SINCE I was last called upon to report on the district under my charge four years have passed, four years, as I hope to show, of continuous and not inconsiderable educational progress. During this time no change has been made in the area of the district, and, therefore, this report will cover the same ground as did my former one.

Population. North-east Lancashire, of which this district in the main forms a part, was one of the divisions of the country to show the greatest proportional increase of population during the decade from 1871 to 1881. The population of the Blackburn district is nearly 20 per cent. more now than it was in 1871, and is distributed as follows :—

Union of Blackburn - - - -	175,955
„ Chorley - - - - -	47,626
„ Clitheroe - - - - -	23,493
Total - - - -	247,074

Local authorities. The local authorities entrusted with the carrying out of the educational enactments of the last 12 years are almost the same as in 1878. They are :—

School boards.

A. SCHOOL BOARDS.

Borough of Blackburn - - - -	104,012
Townships of Pleasington and Ulnes-Walton -	845
Total population - -	104,857

School attendance committees.

B. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.

Boroughs of Chorley, Clitheroe, and Darwen -	59,417
Urban sanitary districts of Clayton-le-Moors, Great Harwood, and Oswaldtwistle - - -	25,187
Unions of Blackburn, Chorley, and Clitheroe -	57,613
Total population - -	142,217

Byelaws. As a consequence of the Act of 1880 byelaws have become universal in this district, and in all cases have been adopted by the voluntary action of the local authority. These byelaws are of a fairly uniform character.

Total exemption. The standard for total exemption is the *Fifth*, except in the borough of Darwen, where it has been fixed at the *Fourth*. This subsection (5*a*) is almost inoperative here, for with very few exceptions the children are employed in factories, and are compelled by the provisions of the Factory Act to remain at school until the age of 13, when they are legally employed as "young persons," if they have reached the *Fourth* Standard. The few exceptions occur in the rural districts.

Partial exemption. The standard for partial exemption is the *Second*, except in the school board districts of Pleasington and Ulnes-Walton, where it is the *Third*, and in the urban sanitary district of Oswaldtwistle, where it is as low as the *First*. I am clearly of opinion that in this district, at any rate,

the standard for partial exemption should be the *Third.* The rule of half-time attendance still varies between 150 per annum, and 5 per week, the latter, however, being the more common, especially in the towns.

Some difficulty was experienced for a few months after the Act of 1880 came into force, and the children employed in factories came under the provisions of the byelaws. It was some time before it became generally known that an educational qualification as well as an age qualification was required for factory half-timers. But owing to the activity of J. S. Maitland, Esq., Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories for this district, the difficulty was soon overcome. To help in its removal numerous labour certificate examinations have been held in all parts of my district. (During the past year upwards of 2,000 children have been specially examined for labour certificates.) Another difficulty has arisen relative to the employment of boys in coal pits, and I am not sure that this has been completely overcome even yet. The Mines Act allows full-time employment at the age of 12, and imposes no educational qualification. Boys have, therefore, been employed at that age, and it has been overlooked that the byelaws of the district require them to have passed Standard V. (or IV.) up to the age of 13, and the Education Act of 1876 Standard IV. between the ages of 13 and 14, before they can claim total exemption from school. The local authorities should not only proceed against the parent, but also against the employer for illegal employment in such cases. I may note here that I find this point frequently overlooked by local authorities, viz., that though the byelaws cease to apply to children above 13, the Education Act of 1876 applies for another year, and fixes the employment qualification at Standard IV., or as an alternative, five years' attendances of not less than 250 per year.

Difficulty with factory half-timers.

Labour certificate examinations.

Difficulty with coal-pit boys.

Overlooking Act of 1876.

In the administration of the byelaws two faults on the part of the local authorities have occasionally been brought under my notice. First, children have been taken into full-time employment at the age of 13, although they have not passed the standard for total exemption. On inquiring into these cases, I have found that they have mostly arisen from the absence of any rule requiring the production of the teacher's certificate of the standard reached. Employers of labour and the officials of the local authorities appear to have *assumed* that these children possessed the necessary educational qualification. Such cases, now, I believe, few in number, have occurred in connexion with rural employments. In factories and workshops the production of the certificate is strictly required. The second irregularity has resulted from the absence of any inquiry whether children qualified by age and attainments are "beneficially and necessarily employed," as required by subsection 5*b* of the byelaws. Cases of this kind occur in the towns as well as in the country districts, and the school board of Blackburn has lately issued a circular calling the attention of parents and others to the rule that proof of "beneficial and necessary employment" must be given before the child's claim to partial exemption from school can be recognised. This step might well be imitated.

Two faults in working byelaws.

Illegal employment of children at 13.

"Beneficial and necessary employment."

On the whole it may, I think, be said that the local educational authorities here have done their work with fair success. As compared with some districts they have, of course, a great help in the extent to which the *indirect* compulsion of the Factory and Mines Acts obtains here. In no case have I found it necessary to make any special report to your Lordships of neglect to carry out the provisions of the Education Acts. The work of the school board in the borough of Blackburn and of the school attendance committee in the union of Chorley has, it appears to

Local authorities work satisfactorily.

Good work in borough of Blackburn and

union of Chorley.

me, been particularly successful. In the former the number of children in average attendance is 72·5 per cent. of the number on the books, in spite of the fact that one fourth of the scholars are half-timers. The number on the books is as nearly as possible one fifth of the whole population of the borough. In the latter the average attendance is over 74 per cent. of the number on the books, while the number on the books is more than one fifth of the whole population. From the Blue Book of 1882 it appears that in the whole of England and Wales the number on the books is less than one sixth of the whole population, and the average attendance is about 71 per cent. of the number on the books.

Results of compulsion since 1878.

Since my report of 1878, while the population of the district has increased about 6 per cent., the number on the books has increased 10 per cent., the average attendance 20 per cent., and the number qualified for examination about 26 per cent.

Help received from local authorities.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the members and clerks and other officials of the various local authorities for the useful information and suggestions I have received from them. In the report of your Lordships for 1881, p. xxxv., three directions are indicated in which changes favourable to the working of compulsory education might be made. From the suggestions I have received I gather that there exists an almost complete consensus of opinion that it is advisable to amend the Summary Jurisdiction Act and the Education and Industrial Schools Acts, and a balance of opinion in favour of raising the standard for partial exemption. From several quarters I have received the suggestion that the payment of school fees for the children of indigent parents should be entrusted to school attendance committees and not to boards of guardians. In one instance only have I received a suggestion of a distinctly retrograde character. The school attendance committee of the borough of Chorley state that they "are of opinion that school "pence ought not to be paid by the ratepayers for children above the "age of 11 years, and that the compulsory period of school attendance "by children should be from 5 to 11 years of age only."

Amendment of Jurisdiction and Industrial Schools Act.

Payment of school fees.

Suggestion that compulsory school attendance cease at 11.

Since 1878 there has been an increase of over 8,000 places in the school accommodation of the district. Of these, about 700 are supplied by the Moss Street School opened in July 1881, by the Blackburn School Board, the remainder by voluntary schools. The number of schools, departments, and school places is shown denominationally in the subjoined table.

Increase in accommodation.

Table showing accommodation.

Class of School.	No. of Schools.	No. of Departments.	No. of School places.
National and Church of England -	100	143	31,235
British, Wesleyan, &c. - -	45	66	17,428
Roman Catholic - - -	28	54	9,205
Board - - - - -	4	6	1,146
Certified efficient - - -	2	2	193
Total for 1882 - -	179	271	59,207
Total for 1878 - -	156	232	51,173

Extension of schools now in progress, and one or two new schools in course of erection, will raise the number of school places above 60,000, or almost one to every four of the population. Applying the usual rule of calculation there is a large excess of accommodation over requirements in the whole district. Nor with, perhaps, a single exception is there any local deficiency. In 1878 I was able to report that "it will only

Excess of accommodation.

"remain to watch that the supply of school accommodation keeps pace "with the growth of population." I think this parallel growth has taken place, except in the borough of Blackburn. For more than a year a discussion has been going on with the school board as to the need of schools in one or two parts of the town. The board has made a report which, while showing a large surplus of total accommodation, does not, it appears to me, establish its contention that no local deficiency exists. At the time of writing, no decision on the question has been given by your Lordships.

Local deficiency in Blackburn.

The following table shows the extent to which the existing accommodation is used. For the sake of comparison I have added the figures for 1878.

Attendance in schools.

Number.		1882.	1878.
On books	under 7	15,329	15,175
	over 7	34,329	30,056
	half-timers	11,935	12,061
Average	under 7	9,341	9,062
	over 7	23,509	18,429
Qualified for examination	under 7	7,995	7,312
	over 7, day scholars	20,083	13,205
	over 7, half-timers	8,950	9,247
At inspection		44,681	38,150

In the schools there are employed 333 certificated teachers, 146 assistants under Article 50, 23 female assistants under Article 84; and 262 pupil-teachers. These figures show an important change as affecting the successful working of the schools, for while pupil-teachers are fewer by 57, certificated teachers are more by 79 and uncertificated assistants by 52 than they were four years ago.

Teachers.

The two certified efficient schools are the Withnell Fold Wesleyan and the Newton National. The Newton National, which for several years had been on the annual grant list, has become temporarily a certified efficient school in consequence of the difficulty of procuring a fully certificated teacher.

Certified efficient schools

At the commencement of my report, I stated that I hoped to show that the past four years had been years of "continuous and not inconsiderable educational progress." I have already shown that this is true with regard to externals. School accommodation is ample, and largely and increasingly used. I believe too that the work done in the schools has made an equal advance, and that children and parents get a good return for the sacrifices involved in a compulsory system of education. In saying this I rely not merely on figures I shall quote, but on a more intimate acquaintance with my schools than I had when I last wrote. This more intimate acquaintance with them results partly from my longer connexion with the district, but largely, I believe, from the improved mode of examining and inspecting them, which I have been able to adopt since your Lordships provided me with a second assistant. Before I could not "see much of the wood because of the trees," that is, I was too much occupied in examining to be able properly to estimate the teaching and its results. Now, one of my assistants, in the case of all but the smallest schools, visits each school a few days before me, and completes the written part of the examination and the bulk of the reading. Before my visit I receive his report and the papers of the school. After spending a considerable time in seeing the school at work, and hearing the lessons of the teachers, I have still time for the reading of

Improved instruction.

Present mode of examination and inspection.

the upper standards, for a part of the oral examination of the school, for comments on the papers and teaching of the pupil-teachers, and for going through the written work of the school with the teacher and such managers as may be present. I find two beneficial results from this system, I see more of the working of the school, and the scholars have much more time, and much less continuous strain in getting through the work of the examination. I may, I venture to think, claim a third advantage for my present method. I find that I can be more helpful to the schools with my counsel, based as it is on a fuller knowledge of them and their circumstances. And helpful in this way, it is evidently your Lordships' desire that Her Majesty's Inspectors should be, from the recently issued "instructions" on the working of the New Code, to refer to no circulars of older date.

Benefits derived.

As compared with their condition when I last reported, I can with confidence say of the schools in my district that they are in every way improved. The results are higher, the methods of teaching are better, and *education* as distinct from mere *instruction* is made more the teacher's aim. In a report I can give statistics in support of the first only, but the reality of the advance in the other two directions has impressed itself upon my mind with constantly increasing force; and, indeed, I cannot but ascribe the first largely to the other two.

All round improvement.

In the table given below I have compared the success of the different groups of subjects for the five years beginning with 1878.

Comparison of last five years.

Year.	No. examined.			Per-centage passed.		
	Standard Subjects.	Class Subjects.	Specific Subjects.	Standard Subjects.	Class Subjects.	Specific Subjects.
1878	21,265	15,121	318	78·6	60·0	59·5
1879	24,119	17,237	420	79·2	62·9	74·0
1880	25,305	19,483	920	81·4	64·3	71·9
1881	25,802	20,351	1,181	84·1	63·7	62·2
1882	27,118	21,652	1,290	87·3	67·6	65·3

Proportion in upper standards.

These figures do not show the whole of the advance, for while in 1878 only 22 per cent. of the scholars examined were in the three upper standards, there were 33 per cent. in 1882. In reading the passes were 25,098 (92·5 per cent.), in writing, 23,735 (87·5 per cent.), in arithmetic, 22,212 (82·0 per cent.).

Remarks on reading.

I do not need to make any lengthy comments on the quality of the work in the elementary subjects. I am glad to note increased accuracy and increased intelligence in the reading. In an occasional school, perhaps, I should say, an occasional class, I meet with reading that can be praised for expressiveness. But this is not common, and exists only where the school or the class is taught by a teacher excelling in the same direction. There is a greater use of other than books of extracts than there was. I have found in use this year amongst others "Tom Brown's School Days," "Robinson Crusoe," Macmillan's Primers of "Physical Geography," "Astronomy," and "Political Economy," Clodd's "Childhood of the World," several plays of Shakspere, poems by Scott, Longfellow, and others. Encouragement will be given to such a course of reading by the Code of 1882. The handwriting in schools is often excellent on slates, sometimes good on paper, and not often below fair. Spelling is rarely very weak. Theoretically, I have long assented to the arguments of the spelling reformers. My experience of elementary

Books used.

Handwriting.

Spelling reform.

schools does not, however, lead me to attach much weight to the argument from the practical difficulty of teaching the existing orthographical system (or no-system). In a large school of over 300 scholars recently examined there were not 100 mistakes in spelling throughout the school, including both the dictation and the composition exercises; and it is of no infrequent occurrence that the average number of mistakes in a school is less than one per child. In composition we obtain very fair results. We do not look for recondite, but childlike, thoughts; we do not ask for elaborately constructed sentences, but for sentences that will parse. Our subjects are those of the home, the school, the factory, the farm, and such events of the day as children of twelve are likely to take notice of. I have never been so satisfied with the arithmetic of the schools under my charge as I have been this last year. The number of neatly set out, methodically and accurately worked slates and papers has steadily increased. In Standards IV. and VI. the greatest weakness is found from the same causes as those I pointed out in my last report, the impossibility of forming the latter into a separate class; the presence in the former of children who are of the work age, but who have not gone through all the preceding standards.

Composition, standard adopted.

Character of exercises.

Improved arithmetic.

Where weak.

The class subjects are now, I may say, universally taught in the schools. Out of 198 departments not being infant schools, only seven did not present one or more of the class subjects. Of the remaining 191, 20 presented one class subject, and 171 two class subjects. In 5 cases only did a school fail to obtain any grant. In 22 cases the grant was obtained for one only. The number examined and passed will be found in the accompanying table.

Class subjects.

Practically universal.

Subject.	No. examined.	No. passed.	Per-centage.
Grammar - -	20,628	14,996	72·7
Geography - -	16,314	9,938	60·9
History - - -	1,996	1,244	62·3
Needlework - -	2,772	2,030	73·2

The total number examined was 21,652, of whom 1,927 were examined in one subject and 19,725 in two subjects.

Grammar and geography are by far the most generally taught. The number examined in history and needlework is about double what it was in 1878. An increase in both these subjects may be expected under the Code of 1882. Grammar and needlework secure the largest proportion of passes, the former because of the accuracy with which the easy exercises of the second and third standards are performed, the latter because it has been taken up by those schools only in which the subject was well taught before it was recognised as a class subject. A few schools deserve special mention for excellence in needlework. Of town schools, Blackburn, St. John's National, and Chorley, St. George's National, stand first; of country schools, Bolton by Bolland Endowed, Brindle Parochial, Croston Parochial, and Sawley Undenominational take the first place.

Comparison of different subjects.

Why more passes in: (*a.*) Grammar; (*b.*) Needlework.

Schools which excel in needlework.

Considering that this is a half-time district the teaching of grammar, geography, and history deserves, I think, to be called successful. I find less rote work, a truer appreciation of the educative value of these subjects, and in consequence more intelligent methods of teaching them. The modifications made in the schedule of class subjects by the Code of 1882 should help forward this tendency.

General character of class subject teaching.

Specific subjects not largely taught.

Specific subjects can never be extensively taught in this district; yet more than four times as many children have been taught this year as were taught four years ago, and every subject in Schedule IV. has been presented except German and mechanics. With but few exceptions this work, by my advice, has been confined to Standards V., VI., and Ex. VI. Altogether 1,290 scholars from 55 schools have been examined during the year, 10 in *three* subjects, 618 in *two* subjects, and 662 in *one* subject, with the following results:—

Table of results.

Subject.	No. examined.	No. passed.	Per-centage.
English	1,112	829	74·5
Mathematics	13	9	69·2
Latin	3	2	66·7
French	29	18	62·1
Animal physiology	128	67	52·3
Physical geography	259	116	44·8
Botany	8	6	75·0
Domestic economy	376	213	56·5
Total	1,928	1,260	65·3

Little to alarm opponents of higher instruction.

There is not much here, certainly, to rouse the fears of the most determined opponent of the so-called "higher instruction" in elementary schools. Out of 50,000 children, about 1,300 receive some "smatterings" of "higher instruction." Two of the most frequently selected subjects, English and physical geography, are removed into the schedule of class subjects to form part of the ordinary school course. I expect, therefore, few specific subjects to be presented to me for a few years after the Code of 1882 comes into operation.

Infant schools.

Infant schools have advanced *pari passu* with the schools for older children.

First standard good.

In all the larger ones a class of children of seven is kept, and passes the First Standard examination with a higher average success than any other classes in the same Standard. The children of six have in the best schools passed much beyond the old First Standard requirements.

Little Kindergarten.

I cannot report any increase in the Kindergarten teaching.

More singing, &c. advisable.

I sometimes think more might be done in infant schools with singing, repetition, and drill. In this respect I would recommend Blackburn, St. Peter's Infant School, and Hurst Green, Roman Catholic Infant School, for imitation. Sewing has certainly improved in infant schools, since more attention has been required to be given to it.

Music.

Music remains in much the same condition as it was when I last reported. Perhaps there has been some increase in the teaching of singing by the tonic sol-fa system. I rarely find any other used.

Drill little taught.

Drill, other than disciplinary school exercises, is confined to about half-a-dozen schools. Teachers complain that the pressure of other subjects leaves them no time for this. They have, no doubt, cause to say so, but those who continue it assure me that they do not find the time lost. A factory population needs such exercises.

Night schools.

Night schools, as was to be expected, have fallen off year by year. The work they once did is now done in the day school. During the year my assistants visited 24 schools, in which there were 1,515 scholars on the books, 905 in average attendance, 971 qualified for examination, and 752 examined. Of these, 731 passed in reading (97·2 per cent.), 630 in writing (83·8 per cent.), and 464 in arithmetic (61·7 per cent.). Total 1,825 passes (80·9 per cent.). To judge from the returns reaching me while I write, the Code of 1882 will encourage night schools,

Results of examinations.

by recognising that they can now attempt higher work than hitherto they have attempted. For example, I find one large night school (Blackburn, Christ Church National) proposing to present 60 scholars for examination in algebra and magnetism.

School discipline generally good.

It is not often that I feel obliged to complain of the discipline of a school, and I say this, bearing in mind what I see at my inspections, at visits without notice, and what is reported by my assistants. In an increasing number of instances, and particularly in girls' and infants' schools, I find the discipline and general tone all that could be desired. At the same time I feel compelled to say that there are a few schools in which our examinations are hindered by laxity of control, and by the need of taking more than ordinary precautions against copying.

Organisation.

My present mode of examination and inspection gives me a greater insight into school organisation than I have before been able to gain. While generally satisfied that the principal teacher has done what seems to him best under the special circumstances of his school, one or two defects might be pointed out here. The principal teacher in some schools confines himself too much to one particular class of the school. Even if one class must from the paucity of his staff be under his immediate control, his time-table should provide that every class should at times receive some teaching from him. More than once during the year has an unexpected defect in instruction been traced to this cause. Again, I often find this fault in a large school. The classes are assigned singly to the subordinate teachers, and frequently a young pupil-teacher has sole charge of a class little, if at all, smaller than that taught by an experienced assistant. When large schools have a mixed staff of assistants and pupil-teachers, it should be organised into divisions, say of two classes or more each, under the charge of an experienced assistant aided by less experienced assistants or pupil-teachers, who should pass from class to class in the division and work under the supervision of the senior assistant. While more attention is being given to this point than was formerly given, I am not yet altogether satisfied that pupil-teachers receive all the training they ought in the technical art of teaching. They are too often left to "the light of nature," to discover appropriate methods of teaching, with consequences injurious to themselves and their classes. Of course, the best method of teaching is the most "natural," but the terms "nature" and "natural" are ambiguous, and they must be used in their proper signification before it can be said:

Some defects.

Suggested organisation.

Technical training of pupil-teachers.

> "Nature is made better by no mean,
> But Nature makes that mean: over that art
> Which, you say, adds to Nature, is an art
> Which Nature makes."

Registration.

With registration I have but few faults to find. In the course of 20 days' visits without notice, in which I saw almost all the schools in the district, I found but one case which I thought it necessary to report. We are closely approaching a uniform system of registers in this district, for, perhaps, seven schools in every ten use Horn's "Crown Register," a boldly printed and well arranged book.

Cookery.

There are some accessories to the regular school work in which your Lordships take much interest, and to which you direct your Inspectors' attention. Cookery, if it ought to be called an "accessory," hardly receives that attention which the high practical importance of the subject should command for it. Good food, well prepared, is greatly needed here, to counteract as far as possible the deteriorating influences at work upon the physique of factory hands. A useful series of lessons, under the supervision of some ladies of the town, was given last winter to selected girls from several of the Blackburn schools. I hope to hear

that they are renewed on a more extensive scale when the New Code takes effect.

Savings' banks in schools.

It must not be supposed that this is an unthrifty part of the country, because there exists, I believe, only one case of a school savings' bank. The county of Lancaster is thrifty by comparison with the other counties of England. I find from a table in "The Financial Reform Almanack" that while in the whole of England the deposits in savings' banks amount to about 25*s.* per head of the population, in the county of Lancaster the amount is 34*s.* per head. Co-operative societies, too, absorb a large proportion of the savings of the industrial classes of these busy manufacturing towns. School savings' banks are not needed, because of the popularity of the Post Office Savings' Bank, and of many other easy means of investing small savings which exist here.

School libraries.

School libraries are not very numerous. An excellent one for a day school has been lately opened at the Darwen, Belgrave British School. A judiciously selected school library would be of immense advantage in directing the scholars' reading into suitable channels, and in counteracting the pernicious influence of much of the cheap "literature" now so extensively circulated.

Number and classification of pupil-teachers.

I have already stated that pupil-teachers have decreased in number by 57, *i.e.*, by 18 per cent. since 1878. There appears, however, to be a turn in the tide, and for the last 12 months the number of candidates presented has shown a considerable increase, more, however, amongst the girls than amongst the boys. During the year 262 pupil-teachers and 63 candidates have been examined. The pupil-teachers were classed as follows:—

——	No. examined.	Class I. (Grant 60*s.*).		Class II. (Grant 40*s.*).		Class III.	
		No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.
Boys - -	96	24	25·0	43	44·8	27	28·1
Girls - -	166	25	15·1	99	59·6	39	23·5
Total -	262	49	18·7	142	54·2	66	25·2

Poor position of boys in scholarship list.

This is a somewhat better result than was reached four years ago, but not more than a fair one. I am yearly disappointed at the positions taken by the boys from this district in the July scholarship examination. Many of the best boys amongst the pupil-teachers do not go to the training college; they elect to lose the valuable training they get there for the immediate benefit of an assistant's salary. The provisions in the Code of 1882 making the attainment of a certificate by acting teachers more difficult will probably check this practice. From this district 9 boys only obtained a place in the class list for 1882, of whom but 2 were in the first class, and they low down. From the adjoining Preston district I find about 30 names in the list, 10 being in the first class. The girls do better; 16 find a place in the class list, 5 in the first, and 11 in the second class.

Girls better.

Association for encouragement of studies.

To encourage pupil-teachers in their studies for each year's examination and for the training college examination there has been formed in

the district an association amongst the teachers, and under my presidency. We aim at guiding their studies, and at rewarding success by prizes and certificates. During the past year 43 prizes and 115 certificates have been given for success in the ordinary monthly examinations, and in the special examinations in English literature, Latin, French, mathematics, domestic economy, and needlework. The Adlington National School especially distinguished itself in both series of examinations. I take this opportunity of thanking W. H. Hornby, Esq., Chairman of the Blackburn School Board, for his kindness in presiding at the distribution of prizes, and the same gentleman and many other friends who have aided the association by their subscriptions. Nor ought I to leave unmentioned Mr. Rutherford, of the Barton Street School, Blackburn, to whose efforts as secretary of the association much of the first year's success has been due.

Acknowledgment of help.

The additional time for study gained by pupil-teachers under the new rule, not allowing them to teach for more than 25 hours per week, should prove beneficial. I am consulted almost daily by managers and teachers as to the best way of occupying the hours thus gained. The collective teaching of pupil-teachers has not come into vogue here. Two difficulties stand in the way, the absence of some public body to take the initiative, and the varied dates at which the examination of pupil-teachers takes place. I am not without hope that the association to which I have referred may eventually find a way to organise some collective teaching.

The 25 hours rule.

Collective teaching of pupil-teachers.

At the regular inspection it is not often serious fault has to be found with the cleanliness and order of the premises, the condition and completeness of the apparatus, or the neatness and good manners of the scholars; it is sometimes necessary at visits without notice. I should like here to mention two schools which in many, if not all, of these points, are models of what schools should be. They are the Hurst Green Roman Catholic School and the Thornley School. The latter, built by Lord Derby, is, perhaps, the best bit of school architecture in my district, and teacher and scholars alike seem to pride themselves on giving its interior an appearance of brightness and even, I may add, of beauty.

State of school premises, &c.

I am unable from want of space to give a complete classified list of schools. I, therefore, name here a few which have long distinguished themselves amongst the schools of the district for the possession in a conspicuous degree of the best characteristics of an elementary school.

Very good schools.

Boys' (including Boys' Mixed) Schools.

Blackburn, Christ Church N.	Darwen, Hollins Grove B.
„ St. Thomas's N.	„ St. Cuthbert's N.
Chorley, St. Mary's R. C.	Great Harwood N.
„ Wesleyan.	„ B.

Girls' (including Girls' Mixed) Schools.

Blackburn, Parish Church.	Clitheroe R. C.
„ St. John's N.	Croston Parochial.
„ St. Josephs' R. C.	Great Harwood N.
„ St. Mary's R. C.	Hurst Green R. C.

Infant Schools.

Blackburn, Christ Church N.	Blackburn, St. Thomas's N.
„ St. John's N.	Chorley, St. George's N.
„ St. Michael's N.	Darwen, Wesleyan.
„ St. Peter's N.	„ St. Cuthbert's N.

In what I have thus far written I have given what is, I believe, a faithful and unexaggerated picture of the state of the elementary education in the district under my charge. It is a gratification to me to have been able to write as I have. But I cannot close this report without indicating one or two directions in which the system of elementary education here is defective. In the first place there is an almost entire absence of links between the elementary and the higher schools of the neighbourhood. What is needed is, in the large towns, at any rate, a system of scholarships enabling promising boys and girls (and they are not few) to pursue their studies in some place of superior education. A few scholarships exist in connexion with the recently organised grammar school at Rivington, and are open to boys in Rivington, Adlington, and a few adjacent townships. Why should not the Blackburn Grammar School and the Clitheroe Grammar School be similarly linked to the elementary schools in their neighbourhood? There are such scholarships in Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton, Preston, and Bradford, not to mention more remote towns. The remodelled and enlarged grammar school of this town will give an opportunity for the liberal-hearted of Blackburn to link it on to the elementary schools, and thus largely increase its usefulness.

Some defects in the educational system.

Scholarships to superior schools.

In the second place there are, I am of opinion, wanted in each large centre of population one or more higher elementary schools, not schools for the middle classes, or what are generally called secondary schools, but simply *advanced elementary schools*, to which promising scholars from the ordinary elementary schools may go forward for the last two years (say) of their school life, and in which the curriculum shall include some of the subjects in Schedule IV. of the Code. These are to be found in most of the large towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire, but in this district there is nothing of the kind except in Darwen, a town of somewhat less than 30,000 inhabitants, but in which, I have thought for a year or two past, I have seen the greatest educational activity to be found in any part of my district. The managers of the Belgrave British School two years ago opened an upper school in connexion with their ordinary mixed and infant schools. It is attended by 65 pupils, 40 boys and 25 girls. The fee is 9*d.* per week. The scholars have been presented to me for examination, in the standard and class subjects, and in English, mathematics, French, and domestic economy; and at the annual science and art examinations in science and drawing. There are six scholarships of the value of 10*l.* each, tenable at the school. The success of the experiment is undoubted, and should encourage imitation. The newly elected board in Blackburn would signalise its term of office by establishing such an advanced school for boys and girls.

Higher elementary schools needed.

The Belgrave "Upper School," Darwen.

In the third place the elementary education of the district would be benefited by associations of the school managers of each town, associations not of this or that denominational body but of school managers generally. Many things could be done by conjoint effort which are now left undone. In Darwen such an association has existed more than two years, and is found to be very useful. I have lately had the pleasure of holding a conference with the association on the working of the New Code.

Associations of managers.

While speaking of conferences, I am glad to testify to the gratification and the benefit I have derived from my practice of meeting the head teachers in each locality of my district before commencing the inspections in that locality. This practice is now in the third year of its existence, and is, I have reason to know, looked upon with increasing

Conference with teachers.

favour. Meetings with managers have commenced, and will, I hope, become general.

There remains to me now the pleasant duty of thanking the managers and teachers of my district for the invariably kind and cordial treatment I receive at their hands, and to congratulate them on the state of efficiency to which, by their combined efforts, the schools of this district have attained. Thanks to managers and teachers.

I have the honour to be, &c.
W. H. Brewer.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector,* E. H. BURROWS, ESQ., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* NEWTON ABBOT DISTRICT.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to present to you my report for the year ending 30th August 1882.

The district: recent changes therein.

Considerable changes have taken place during the past five years in the formation of the district under my charge. The last alteration of area took effect in April 1881. At that date the western portion, including the town of Plymouth and the Union of Plympton St. Mary, was transferred to the Plymouth and East Cornwall District, and I received in exchange the Union of Tiverton. My assistant, Mr. Mulhall, after having been employed for many years in the South Devon District, remained in that which now has Plymouth for its centre.

Changes, such as these, prevent me at present from giving detailed information on certain points, and from entering into a close comparison of the results of instruction obtained.

Extent.

My district now consists of the four Unions of Newton Abbot, Totnes, Kingsbridge, and Tiverton, and embraces parts of North, South, and East Devon. It is naturally divided into two parts, northern and southern, for the Tiverton Union is entirely separated from the three southern Unions by the city of Exeter and Union of St. Thomas, which belong to the Exeter District.

The southern portion extends from the valley of the Upper Teign on the north to the coast line between the mouths of the Exe and Erme on the south, and from the spurs of Haldon on the east to the valleys of the Erme and East Dart on the west.

The detached northern part, consisting of the Union of Tiverton, comprises the valleys of the Exe and Culme, and stretches from the outskirts of Exmoor to the Blackdown Hills.

Natural characteristics.

Within these limits lies a district that can boast of scarcely a level mile, a land of bleak moors, teeming valleys, isolated farmsteads, scattered hamlets, slumbering market towns, thriving watering places, rapid rivers that, as a rule, serve only to impede locomotion, and roads often so bad that progress of any kind seems well-nigh impossible.

Variety as remarkable as that of the natural features of the country marks the population for which elementary schools are provided; contrasts as strong as that between the shrewd moorman of the uplands and the sluggish peasant of the South Hams, the fisherman of the desolate shore of Bigbury Bay and the artizan or small tradesman of Torquay.

The conditions of such a district do not at first sight appear favourable to the progress of elementary education. Nevertheless, by dint of much local enterprise and patient endeavour to overcome obstacles unheard of in many other parts of England, there is abundant evidence of sound advance and gratifying results.

Population.

The returns of the census of 1881 show a slight increase of population in the district, taken as a whole. The statistics for 1871 and 1881 are as follows:—

Union.	Population, 1871.	Population, 1881.
273. Newton Abbot - - - -	68,203	74,989
274. Totnes - - - - -	35,557	36,675
275. Kingsbridge - - - -	19,706	18,542
283. Tiverton - - - -	29,726	28,512
Totals - - -	153,192	158,718

Here, though in a more gradual manner than in some other counties, the usual process of migration from the smaller villages to the chief centres of trade is taking place. Thus the population of the purely agricultural Unions of Tiverton and Kingsbridge has fallen off, Totnes Union, with a small factory population, shows a slight advance in numbers, while the substantial increase in the Union of Newton Abbot is to be attributed to the growth of the watering places on the coast, and of the busy town of Newton Abbot itself. It is, therefore, in these localities that the existing school accommodation, though adequate a few years ago, has to be from time to time enlarged and extended. In the rural school districts the work of supply is now virtually at an end.

With reference to school accommodation, I am able to make the satisfactory statement to your Lordships that, notwithstanding the rough nature of the district, its large extent, and scattered population, there now exists in every parish or school district, with one exception, at least one efficient school under annual inspection. School accommodation.

The sole instance of a parish or school district without a school under annual inspection is that of Butterleigh, with a population of 148, in the Tiverton Union. There is here a very small school which was, I understand, one of those visited under the Act of 1870, found more or less efficient, and left unnoticed since that date. The elder children attend larger schools in the neighbourhood.

Of the schools under inspection six only are certified efficient under the Act of 1876; the rest are in receipt of annual grants and satisfy well or fairly the conditions imposed upon them.

These facts bear witness to the faithful discharge by the authorities of voluntary and board schools of the onerous task of making good the deficiences in school supply that were noticeable a few years ago.

Proof of the previous condition of affairs is afforded by the large proportion of school boards and of small outlying board schools.

A few board schools of considerable size exist in such urban districts as Teignmouth, Paignton, Dartmouth, Buckfastleigh, Totnes, and Cullompton; many small schools so provided are now bringing within the pale of civilization parts of the district so remote and inaccessible that by no other means could premises have been opened or maintained therein. Good examples of this type of school are found on the moors and along the coast by Bigbury Bay, Prawle Point, and Start Bay.

In the larger centres of population, Woolborough-with-Newton-Abbot, and Torquay, as well as in Kingsbridge, the central town of its Union, no school board exists. In the town of Tiverton by far the greater share of accommodation is provided by National and British schools.

The development of voluntary schools has been remarkable. By means of philanthropic enterprise and sustained effort on the part of managers, by considerable local energy awakened by the fear of a school board, and by occasional official persuasion, new premises have been erected, and old buildings have been enlarged and improved.

The total number of schools under inspection during the past year is 175 ; of separate departments, 233.

There are 35 school boards.

With reference to school supply it is worthy of note that, although there have been several cases of needless delay, I can call to mind no instance of determined opposition to the requirements of your Lordships. It is probable that in matters of this sort an hour's conference between managers and Inspector is more efficacious than a correspondence lasting for several months with the Department.

Accommodation of the unions.

I proceed to consider briefly the school accommodation of the four Unions separately.

Newton Abbot Union.

The Union of Newton Abbot is of large extent, embraces a considerable portion of Dartmoor as well as the populous watering places on the coast, is in part well supplied with railways, and shows a substantial increase of population since the census of 1871. The most recent additions to school accommodation are (1) *by voluntary efforts,* a new Church of England School at Blackpool, in Ilsington Parish, a new department for girls at Bovey Tracey National School, a new national boys' school at St. Marychurch, and, in the parish of Woolborough-with-Newton-Abbot, the successful adaptation for a large national infant school of premises lately acquired for that purpose ; (2) *by boards,* large new premises for boys, girls, and infants at Teignmouth, in addition to those already in existence, additional premises at Ashburton, and a new boys' school at Highweek.

Improvement and enlargement has been effected at Bearnes British School, Newton Abbot, by the addition of two class-rooms, at Ideford National School by the erection of a class-room and suitable offices, and at Ellacombe National School, Torquay.

The school board of Widecombe-in-the-Moor, at a cost probably as great as would have sufficed to build a new school had a convenient site been obtainable, has recently improved and rendered efficient the old school at Widecombe, and has, moreover, wisely decided to build a new school that is much needed at Leusden, an outlying settlement on the moors. This board is in charge of one of the wildest and most remote moorland districts in England, and has of late shown a praiseworthy determination to overcome difficulties that few other boards have to grapple with.

I have stated sufficient facts to prove that considerable activity has been displayed by the school authorities of the Newton Abbot Union in the matter of supply.

Totnes Union.

In the Totnes Union the school board of Dartmouth has made an important and beneficial addition to the board school, the Buckfastleigh Board School has been enlarged, the board school at Halwell has at length been opened, and the premises of the Church of England School at Totnes have been improved and made efficient for girls and infants.

Kingsbridge Union.

New board schools have been recently erected in the Kingsbridge Union at Modbury, Sherford, and Huccombe, and the board school at Blackawton has been improved and enlarged.

Tiverton Union.

The Tiverton Union has been under my inspection for 18 months only. No additions to school accommodation therein have been made during that short period.

I am able to report of almost all these building operations in my district that they have been wisely planned and efficiently carried out.

The school premises that have been in existence for some years are, generally speaking, in a satisfactory state. There are too many cases in which it is evident that teachers or caretakers do not pay sufficient attention to the state of the offices, except on the day of inspection. It

is often necessary to point out to managers that the interior of a new schoolroom ought to be made to look as little like a barn as possible, and that bare walls might be covered with maps and cheap illustration at a very small cost.

The full use of playgrounds is most assuredly neglected, and teachers, pupil-teachers, and monitors seldom take the trouble to organise or aid the games of the children.

It is true that English boys and girls of all classes develop at an early age a healthy and laudable dislike of *espionage* during play hours, but kindly encouragement is a very different thing, and would be of lasting benefit in these joyless days of peasant life, when the good old fashioned village games are sadly out of date.

The chief localities in which a deficiency of accommodation is now to be noticed, or has lately existed, are as follows:—

At Paignton the population has increased with such remarkable rapidity that there is urgent need of additional premises for boys and girls. The Paignton School Board is fully aware of this necessity, and is now, I believe, considering how it may be met.

The deficiency that was caused at Newton Abbot by the growth of population has been for the present made good by the opening of the National Infant School already mentioned, and by the erection of class-rooms at Bearnes British School.

An inquiry that is shortly to be held at St. Marychurch and Babbacombe by direction of your Lordships will probably disclose the fact that the permanent school premises are insufficient. Meanwhile temporary use for an infant school of a building not well suited for the purpose has been sanctioned at Babbacombe.

It is probable that a small efficient school will shortly be required in an outlying part of Dartington Parish, and at Churchstow near Kingsbridge, and that additional accommodation is needed in the district of Hele and Bradninch.

Dame schools.

A satisfactory feature of general progress during the last few years has been the gradual but universal disappearance of dame schools with which such a district as this was in the early days of education well supplied, and which have been, and (in some few localities) still are, a fruitful source of annoyance to school authorities. In one of the most important centres of the fishing population on the south coast of Devon I was informed a few years ago that according to popular custom of long standing the widows of the men lost at sea usually opened small schools, and that this had long been regarded as their natural means of subsistence. It mattered not that the worthy dame was in such cases illiterate; her domestic misfortune was considered to be a perfectly sufficient qualification for her new duties, and her neighbours held with Dogberry that "to write and read comes by nature." When these venerable persons at length leave a world sorely troubled in their opinion by boards and attendance committees a successor is seldom found, their educational establishments are closed, and their scholars form a class of dunces at the nearest elementary school.

Night schools.

It is matter of great regret that during the past year there has been no application from a night school in my district for a separate inspection, and that in two cases only have a few scholars attending a night school been presented for examination with day scholars. Such facts need little comment. The practical extinction of night schools may here, as in some other counties, be attributed to the stringency of the conditions for a grant hitherto imposed on them, to the difficulty of finding teachers, and of making such schools, when opened, attractive for any length of time among a population slow to comprehend the advantages that might be derived from them.

Attendance.

With reference to attendance there is little to remark that has not already been reported to your Lordships. Although great difficulties have to be encountered, it is possible to note evidence of slow but, I think, sound improvement under this head, and of the development of more vigorous and systematic action on the part of school boards and attendance committees. The adoption of byelaws that has now been enforced in the case of every parish and school district has already produced good results; indeed, until this salutary measure took effect, the action of the Union attendance committees was seriously paralysed. Returns show that some local authorities have as yet done little towards the efficient discharge of their duties, and that in cases where zeal has been displayed beneficial action has been often impeded by the cost entailed by legal proceedings, by the lack of interest in the matter shown by the parochial committees, by reluctance on the part of the magistrates to inflict penalties, and by the unsatisfactory results of attendance orders which the parents treat in many cases with absolute disregard.

Experience of the subject of attendance in such a district as this leads to the conclusion that a thorough change for the better must be a work of time, of patient endeavour, and minute supervision; that strong cause exists for the exercise on the various local authorities of such stimulating influence as that which will be felt under the New Code of 1882; that schools above the average in discipline and instruction complain less than others of irregular attendance; and that managers and teachers can effect far more improvement by personal influence, kindly encouragement, and advice given to parents and children than can be caused by direct compulsion.*

I close my observations on attendance by remarking that I know of only two cases in which an employer has been prosecuted for illegal employment of a child not qualified for labour, and of no instance in which the production of a labour certificate has been required by an employer.

State of schools.

I proceed to comment upon the general character of the schools in my district, and the state of discipline and instruction therein.

Mixed schools under mistresses form a considerable majority: next in numerical order come mixed schools under masters.

In the towns or large villages alone, as a rule, are the boys' and girls' departments separated. The examples of this arrangement in small village schools are few, but the manifold benefits to be derived from it even in these cases are clearly shown in such schools as West Alvington National School, in the Kingsbridge Union, and Oakford National School, in the Union of Tiverton.

Under the system of separating the sexes the girls more readily acquire maidenly virtues, and the boys make greater progress in the robust habits of smart discipline and keen competition than in a mixed school. It should, however, be remarked that a few of the mixed schools under masters, as, for instance, Dodbrooke National, Stokenham Board, Chudleigh National, and Ash Thomas Board rank among the best in my district on the points of tone and discipline as well as of mere instruction. The masters well qualified to take charge of mixed schools are very few, and unless in such cases a trained teacher of plain needlework, accustomed to the requirements of the Code, form part of the regular school staff, the girls make little progress in this subject.

Among the large number of small mixed schools under mistresses, many of them in remote hamlets on the moors or along the coast, there are many striking examples of the success of the teacher's patient

* *See* Appendix B.

industry and well-directed energy. This is the class of school that too often suffers sorely from the lack of encouragement by managers. An occasional visit and a few kindly words would be an inestimable boon to both teacher and children. On the rare occasions when I am able to look in at such schools without notice, I am told by many a hard working teacher that my visit is especially welcome as the only sign, during the year, of sympathy from the world outside the dreary walls of the schoolroom.

With reference to some voluntary as well as board schools, there is, I fear, evidence of an increasing tendency on behalf of managers to regard teacher and scholars as mere parts of an intricate grant-earning machine that is, once in twelve months, wound up and set going according to the requirements of the Code. In some instances, especially in the case of young masters fresh from their course of training, and impressed with the natural though somewhat overweening belief in their own power to teach every conceivable subject in the best manner, neglect on the part of managers is caused by the teacher having shown unwise resentment at so-called interference, whereas the more experienced members of the profession know full well that kindly encouragement and discreet advice from managers is totally distinct from meddlesome inquiry and crude suggestion, and is of untold advantage. It is an obvious fact that those schools excel in tone, readiness, and intelligence that are most frequently visited by managers really interested in the routine of work.

Amateur assistance, valuable as it might be, and occasionally is, in country schools, often falls short of the success it deserves from excess of zeal, which leads to an attempt to cover too much ground at a time, from lack of patient endeavour to comprehend the limited nature of the vocabulary and experience of the children, and from a strange incapacity to understand the organisation of a school and the requirements for the various standards.

Reading and needlework are the subjects in which the assistance of amateurs is of most avail. They should not, as a rule, attempt to give out dictation, which, though apparently a simple process, is in reality a somewhat difficult accomplishment.

Registers. Registers are checked with more method by managers than in times gone by, but the few cases of irregularity or carelessness that I have had occasion to notice of late would most assuredly not have occurred were this part of the managers' duty regarded as still more important.

Visits without notice. The extent of my present district is so large, and the distances between the schools so great, that it has become well nigh impossible to pay visits without notice.

I am glad to be able to report that no instance of wilful dishonesty or flagrant breach of rules has come to my knowledge, and I have good reason to place great faith in the integrity of the teachers of the schools under my inspection.

Half-timers. There are naturally but few schools in this part of the country with a large attendance of half-time scholars. These are to be found in the neighbourhood of the potteries at Bovey Tracey, and of the factories at Buckfastleigh, Tiverton, and Harbertonford. It is a noteworthy fact—to be attributed partly to the superior intelligence of the children, but chiefly to remarkably skilful teaching—that the schools in question, the Heathcoat Schools at Tiverton, the National Schools at Bovey Tracey and at Harbertonford, and the Board Boys' Schools at Buckfastleigh justly deserve to be classed as excellent.

Reading. Here, as elsewhere, reading is the least satisfactory of the elementary subjects. I seldom hear a reading lesson, properly so called, given in a school. The teacher, whether pupil-teacher or monitor, listens some-

times attentively, often listlessly, while each child does its best to read a sentence through to a full stop as quickly as possible, but little correction is thought necessary, little trouble is taken to make use of the strong imitative power of a child by letting him hear the sentence or passage read with just emphasis and expression. It is but fair, however, to add that at length teachers in charge of schools are beginning to pay more attention to this subject, which has suffered from a weak teaching staff and from an unwise desire to attempt too many extra subjects. There is probably no part of instruction that will derive greater advantage than reading from the action of the merit grants of the New Code, no subject in which the value of the passes obtained differs so much. To obtain intelligent reading in the upper standards, fluency must be acquired in the lower classes, and this can only be done by using a variety of carefully selected reading books and by giving Standard I. a strong teacher, instead of leaving the lowest class to the junior pupil-teacher or to a mere monitor.

Writing. Under the head of writing it is not merely good handwriting but good spelling that is required; in the latter the majority of failures occur. Many teachers take a pride in securing good handwriting, and in their schools this subject is often excellent and the paper-work neat. Bad writing proceeds from several causes. The lower classes are allowed to write with very short pieces of slate pencil, the result being cramped and ill-formed letters. The writing of the younger children is often so small that they cannot see how badly the letters are formed. It is constantly necessary in such cases to point out to young teachers that strokes which should be parallel will when produced cross each other, and this in writing that at first sight appears neat. Standard I. is too often allowed to write on single, instead of between double, lines. Children during a writing lesson are frequently left to themselves to copy head-lines instead of being carefully watched, so that bad habits of holding the pen, and wrong slope of letters, may be corrected.

Spelling. Twenty per cent. of the failures under the head of writing occur in spelling, and may to a great extent be traced to defects of infant instruction, to the fact that the eye has not had, by means of a more varied course of reading lessons, sufficient practice, and to a growing tendency on the part of teachers towards a careless defective pronunciation that slurs over syllables and terminations.

Composition. In Standards V. and VI. composition is almost invariably given instead of dictation, and is, on the whole, well done. Before this subject was introduced, the majority of children left school unable to express in writing the simplest ideas, and for some time after its introduction the exercise was most indifferently performed. Now Standards V. and VI. can generally reproduce in their own words with fairly correct spelling and grammar a story of considerable length. It should be added that some short stirring narrative or amusing tale with an obvious point in it, not from the reading books in use, is told by me or my assistant to the children, who thus follow it more eagerly, and reproduce it more readily than in the case of a shorter story merely read from a book.

Arithmetic. From statistics taken before the alteration in the limits of my district, it appears that 32 per cent. of the children examined failed in arithmetic. The exercises given have always been set with a view to allowing those children to pass who could accurately work straightforward examples in the rules expected of them. Easy problems have been also introduced, but have been rarely worked with any degree of intelligence, and have not been attempted if they contain any idea that is new to the children. As a rule, children below Standard V. are unable

to grapple with questions in arithmetic that involve more than one operation.

Why do so many children fail in working the mechanical rules of arithmetic? Not from ignorance of method, for the rules are well known, but from inaccurate working, which arises from two causes; (1) they are neither ready nor sure in the multiplication table; (2) they do not have sufficient practice in mental calculation. It is not enough that the children in Standard I. repeat the multiplication table through; they should be constantly cross-examined in it; and this exercise should be continued in Standards II. and III. Rapid and correct calculation can only be obtained by practice. As the best means to secure this, mental arithmetic, which of late has been much neglected, should be far more extensively used. There is no better exercise for all standards, with a view to accuracy, than the casting up of long additions at sight. The bad habits of counting on fingers and by strokes on slates as a substitute for calculation are far too prevalent, and should be strictly prohibited. Many teachers, especially in girls' and infants' schools, spend much valuable time in teaching children to arrive at results by some mechanical means rather than by honest and wholesome calculations. This is especially the case in teaching subtraction and division. To such faulty instruction as this may be partly attributed the inferiority of girls to boys in arithmetic. These habits, moreover, are not eradicated without infinite trouble, and are a fruitful source of inaccuracy and failure during the whole of a child's school life.

Class subjects.

The class subjects that have been taken up in the district are grammar, geography, history, and plain needlework. The mysteries of the high-sounding subjects, natural philosophy and social economy, have wisely been avoided.

Grammar.

Progress has certainly been made in grammar, and it is therefore to be hoped that some benefit has been derived. It is certainly the least popular subject with the children, and appears to have no influence whatever on their speech. Analysis is seldom satisfactory in the higher standards. As a rule, girls who take needlework as one class subject succeed better in grammar than geography, chiefly because few mistresses can teach the latter subject. Those who can do so with skill and intelligence produce in girls' schools results as good as the best boys' schools display; for girls are undoubtedly not so shy as boys, are quick-witted, and far more able to bring their knowledge to bear upon the questions asked at an oral examination.

The addition to grammar of recitation of poetry by the Code of 1882 will be decidedly beneficial. The best exercises of Standards V. and VI. in composition show that children retain and make intelligent use of words and phrases that they have got by heart.

It should here be observed that the examination in grammar is generally conducted on slates or paper. In geography and history oral examination is the invariable rule, and is in high favour with those who teach and those who learn; for if the instruction has been sound and skilful, it may be taken for granted that the children will eagerly display their knowledge and intelligence to the fullest extent. Provided that they are well taught, west-country boys and girls do not deserve to be called slow of intellect. Moreover, agitators have made far too much of the possibility of children being scared out of their wits on the day of inspection. On the contrary, I am always told that scholars of all ages and both sexes look forward with pleasure to the so-called dread ordeal, and I can recollect no instance in which fear has had anything to do with bad results. In the case of those schools that were, some two or three years ago, in an inefficient state, there was reason to

believe that the most backward children were told off by the teacher to burst into tears at regular intervals as a series of appeals *ad misericordiam.*

Geography and history.

The improvement in geography and history of late has been sound, remarkable, and worthy of high praise. This is due partly to redoubled efforts of the teachers, but chiefly to the fact that managers and teachers have wisely availed themselves of the liberty of choice granted by the Code of 1881, and all schools have, in consequence, adopted schemes that set forth shorter periods of history, less extensive "stages" in geography than those previously arranged.

Needlework.

It is a matter of common consent throughout the district that needlework is to be regarded as by far the most important part of a girl's education. I have spared neither time nor trouble in promoting this opinion, and it is most satisfactory to be able to report that the results in this subject are generally good, and often admirable. It is difficult to compare one part of the country with another in such matters, but I have reason to think that needlework considered creditable by managers in some other counties would not pass muster here. Probably our standard of requirements in this respect is a high one. When the needlework schedule was first published, the strain was certainly severely felt; but teachers showed undaunted courage and determination, were assured of encouragement, and had not to wait long before they found that the worst was over.

It may now be assumed, on the evidence of results and by the testimony of teachers, that the requirements in needlework are within the reach of all schools, provided that the instruction be given by trained teachers, that the attendance of girls at needlework hours be regular, and that allowance be made for girls in arithmetic.

With reference to the examination of needlework, I have to express much gratitude for valuable advice and highly efficient aid afforded, at the expense of much time and trouble, by needlework committees, formed at my request by ladies in the Unions of Newton Abbot and Kingsbridge.*

Specific subjects.

Specific subjects are assuredly not suitable for the majority of schools in such a district as this, and are very rarely attempted. They have only been taught with some measure of success in the few schools which have a remarkably strong teaching staff and ample class-room accommodation, and which receive children whose home influence is far superior to that felt by the children who usually attend elementary schools.

In all other cases the results in the specific subjects themselves have been worthless, and the effects of the attempt on the standard and class work disastrous.

Literature has deserved credit in some three or four schools. A few fair papers in physical geography have been written, and satisfactory results have occasionally been noticed in Euclid, but not, as a rule, in algebra. Answers to the simplest questions in animal physiology have contained nothing more valuable than hard words learnt by heart, grotesque illustrations, and "a nice derangement of epitaphs." In domestic economy, when unaccompanied by lessons in practical cookery, girls have done little more than commit to memory the phrases of a text book, with scant knowledge of their application.

Infants.

There are several fair infant schools in my district; in some of the larger ones an admirable state of discipline, tone, and instruction is steadily maintained.

I have to report unfavourably on all grounds of the majority of infant classes attached to other departments, for the oft-repeated reason that

* *See* Appendix A.

they are generally in the hands of a dull monitor, and are frequently packed away in a dark corner of the main room or in a small dingy class-room. The luckless little creatures have thus only the opportunity of learning how, without crying, to sit still for hours together with dangling legs and aching backs, a lesson than which none harder or more disadvantageous could be invented.

It is difficult, however, to see how this state of affairs can be remedied without a large increase of expenditure in the case of country schools on premises and teaching staff.

Remarkable progress has been made lately in the needlework of infant girls.

Of the zeal, industry, and high resolve of the teachers in my district it is a pleasure to be able to speak in terms of unqualified praise, and to note the success achieved year after year by the older members of the profession. Their ripe wisdom and long experience bears fruit in a state of moral tone, kindly though firm discipline, cheerful obedience, and sound attainments, that young teachers, "whose fire-new stamp of "honour is scarce current," would do well to aim at more earnestly. Many a young master or mistress in charge of his or her first school depends too much upon theory, and neglects to seek practical advice from senior teachers of high standing in the neighbourhood.

Many a failure, due to want of experience or misdirection of energy, would be avoided at the outset of a career if it were necessary that a teacher, in order to become qualified for the sole charge of a school, should, after passing the certificate examination, serve for 12 months in a school under a teacher holding a certificate of the first or second class. Unless a teacher, at the conclusion of apprenticeship, be employed for at least a year as an assistant, under Article 60 or 79, in a well-taught school, the ordinary course of training does not appear to give sufficient experience of the method of discipline and instruction applicable to a mixed school.

I have, at the commencement of this report, drawn attention to the strangely different circumstances under which schools are conducted in such a district as this, and it may, therefore, be worthy of remark that after an experience of several years I am able to bear witness to the truth of the statement that, no matter what be the special drawbacks, provided that there be managers in fact and not in name only, a good teacher makes a good school.

A remarkable proof of this is afforded by the fact that a small board school recently opened at East Prawle, hard by Prawle Point, among a scattered population of fishermen and labourers, more remote than any other school in my district from the ordinary elements of progress, and under the charge of a mistress who receives no aid but that of an occasional monitor, shows elementary attainments so admirable not only in the mere per-centage of passes, but in the quality of the results, that it is surpassed by no school in Newton Abbot or Torquay. As additional evidence, statistics obtained in 1881, before the alteration in the limits of my district, with reference to a comparison of urban and rural schools, may here be quoted:—

——	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
Per-centage of passes in—			
Urban schools - - -	88·1	79·8	69·1
Rural schools - - -	87·9	78·4	66·

The rural schools included a large number of small schools situated around Dartmoor and along the coast, and the urban schools comprised those existing in Plymouth, Torquay, Newton Abbot, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Kingsbridge, Dartmouth, Buckfastleigh, Ashburton, Totnes, Brixham, and Paignton.

Pupil-teachers.

Although among the pupil-teachers I observe several cases of remarkably rapid development of practical skill, I cannot speak highly of their attainments. It is becoming more difficult every year to find suitable candidates, or to persuade the more intelligent scholars to consent even to a short apprenticeship in these days when freedom from restraint is coveted more than material prosperity. It is to be regretted that no important attempt has been made in any part of the district to provide a course of occasional lectures and model lessons at some central school open to the pupil-teachers of the neighbourhood. Thus alone can their intelligence be duly developed without interfering, by any further attempt at centralisation, with the supervision and responsibility of the head teacher under whose charge they are placed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD H. BURROWS.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

INSPECTION OF NEEDLEWORK.

A successful solution of the difficulties connected with the inspection of needlework appears to have been arrived at in my district. It is obvious that sufficient time cannot be devoted to this point at the inspection of a school; that the specimens worked during the year and on the day of inspection should be submitted to the judgment of experts; that ladies who only see the needlework of one school cannot possibly form an opinion as to the general standard of merit in this subject. About four years ago I proposed, as an experiment, the formation of committees of ladies for the inspection of needlework in elementary schools in two of the Unions in my district, those of Newton Abbot and Kingsbridge, the former remarkable for extent and large population, the latter for absence of communication by rail. With the valuable assistance of those who offered to act as secretaries, the project was carried out, and a committee of 15 to 20 was formed in each Union, by personal invitation. It was thought well that every part of the Union should be, as far as possible, represented, and it was found that ladies were not deterred by distance or difficulty of communication from readily joining the committee and attending meetings as often as they were called. It should be added that the members of the committees undertook to interest themselves in the needlework of the schools in their own neighbourhood. These committees have now been in operation for several years with admirable success, and managers and teachers appreciate fully the advantages of the system. The effect on the needlework of the schools of the personal encouragement, sound advice, and skilful discrimination, obtained by the formation of these committees, has been most remarkable. The uncertainty as to the limits of my district has alone prevented the trial of the scheme in the other Unions.

The details of the plan are as follows: During the months in which the schools in the Union are inspected, the needlework committee meets once a week in the central town of the Union. At the inspection of the schools every girl has at hand the specimens of needlework she has worked during the year. A certain proportion of these is selected and put aside for inspection by the committee. Of this proportion half is chosen out of the whole class by the teacher of needlework, half by the Inspector. To the specimens thus selected are added all those worked on the day of inspection, and the parcel thus made up is sent in at once to the committee, in readiness for the weekly meeting, on which occasion the needlework of several schools is

compared, minutely inspected, and a detailed and separate report for each school forwarded by the secretary to the Inspector. A summary of this is inserted in the official report on the school, due regard being had to any special circumstances or difficulties. The specimens of needlework not sent to the committee are all examined by the Inspector or his assistant. The weekly meetings of the committee are attended by not less than three or five members. A general meeting is summoned twice a year.

APPENDIX B.

In connexion with my remarks on attendance I append information, furnished me by the kindness of the Rev. W. D. Pitman, rector of Aveton Gifford, with reference to Aveton Gifford National School, a rural school of two departments, mixed and infants, in the Kingsbridge Union.

	Infant Department.		Mixed Department.	
	Number on Books.	Average Attendance.	Number on Books.	Average Attendance.
Year ending 30th April 1880 - - -	115	71·6	132	109·8
Year ending 30th April 1881 - - -	114	78·1	139	113·3
Year ending 30th April 1882 - - -	113	81	112	98·5

"The population of the parish of Aveton Gifford is 869 (1881), 839 (1871). The only prosecution of parents occurred in December 1878, and resulted in the full penalty of 5*s.*, including costs. No attendance orders have been made or employers prosecuted. During the above period no child required by the byelaws (adopted by the ratepayers in January 1878) to attend school has left school without passing the necessary standard, and no child has been taken into illegal employment."

General Report, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector, the* Rev. J. R. Byrne, *on the* Schools *inspected by him in the Counties of* Surrey *and* Middlesex.

My Lords,

The district on which I have the honour to furnish a report has been gradually reduced, on account of the largely increased number of schools to be inspected, from the 11 census unions with which I commenced 11 years ago to the four unions of Croydon, Epsom, Kingston-on-Thames, and Richmond.

Summary of the year's work.

During the year ended the last day of August 1882, I have inspected 125 schools or separate institutions, containing 236 departments, and attended respectively by 11,289 boys, 9,663 girls, and 8,076 infants. I have visited six schools without notice, and one certified efficient school. I have held seven examinations of pupil-teachers, at which 65 boys and 211 girls were present, besides an examination in July of candidates for admission into training colleges, and at Christmas of candidates for certificates, and three examinations of students under training in behalf of the Science and Art Department. The remainder of the year has been occupied in holding conferences with school managers, in revising examination papers, in reporting, in correspondence, in other official business, and in vacation.

No perceptible improvement in schools during the last four years.

The general advance in the condition of the schools in my district, which was referred to in my last report, has not been maintained, or not at the same rate of progress, in the four years that have elapsed since then. The impulse given by the Elementary Education Act of 1870, and the New Code which followed it, has abated its force, and the deterioration which was bound to set in amongst certificated teachers, in consequence of the large and suddenly arising demand for them and the easy terms on which till very recently certificates were awarded to untrained persons, has had its inevitable evil effect on the schools under their charge.

Measures taken for compelling school attendance, with their results.

The measures taken for putting in force the powers for compelling school attendance, with which school boards and school attendance committees are invested, together with the success that has attended them in the several localities, are shown by returns with which the clerks to those authorities have obligingly supplied me.

1. The school board of Croydon.

The school board of Croydon, the most considerable place in my district, with a population of over 80,000, employs four attendance officers, with salaries sufficient to render them independent of other occupation. There are 65 schools, or rather departments of schools, in Croydon, supported either by the board or by voluntary contributions. It is the duty of the officers to periodically visit these schools, to obtain the names of irregular attendants, to visit the parents' houses, and after repeated expostulations and due warning, with the approval of the board, to take out summonses against them. During the two years for which the returns were made summonses had been taken out against 147 persons, of whom 108 were fined, six were imprisoned, six acquitted on "reasonable excuse" shown, the remainder of the cases, I presume, being dismissed. The magistrates are understood to be less indisposed than formerly to administer the law with becoming strictness, but they are still only too ready to dismiss a case on unsubstantial grounds. Such is "compulsion," and conciliation seconds it by offering prizes for regularity and punctuality.

It is mortifying to find that the results are not satisfactory. About the facts there is not the semblance of a question. The improvement

effected in the attendance, if any, is infinitesimal. A considerable minority of children of school age, especially girls, are believed to be still under no efficient instruction, and as to regularity, in this respect the attendance has actually declined 4 per cent. within the last four years.

2. The union of Croydon.

The union of Croydon, with the seven parishes of Addington, Beddington, Coulsdon, Merton, Morden, Wallington, and Woodmansterne, and 13 schools within its area, is served by two attendance officers, both of them already employed in other ways. Their duties consist in, first, "regular visits," then "notices requiring parents to appear before the school attendance committee," and, last of all, "summonses." The result is 45 summonses and 32 convictions. But again there is no improvement in the attendance, or where there is, no one pretends that it is in the least degree to be attributed to the application of compulsion.

3. Epsom Town.

For the town or urban sanitary district of Epsom there is one officer, and this is his sole employment. He visits, warns, serves notices, and ultimately obtains summonses in the usual manner, and he has proceeded against 19 persons, and effected the conviction of 16 of them. "Good "effect on the worst class of parents" is his remark on the general result of his labours. "The average attendance in all the schools is "somewhat better this year than last." Both observations may be correct, but are they to the purpose? Ill-conditioned parents may be in a panic—they usually are—when they hear that they are "wanted," and the average attendance may be "somewhat better" this year than last; but is this minute improvement—if it be a fact—not to be ascribed to other causes than the use of compulsion? I am confident that it is so, and that there is no one person with knowledge of the actual facts even more intimate than my own, who will not bear me out in the assertion.

4. Epsom Union.

In the union of Epsom there are 11 parishes:—Ashtead, Great and Little Bookham, Chessington, Cobham, Fetcham, Headley, Leatherhead, Stoke d'Abernon, Cheam and Cuddington, and Ewell, with some 20 schools scattered about in one and in another of them. For this extensive circuit there are two attendance officers, who are also the relieving officers of the union. To the inquiry, "what special measures are taken "for compelling attendance?" the answer is, that "in addition to the "statutory notices, the clerk to the school attendance committee "generally writes to the parents and encloses a copy of the byelaws "previous to a summons being taken out, and in many cases the parents "are called upon to attend before the committee previous to summonses "being issued." Two summonses with one conviction are recorded, and the effect produced on the attendance is stated to have been "fairly good." Notwithstanding, I will take upon me to say, from my own knowledge of each individual school, and I run over each one in my mind as I pronounce it, it is eminently disappointing.

5. Borough of Kingston-on-Thames.

For the borough of Kingston-on-Thames there is an officer without other employment, who proceeds "by caution first, then by calling "parents before the committee, and afterwards by prosecution, if still "irregular." During the present year there have been 145 prosecutions and 137 convictions. "The average attendance for the year was 110 "above last year." But I cannot find that the improvement is attributed—by teachers at least—to the exertions of the attendance officers, however undoubtedly efficient. Several of the schools are said to be scantily attended, children are idling about the streets as usual, and irregularity is as much matter of vehement complaint as ever.

6. Union of Kingston-on-Thames.

The union of Kingston-on-Thames includes the populous parishes of East Molesey, Hampton Wick, Old and New Malden, Surbiton, Teddington, Hampton, Long Ditton, Esher, Ham, and Hook, in which are as many as 35 schools, each with its own separate set of registers. For this important district a single attendance officer is held to be enough, and he is "the inquiry officer for the whole union." "1. Periodical "visits to schools and summoning, &c. 2. Inquiring of teachers and "children at schools. 3. Stopping children in streets during school "hours. 4. Inquiring of mothers when visiting, who generally give "all the information they can about their neighbours." These are said to be his duties, and the outcome of them is a tale of 187 summonses and 179 convictions. "Very successful. Will compare favourably "with any other union"—is the comment on the general result. But will it be asserted that this "success" means an improvement in the quantity and regularity of the attendance effected by the operation of compulsion? In the face of the complaints, loud and persistent, and regularly as the year comes round repeated, of teachers and managers in each of the schools above referred to—with certain memorable exceptions, of which I will hereafter treat—it would be quite impossible.

7. School board of Mitcham.

The school board of Mitcham avails itself of the services of one of the two attendance officers employed by the union of Croydon, to which twofold official duty he adds those of collector of taxes and postmaster for the parish of Mitcham. "The registers are examined every week, "and the parents of the absentees are visited by the officer." Proceedings have been instituted against 147 notorious offenders, and 85 of them have been convicted. The question, "what success have you met "with in enforcing attendance?" the officer is "not able to answer "satisfactorily to himself. The means used certainly cause considerable numbers to attend school, who would probably otherwise be "absent, but a large proportion, principally of the lowest class, give "much trouble, the prosecution of the same parents happening "frequently several times in a year." The truth is, that the board schools in this place are far from being attended proportionately to the large and increasing poor population, and in no spot with which I am acquainted do I find irregularity more universally deplored.

8. School board of Sutton.

The school board of Sutton employs one officer, who has no other occupation. The "special measures taken for compelling attendance" are hit off somewhat summarily as "warnings and summonses before "bench of magistrates," but it is admitted there have been no summonses and, therefore, no convictions, and to my inquiry "what success?" the laconic answer is returned, "our schools are full," which, as accommodation is notoriously deficient in this parish, and a new block of schools is in course of being built to supply it, proves nothing. But as the legal obligation to "compel" is virtually, on their own showing, treated by the board as a dead letter, Sutton may in fairness be left out of the account.

9. School board of Carshalton.

The course pursued by the board at Carshalton is somewhat similar. Here there is one board officer, and there is colour in the description given of his manner of proceeding. He "visits the schools at their "opening in the morning and afternoon, and, after noting who are not "there, in due time he proceeds to the residences of the absentees, and "induces, if possible, the parents to send the children back with him. "If he should meet them in any of the thoroughfares he takes charge "of them to the school, unless on seeing him they are too nimble and "get away. In cases of persistent absence the master visits the parents "and reasons with them." No summonses have been applied for, because "it is perfectly useless to issue them until the magistrates have

"the power to punish the child instead of the parent." Moreover, "the board are of opinion that the proceedings on the part of the officer "and the schoolmaster are attended with much better success than the "adoption of hostile measures against parents."

10. School board of Sanderstead.

The little parish of Sanderstead, with a population of less than 300, is content to commit the whole work of "pressing attendance" to the clerk of its school board and the chairman, who is also rector of the parish, and they are understood to effect their object "by request to the parents, "without having recourse to severe measures." Some months ago, "the clerk had occasion to send two or three notices of warning," and that was all.

11. School board of Banstead and Kingswood.

Banstead and Kingswood are under a board, within whose jurisdiction is comprised a considerable extent of Surrey Commons, with cottages dotted here and there among the heather. The officer is a police pensioner and agent for an assurance office. Three summonses and three convictions within the year. Compulsion "forces into the schools some "children who would probably get no education at all, and these attend "irregularly, but *it does not do much good to irregular children*, as "the parents know they will not be punished if their children attend "school about half the times it is open, for it is only in extreme cases "they are summoned."

12. School boards of Thames Ditton and West Molesey.

The boards of Thames Ditton and West Molesey combine to employ an officer, who is clerk to the adjoining parish of Long Ditton. His duty is to "examine the registers and patrol the parish," and his labours have resulted in 54 prosecutions with 53 convictions, and six prosecutions and six convictions respectively, within the present year. His success has been "very little practically. The justices do not give the school authorities much encouragement."

13. School board of Barnes and union of Richmond.

At Barnes there is one officer, in whose circuit are included the neighbouring parishes of Richmond, the town itself excepted, of Mortlake, Petersham, and Kew. The "special means taken" are "weekly "report under the duplicate register system to the officer, fortnightly "meeting of the attendance committee, frequent visits to parents, and "prosecutions when necessary." In Barnes there have been 18 prosecutions, 12 of which have come to nothing, and (as I understand it) 41 summonses with 38 convictions in the other parishes of the union. "The general means employed are successful, but prosecutions have "doubtful effect, owing to the rarity of convictions. *Parents of "children making the worst attendances are the least influenced.*"

14. Parish of Wimbledon.

For the widely spread area and rapidly increasing population of Wimbledon, with its 16,000 inhabitants and 10 schools under government inspection, there is an officer, who is a retired inspector of police. His duties are of the usual description. Thirteen summonses during the year resulted in seven convictions. "The small number of convic-"tions, taken in conjunction with the vigilance of the officer, seems to "show that the efforts of the committee are very successful." That no reference should be made to any material improvement effected in the numbers and regularity of the scholars in attendance is somewhat significant.

15. Richmond Town.

From the urban sanitary district of Richmond I have obtained no information.

Conclusion of the matter; compulsion is a failure.

I have exhibited thus lengthily and in detail what I have ascertained to be the mode in which the provisions for compelling school attendance have been carried out within my district, in order to present your Lordships with what I believe to be a fair sample, allowing for diversity of local circumstances, of the probable working of the same provisions generally throughout the kingdom. In my district the mode of ad-

ministering compulsion is probably no better and no worse than it is ordinarily elsewhere, and compulsion, considered as a principal means for securing universality, regularity, and punctuality, of school attendance is, so far as my district is concerned, a failure. As a subsidiary it is useful, inasmuch as it is the embodiment in law of the general sentiment on the subject, and offenders are made aware by it, that in neglecting the means of education offered them they are contending against the law of the land and the solemnly expressed wish of the general public. But beyond this it is of little service.

Use of compulsion.

On what, then, does attendance depend? I believe it may be fostered by a variety of expedients, but I believe it to depend mainly on the condition of the particular school, that is, on the quality of the instruction given and discipline administered in it, and on the character and the exertions of the teacher. It so happens that in two parishes under my supervision there are standing side by side *board* schools of a rather ordinary description—they are worse than ordinary—where the teachers revolve in their places, in the accustomed manner, as wheels in the board machinery, relying on the attendance officer for the beating up of absentees: here the attendance is not as large as it might be, and its irregularity is pleaded annually on inspection day in extenuation of manifold shortcomings; and there are *voluntary* schools, where attainments and order are of the best, the teachers are universally esteemed and make personal exertions for the recovering of truants, dispensing with the service of the attendance officer: here the attendance is full to overflowing and exemplary for its regularity. In the Boys' National School at Old Malden, out of 60 scholars presented for examination, 48 had attended more than 400 times, many of them nearly every time the school was open, and of the remaining 12, one was a half-timer, one lived nearly three miles distant, five had been only a few months admitted, and the residue represented, within a very few, the names of every scholar on the books. I inquired of the master the reason, apart from the excellence of the instruction, for this gratifying state of things, and his answer was significant: "*I follow them up.*"

Attendance depends mainly on the school and the teacher.

Cases in illustration of this assertion.

English people will not be driven, but they may be won. It is worth that will win them. They have their eyes open, and they know what is good, whether in things or people, and, given a sufficient time for discrimination of what is good and what is not, they will secure it. The quality of the goods supplied and the personality of the salesman, the school and the teacher, these are the two main factors of "custom," that is, of attendance, or summarily, they may be resolved into the teacher, his ability in his vocation, his personal influence with children and parents, his address and perseverance in *following them up*. The teacher is the key to the whole situation. He is the heart as well as the brain of the elementary school system. Whatever improves him, quickens and steadies the circulation and imparts health and vigour to the whole body.

The state of the school and the personal character and exertions of the teacher are the main factors of attendance.

The improvement of the teacher entails improvement in the attendance.

How the teacher may be improved is a question too wide to be more than merely adverted to at the present. Let it suffice to say that our certificated teachers, when trained, are admirable instruments for the distribution of such knowledge as they possess, but that knowledge is too often scanty. The best years of their youth are spent in assisting as pupil-teachers daily and for the best hours of the day in the work of instructing and educating others. Were they relieved of this duty, were they on quitting the elementary school as scholars obliged to continue their own education in secondary or further-improvement schools, proceeding after that to training colleges, and on passing the final examination to spend not less than two years in acquiring a mastery of the art

How the teacher may be improved.

of teaching, I believe they would be better informed and better able to teach even the elementary subjects with ease and efficiency; and were the work of looking up absentees to be reckoned as one of the ordinary and most sacred obligations of their position, I believe that school attendance would become as universal and as regular as the conditions of society permit, and compulsion would need to be appealed to only as a last resort in the extreme cases of outcasts and vagabonds and members of the criminal classes.

Inspector's assistant, Mr. Shilton, on the elementary subjects.

With regard to the elementary subjects of instruction, Inspector's Assistant Mr. Shilton reports that—

Reading.

"There are fewer failures in reading than in the other two subjects, but the result is not therefore necessarily more satisfactory. It is rather more difficult to apply a definite and uniform test to this than to writing and arithmetic. Teachers, especially where they take a number of subjects, are apt to be satisfied if their scholars get over the ground with tolerable fluency, trusting that they will struggle through on examination day. Hence there are still in too many schools the usual faults of monotony, indistinctness, and want of intelligent expression. The need of sufficient class-room accommodation is a great hindrance. Where children and teacher have to compete with surrounding noise it is difficult to get good reading. Pupil-teachers too often miss the poetry lessons, overlooking the importance of extending the vocabulary of their children. The value of a liberal supply of books is shown by the fact that, even where there are two sets, the younger children often know their lessons too well."

Rarity of good reading.

On this head I would observe that indifference to the subject of reading prevails as widely as when I last had occasion to refer to it. Articulate, intelligent, expressive reading, with good pronunciation, is seldom to be obtained, even from pupil-teachers. Moreover, in the ordinary school reading books, excellent as many of them are in other respects, there is too often an indifference shown to the form as compared with the matter, and the sanction accorded in the New Code to the use of a set of Historical Readers, for the sake of the information they give, as one of the three sets of reading books enjoined on all standards above the second, appears not unlikely to be misunderstood as giving encouragement to it.

Writing.

Mr. Shilton continues:—

Spelling.

Dictation lessons.

"Handwriting is taught with a very fair degree of success. The finished beautiful style of former times is less common now, but the children are quicker, and their writing generally legible. The weak points are roughness and faulty formation of letters. These may be traced partly to the absence of anything like system or method in teaching writing in infant schools. Instead of classifying the letters in order of difficulty, the younger classes, even down to babies of four years, are often set to write their letters in the usual alphabetical order. Writing, especially in its earlier stages, would be much improved if it were based more on drawing; the eye being trained by drawing simple figures of straight lines, common objects, &c., before attempting the letters. Infant schools might with advantage give much more attention to spelling than they appear to do. Most of the failures in writing are really caused by bad spelling; but on the whole the spelling of our children will bear very favourable comparison with that of those in a higher position of the same age. Judging from the way in which too many teachers dictate, when allowed to assist in the examination, it is to be feared that many of the advantages to be derived from a dictation lesson are missed. The cultivation of strict attention, promptitude, and honesty is to a great extent sacrificed when the lesson is taken so leisurely that most of the children have time to look about them. Hence the result of the test applied on examination is often quite a revelation to an easy-going pupil-teacher."

Arithmetic defective amongst girls.

With respect to arithmetic:—

"There are a good number of failures in girls' and mixed schools, although there is now official sanction for a slightly lower standard for girls. Most of these occur in the 4th Standard. Here children have for the first time to grapple with concrete numbers, having little practical knowledge of their relative value. The proportion

or difference between drams and 'ounces, gallons and bushels, square and cubic measure, is rarely placed before their eyes; their sole guide is their memory of the tables."

Class subjects.

On class subjects he remarks:—

"The revival of these as subjects for examination has been in most cases beneficial. Besides adding a fresh interest to school work, they present opportunities for adopting a more sympathetic mode of examination than has existed since the withdrawal of Scripture examination; while the oral test itself furnishes valuable means of judging the general discipline and tone of the school. The teaching of geography has improved since the first year, the answers from the lower classes being less mechanical. The general introduction of Geographical Readers has done some good, if only by means of their numerous and graphic illustrations, which are so effective with young children. With regard to grammar, some schools avoid it, either wholly or in the upper standards, substituting generally history. It may be noticed that those who do this are not, as a rule, the more intelligent. Valuable and interesting as history may be made in the hands of an able teacher, there are poor unintelligent methods of ensuring an apparent success, which if applied to grammar would result in comparative failure. Where the discipline is poor, schools rarely succeed in grammar. Restlessness and inattention do more to hinder a fair result in this than in the other subjects."

Geography and geographical readers.

Grammar.

History.

Specific subjects.

On specific subjects:—

"One or two of these have been taken up rather generally, with but fair results in most cases. The children reproduced so mechanically matter got off by heart that it is to be feared they are still taught too much by 'definition and verbal description.' That this applies more particularly to the 4th Standard makes their future withdrawal from these subjects less a matter for regret. The favourite subjects chosen have been English, domestic economy, and physical geography. Of these the first has probably done most in raising the standard of intelligence. The training children get in recitation has a marked effect on their reading and general pronunciation, while the demand for knowledge of meanings extends their general intelligence. Mathematics and animal physiology have been taken to some purpose in a few boys' schools. Mechanics, botany, and French in very few instances, with small numbers presented and insignificant results."

English, domestic economy, and physical geography.

Mathematics and animal physiology.

Mechanics, Botany, and French.

Question as to the appropriateness of specific subjects to elementary schools.

In the New Code examination in specific subjects is wisely restricted to scholars in the 5th and upper Standards, and to schools in which the per-centage of passes in the elementary subjects is not less than 70. In the 4th Standard instruction in specific subjects hitherto has effected only the merest scratch upon the memory. In the upper Standards the impression has been a little deeper, but the time available for instruction of this description has necessarily not been sufficient to prevent the effacement of all trace of the knowledge acquired within a year or two. Whether specific subjects should have their place at all in the curriculum of an elementary school it is perhaps not yet time to consider, until secondary instruction has been re-organised and its course definitely arranged, when possibly instruction in most, if not all, these subjects in elementary schools will be omitted. In North Germany, according to the Government regulations, it is only in elementary schools of the largest size and most advanced description—the "six-class" schools—that scholars are allowed to make any acquaintance, (under the heads of geometry, knowledge of nature, natural science, and natural history,) with our so-called "specific subjects," and that only in a rudimentary and general form, such an acquaintance as is afforded by objects presented to the eye, and such as would be practically useful to the scholars in their vocations. The systematic study of the subjects enumerated in our Fourth Schedule is commenced in the *Mittelschule*, or intermediate or secondary school.

In North Germany specific subjects are only taught in secondary schools.

Evening schools are extinct.

Evening schools in the receipt of grants from Government are universally extinct throughout the district. At the end of the winter session of 1881–82, not one application reached us for an examination

in accordance with the Code, nor have I heard of one new evening school that has been set on foot, or that is likely to be set on foot against the coming winter. The totally uninstructed scholars with whom evening schools used to be supplied have been year by year dwindling away ever since the passing of the Education Act, and the number of those who would wish to further improve themselves after leaving the elementary school is infinitely small. The division of society, as regards their education, into those whose education ends at 12 or thereabouts, ends at 15, and ends at 21, would seem to be immutable. Every attempt to extend the limits of it meets at best with only a partial and a transient success.

Singing.

Instruction in singing cannot be said to have progressed since it was my duty to report somewhat unfavourably upon it four years ago. As to the comparative merits of the tonic sol-fa system and the ordinary notation, when applied to the instruction of large numbers of school children, there is considerable difference of opinion. The one is said to be easier to teach, and to be more immediately productive of results; the other to be more useful in after life, and more likely to form the true musician. The grant proposed in the New Code of 1*s.* per head for teaching singing by note, and of 6*d.* for teaching it by ear, can only be awarded satisfactorily after a real examination, and an examination will not be held to be a real one when conducted by an Inspector who has not himself a competent knowledge of music. The appointment of a person, specially skilled in music, to act as an assessor to the Inspector during the examination in singing, would relieve him of a great responsibility, and would tend, more than anything else that can be imagined, to diffuse a knowledge of music and a love for it amongst the labouring classes. Whether the cost of such an arrangement would be justifiable depends on the degree of importance to be attached to carrying out the evident intention of Art. 106 *b.* in its integrity.

Special examiners in music are to be recommended.

Needlework continues to improve under the stimulus of the grant and the conditions affixed to it. In not one school, so far as I recollect, is there not, at least, a moderate amount of instruction in needlework and knitting given to all girls in attendance, including infants. In a large majority of schools the specimens exhibited are of a kind that would have deserved extraordinary commendation some years ago. In some few, needlework is carried almost to excess, so that the school would seem not unlikely to relapse into the state of the old-fashioned industrial or sewing school of many years since, where needlework was the main staple of the instruction, with a little reading. In the Girls' National School at Epsom the abundance, variety, and finish of the articles worked throughout the year, and the neatness and completeness of the samples done on the inspection day, were such as could scarcely be surpassed. After the examination was over, the mistress questioned her scholars on their work, and their answers showed a nice appreciation of the how and the why of every step that they had taken. But proficiency of this kind implies a proportionate expenditure of time, and the extra time devoted to one subject is so much subtracted from the quantum that would otherwise have been bestowed on others. Consequently, in the report, while needlework received its due meed of high approval, it was found necessary to admonish the scholars to improve in their reading, their writing, their spelling, and their arithmetic. With the general advance that has taken place in needlework, and the still further progress expected to ensue, when the provisions of the amended third schedule have had their effect on pupil-teachers, it may be hoped that in time a generation of mothers may grow up, each one so accomplished a mistress of her art, as to be able to teach her children how to sew just as she teaches them

Needlework continues to improve.

Instruction in needlework is sometimes carried to an excess.

how to wash their hands and faces and how to eat and drink becomingly, so that the time now allotted to instructing girls in the exercise of their fingers, may be more profitably expended on the cultivation of their minds.

Cookery classes have ceased to exist.

Cookery classes have preceded evening schools in their gradual decadence and ultimate extinction. One only survivor maintained for a while a struggling existence under the fostering care of a wealthy clergyman, and was closed at his decease. That girls, not under the age of 14, and after they have left the elementary school, should learn to cook is what would commend itself to every one. But whether children, of a more tender age, can, in the time which can be spared from their other lessons, learn anything of the art to any purpose, except in the very rudimentary form of cleaning saucepans and the like, may well be doubted. The revival of cookery classes, under the more favourable conditions of a special grant, with "special and appropriate provision" made for "practical teaching," is an experiment soon to be put upon its trial.

The special merit grant.

The classification of schools according to their merit as "excellent," "good," and "fair," and the payment of a grant in proportion, will afford Inspectors the opportunity they have long desired for discriminating between one school and another. It had always been matter for regret that schools of approved standing and eminence should be called up with the crowd at the close of their year's labours to be remunerated on exactly the same scale as those who aimed no higher than to bring their scholars up to the fixed minimum of attainment laid down in the standards. Amongst such schools I would single out for the first time the British Boys' School in Croydon, now, and for the last 32 years, under the mastership of Mr. John Drage. Established in 1812 under the Bell and Lancaster system, in 1850, when Mr. Drage took charge, it numbered an attendance of 140 scholars under one master, assisted by monitors. Now, with an attendance of nearly 400, under a head master with seven assistants, four of them certificated, with no pupil-teachers, it should stand high among the best elementary schools in the kingdom, 11 Inspectors having pronounced upon it, successively, in terms of the highest eulogy.

Illiterate persons on school boards.

School boards in my district are composed of members, some of them but indifferently qualified for the task they have in hand. At this easy distance from the metropolis, gentlemen having business engagements in London abound amongst the residents. It is to be regretted that they should find the claims of private business too great to allow of their taking any share in superintending the work of education amongst their poorer neighbours. The consequence is, that illiterate persons, of local notoriety, are too often elected as members of the school boards, persons who are apt to consider questions, as they are presented to them, impulsively, not on their merits. Hence, unseemly quarrels at board meetings, with alternate fits of extravagance or ill-judged economy, and a disposition to lend a help to acts of favouritism and jobbery. Gentlemen of education and position, or persons of limited education and merely business habits, who are used to regard things without heat, in the dry light of common sense and of utility, little know what solid benefits they might confer on their poorer fellow-parishioners and on the rate-payers, themselves included, were they to serve on school boards, as they might do, with small expenditure of time and trouble.

Ladies on school boards.

The presence of ladies on boards has been, so far as my experience goes, an unmixed good, especially in the assistance they render in matters affecting the interests of their own sex.

A playground is held by your Lordships to be an indispensable accompaniment to every newly erected school. Circumstances have led me of late to see more clearly than ever the momentous part played by the playground in the formation of character. It is there, between school-times, that the influence of children upon children—the effects of which can scarcely be over-estimated—is brought into play. In the school they are fed, it is in the playground that they ruminate; that is the sowing, this the growing time. And separate playgrounds for boys and for girls is a point of as great moment, and as strictly insisted on by your Lordships, as a playground at all. At Mitcham boys and girls have been used, from time immemorial, to play together on the village green. How injurious such an arrangement would be to the morals and manners, of the girls especially, may be easily imagined. Not to mention the obvious objections to it, boys are apt in their play hours to treat girls as if they were other boys. They hit them. They kick them. They knock off their hats and tear their dresses. The feminine character of their amusements is an annoyance to them. Their habit of joining hands and swaying about contentedly in a ring for an hour at a time provokes them to fury. The separation of the sexes in their play time is a measure so obviously to be recommended, that it is strange to find objections so often taken to it, and these objections invariably proceed from members of the male sex. In one place, where I had twice in the annual report urged the allotment of a separate playground to the girls, without success, I inquired of the chairman of the managers, what his motive might be for desiring to keep the boys and girls together, and his answer, from the point of view of the interests of the stronger sex, was conclusive: "It refines the boys."

Playgrounds; their importance.

Separate playgrounds for boys and girls desirable.

The Saturday whole holiday has always seemed to me to be an institution of questionable utility. Custom and the necessities of working people are said to justify it; but, on the other hand, it should be remembered that it involves the loss of some 46 out of the 276 days, or thereabouts, which should be available (deducting Sundays and vacations) for holding school; that the whole holiday is in all schools notoriously a dreary day, useful for little else except idling and getting into mischief; that morning is the golden time for work, afternoon work being confessedly of inferior quality, and the sacrifice of so many mornings out of a limited number is a shocking waste of time; that in many public schools for the upper classes the disadvantages of the whole holiday are so clearly understood, that the substitution of two half holidays in the week for the whole one is beginning to be more and more a matter of general practice. It may be that a half holiday on Wednesdays and Saturdays would be found to entail but little inconvenience except in certain localities, or that parents would be able, with little difficulty, to adjust their arrangements to the altered state of things.

The Saturday whole holiday.

Two half holidays are to be preferred to a whole holiday.

Corporal punishment is seldom to be met with now-a-days in the antiquated form of a teacher, hearing a lesson, with cane in hand. Once only, on the occasion of a visit without notice, have I surprised a master in the once familiar attitude, and, on my inquiring of him whether the cane was not to be considered as a third-rate expedient for enforcing obedience and stimulating to study, it was hastily put away. In board schools it is usually the rule that corporal punishment shall be inflicted by none but the principal teacher, and only when the fact is duly recorded afterwards in the log-book. I do not know if I stand alone in expressing a wish that corporal punishment in all schools may be abolished altogether. "The humane system" has succeeded admirably, whenever adopted, in the cases of insane persons and of refractory horses. Children are not devoid of reason, like the inferior

Corporal punishment.

Abolition of corporal punishment in schools is to be desired.

animals, or dangerously astray in the exercise of their reason, like homicidal lunatics. Terror and shame, the two great preventives of evil-doing, may be inspired by other means than the stick. In the Moravian College of Neuwied, on the Rhine, where young gentlemen—many of them English—are efficiently instructed to the age of eighteen and upwards, the most terrible and most effective punishment ever inflicted on the most obstinate offenders is "putting in the corner."

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. R. Byrne.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, H. W. CLAUGHTON, ESQ., B.A., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in* NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, *and* ESSEX.

MY LORDS, November 1882.

I HAVE the honour to submit my general report for the year ending 31st August 1882. Since I last reported there has been a change in the boundaries of this district. Five unions have been transferred to other Inspectors, whilst two Norfolk unions have been added to my list. I shall be unable therefore to institute an exact comparison with the work of previous years. My district is at present constituted as under :— Extent and general character of district.

Census District.	Union.	Number of Parishes.	School Boards.	Area in Acres.	Population in 1881.
202	Risbridge { Suffolk -	20	11	53,468	17,234
	{ Essex -	6			
203	Sudbury { Suffolk -	24	5	78,306	30,151
	{ Essex -	18			
205	Thingoe, Suffolk - -	46	4	82,464	16,433
206	Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk	2	—	3,040	16,205
207	Mildenhall, Suffolk -	13	2	61,244	8,948
232	Wayland, Norfolk -	24	6	51,099	10,707
240	Thetford { Norfolk -	17	2	120,733	17,629
	{ Suffolk -	15			
		185	30	450,354	117,307

The general character of the district remains almost purely agricultural.

The necessary school supply has at last been practically provided. In a few places the population is likely to increase, in some the state of the school buildings is not altogether satisfactory, but in the main the Act of 1870 has at last done its work. The efficiency of a great many country schools is hampered by the want of a class-room. A few parishes, moreover, have no school under inspection. As it is now 12 years since these places were visited by the inspector of returns, there is no guarantee that the children of their inhabitants have the chance of attending an efficient school. A more strict enforcement of the Labour Acts would speedily cause every school in the district to be under Government inspection. School supply settled.

This brings me to the question of school attendance, which, I am sorry to say, is still, in this part of England, the great drag on the progress of elementary education. Complaints on this point have been almost universal. I venture to think that the time has at length come for enforcing the law. To render this the more easy I think that we want three things :— School attendance still the weak point.

(i.) Some approach towards uniformity of byelaws, especially in the regulations for exemption. At present we have 45 sets of byelaws in this district alone. It is difficult to convince a labourer of the justice of the law which allows his neighbour's son to work after passing the 4th Standard, but which keeps his own boy at school until he shall have passed the 5th, or, in some cases, the 6th Standard. Improvements in the law desirable.

(ii.) Some more summary method of dealing with truants.

(iii.) Some more satisfactory method of recovering fines and costs.

I notice from the last Blue Book that these points are receiving your Lordships' attention.

Hostility of the agricultural interest.

There is, however, a more difficult point to deal with in connexion with school attendance. I mean the ill-disguised hostility of farmers, and of a certain number of landlords. I am aware that it is a question of time to break through this feeling. It makes itself manifest from time to time in the action of magistrates, school boards, and school attendance committees; and, so long as it exists, schools suffer, teachers are disheartened, and children learn to disobey and to despise the law.

State of schools in the district.

I turn now to the actual condition of the schools under my inspection. The following table gives the general results :—

Departments examined.	Present at Inspection.	Average Attendance in Annual Grant Schools.	Children over 7 examined.	Passes.		
				Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
192	17,994	14,077	10,158	8,994	7,894	7,100
	Per-centage of passes -			88·	77·7	69·8

Compared with many other districts our per-centage of passes is low, but it is not difficult to see a reason for this. In small country schools one certificated teacher, often unaided, or with only a young monitor, has to teach children in six standards, to say nothing of the infants. It is obvious that the children in such a school cannot receive the actual drilling in the standard subjects which is possible in a large town school, where each standard is under its own certificated teacher. Moreover, salaries are of course lower in the country, and we have not yet recovered from the agricultural depression which has for some years been the excuse for starving many of our schools. Nevertheless, the results this year are better than in 1878, when I last reported, viz. :—

Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
88·3	73·4	61·7

I am afraid, however, that the improvement is partly accounted for by the fact that in 1880 I parted with some very backward unions and received in exchange one decidedly good union.

Special report on elementary work by Inspector's assistant, Mr. Kefford.

My assistant, Mr. Kefford, has furnished me with the following report on the elementary work :—

Reading.

" Reading, though obtaining the highest per-centage of passes, can rarely be said to be good. One reason for the poverty of style and the inability to give due expression to a passage originates in the idea that anyone can teach reading. Take, for instance, the way in which children are often indiscriminately sent from a first class to hear the younger ones read. Whether such a monitor has a taste for reading or, on the other hand, possesses the vice of prompting every word, before the child has time to grasp its form, or to express it, appears to be of little importance.

Again, so much is attempted to be done through the 'reading book' that I fear very much whether teachers give a 'reading lesson,' properly so called, at the present day. It is no time wasted when the head teacher will descend to a little of the 'drudgery,' and show by use of blackboard how words are built up, what are the powers of the initial letters, why consonants should be doubled in certain cases, and where the accent should fall. A little exaggeration in voice on the part of the teacher would soon get the children out of that monotonous drawl with its melancholy 'drop' at the end of the sentence, which is expected to be taken as good reading.

Writing and spelling.

"These subjects are very fairly taught. In most schools the papers are given in in a very creditable state. In a few cases want of preparation is naturally followed by failure. If children have a piece of paper to work their exercises on once a year, and that on the examination day, what wonder is it that they fail. This want of preparation is frequently seen in the grammar exercise. All terms used should be placed before the eye, as well as drummed into the ear. We should not then have children writing about the 'defiant' article, nor expecting the examiner to understand that 'comastery' meant 'common as to gender.'

Arithmetic.

"This subject shows the lowest per-centage of passes. It can be marked more strictly than any other subject, and is worth little unless accurate. A sum is right or it is wrong, and sums are often wrong because teachers are too careless as to method. Now-a-days a pupil-teacher thinks a method must be right if it save him trouble. Years ago methods were considered good which brought perceptions home more readily to the mind of the taught. Sufficient care is not given to the teaching of notation, and young teachers especially do not vary their questions sufficiently, or insist, as they should, on strict accuracy. The requirements in arithmetic are far more workable than they were years ago, and the per-centage ought to be much higher."

Class subjects.

In class subjects the results are as under:—

	Departments taking the subject.	Departments which earned the Grant.	Departments which failed.	Per-centage passed.
Grammar - -	126	87	39	69·
Geography - -	96	62	34	64·5
History - - -	11	9	2	81·8
Needlework - -	69	69	—	100·

In considering these figures it must be stated that the small country schools have supplied the majority of failures, so that the number of children who passed is really larger than might be supposed.

Grammar.

Some of the failures in grammar are due to the fact that the syllabus for Standards II. and III. was raised in October last. In schools where grammar has received its fair share of time during the year the results are usually satisfactory. There are some faults in the upper standards which are due to faulty teaching. A common instance of what I mean is the inability to discriminate between the intransitive verb and the passive voice of the transitive verb.

Geography.

Upon the whole the progress in geography is disappointing. In a few schools the children have answered really well, and in most the results show some improvement, but in too many the answers are still made at random directly the examiner leaves the beaten track. More use should be made of blank maps, and teachers should endeavour to vary their questions as much as possible. The schemes submitted to me for approval differ very little from the syllabus in the old Code. The introduction of a little physical geography into the course will, I think, work well.

History. Few schools take up history, but I find that in Standard V. and upwards the results have usually been good. But little useful progress has been made below the 5th Standard.

Needlework. The schools presenting their scholars in needlework have all succeeded in earning the grant. About half the number passed with credit, and in not a few the subject has been taught with excellent results. The schoolmistresses do not complain of the quality of work required by the Code, but some think that the quantity (*i.e.*, the garments to be shown) is rather excessive. In some places there is said to be a difficulty of disposing of the work, and this deters teachers from taking up the subject. In mixed schools it is not always easy to give the necessary amount of instruction, but in all the large girls' schools I have been able to report well of the sewing.

Specific subjects, Art. 21. In specific subjects our results are as under :—

Subjects.	No. of Schools presenting Scholars.	No. of Scholars presented.	No. of Scholars passed.	Per-centage passed.
English - - -	15	298	210	70·4
Domestic economy - -	10	118	87, 1st branch 59, 2nd branch	73·7 50·
Physical geography -	10	133	81	60·9
Mathematics - -	8	29	10	34·4
Latin - - -	3	8	3	37·5
French - - -	2	8	2	25·
Animal physiology -	1	1	0	—

English is the most popular subject, but neglect of composition causes many failures. In the other subjects fair results have been obtained in Standards V. and VI., but the efforts of Standard IV. have proved almost entirely unavailing. The prohibitions on this head contained in the New Code is, I am sure, in the best interests of our elementary schools.

No lessons in cookery. I think I have now mentioned all the subjects taught in our schools. We have, I am sorry to say, no lessons in cookery. Singing taught by ear comes mid-way between instruction and discipline, and, if valueless in some ways, is a useful means of promoting cheerfulness and order.

Singing usually taught by ear. Very few schools profess to teach singing from notes. I publish an appendix by my assistant on this subject.

Discipline. So far as mere order goes the general discipline is satisfactory. In four cases the 1*s.* grant was refused, and in some of the boys' schools I have had occasion to complain of the order on the day of inspection. In most schools the children behave quietly and well throughout the examination. The most common fault in country schools is a habit of inattention, which is caused by the inability of the teacher to superintend the instruction of three or four classes at the same time. Want of punctuality in coming to school is sadly common, while truancy is by no means rare. So long as these faults exist I can only suppose that really sound discipline, which includes a healthy tone both in and out of school, is not so general as it should be. I am aware that teachers of day schools labour under grave disadvantages in this matter, as the bad influence of parents out of school will often counterbalance the work of teachers in school. This is a point in which managers may render valuable aid. Under the head of discipline

I would remark that in my opinion our younger teachers would find their influence vastly increased, and their health at the same time benefited, if they would more frequently take an interest in the games of their pupils. It would help them to gain that sympathy with the feelings of boyhood without which a schoolmaster's work loses half its value. A well organised system of school games would improve the discipline, and at the same time tend to make the attendance more regular.

Visits without notice and registration.

I paid 51 visits without notice during the year, and in most cases found the routine work satisfactory. In four cases the registration was at fault, and there was one case of deliberate fraud. Last year in 55 visits, three cases required the immediate attention of managers. I am glad to report that in the great majority of cases the registers are carefully kept, far more so than was the case seven or eight years ago.

Night schools.

Night schools are maintained with increasing difficulty year by year. Last year 12 schools were examined in nine centres. The results were:—

No. examined.	Passed in		
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
161	139	86	47

Hardly ready in country districts for the new regulations.

It is almost hopeless to expect the present class of night scholars to pass in arithmetic, and, personally, I should like to see the night school entirely freed from the standard requirements of the day school. The new regulations will, for the present, press rather heavily on country night schools, simply owing to the fact that the Education Acts have not been properly worked. There are still scores of lads who have never passed any standard at all. As none may now be presented below Standard III. the case of these lads will be hopeless. The country night school will, for some years, find plenty of work in making good the deficiencies of the day school. Ultimately, of course, the view, encouraged by the New Code, of continuing the instruction of the day school will be practicable even in the eastern counties, as it already is in the large towns.

Pupil-teachers.

The number of pupil-teachers employed in the district is not large. The table below gives some idea of their proficiency:—

——	Presented.	Passed.			
		Well.	Fairly.	Moderately.	Indifferently.
Males - -	31	5	21	5	—
Females - -	75	10	23	31	11
	106	15	44	36	11

——	Presented.	Passed.	Failed.
Candidates - -	33	21	12

The work of the pupil-teachers is certainly better than in former years, but I should like to see more attention given to their instruction in the art of teaching.

Comparison of work of the different unions.

I close my report with some remarks on the different unions with which I have to deal. The following table shows considerable variety :—

(1.) Union.	(2.) Population in 1881.	(3.) $\frac{6}{23}$ of (2).	(4.) Average Attendance.	(5.) No. over 7 examined.	(6.) Percentage of Passes.	(7.) Percentage of (4) on (3).
Country unions :						
Risbridge - -	17,234	2,954	2,377	1,712	80·3	80·4
Sudbury - -	23,567	4,040	3,139	2,212	77·2	77·6
Thingoe - -	16,433	2,817	1,927	1,514	76·7	68·4
Mildenhall - -	8,948	1,533	921	567	67·	60·
Thetford - -	13,595	2,330	1,616	1,217	81·	69·3
Wayland - -	10,707	1,835	1,038	819	78·8	56·5
Boroughs :						
Bury St. Edmunds -	16,205	2,778	1,651	1,078	86·	59·4
Sudbury - -	6,584	1,128	839	585	78·	74·3
Thetford (Board) -	4,034	691	569	444	77·	82·3

Risbridge Union.—Parishes 26. School boards 11. The educational progress of this union during the past eight years has been most remarkable. There are now 25 schools on the annual grant list, 14 of which have been built since the Act of 1870 was passed. Without the formation of school boards little could have been done. Haverhill, the largest town, with a population of 3,685, had only a small British school. This was closed in 1875, and the board had to build for the whole town. A heavy rate (2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound) was necessary, but excellent schools have been built, and that the children of Haverhill have profited by their opportunities is evidenced by the fact that nearly 90 per cent. passed at the last examinations. In the schools under the attendance committee complaints are made about irregular attendance, and the same remark applies to some of the smaller boards, but the general state of the schools in this union is most encouraging. The best schools are Haverhill Board, Hundon Board, and Stoke by Clare National.

Sudbury Union.—Parishes 39. School boards 5. Most of the schools are of considerable standing, and the general character of the work done shows steady progress. There are 42 schools under inspection, of which number 10 are certainly in a backward state. At Belchamp St. Paul, population 708, and at Shimpling, population 491, the schools are not under inspection. The best schools are Bures National, Boys', Girls', and Infants', and Glemsford Board, Girls'. Thoroughly good work has been done in many other schools, but the Suffolk part of the union is without doubt in advance of the Essex side.

Thingoe Union.—Parishes 46. School boards 4. Managers and teachers in this union complain bitterly of the bad attendance. Why the attendance in Thingoe should be 12 per cent. lower than in Risbridge is a question which can be best answered by the Thingoe board of guardians. The general character of the work done in the schools is fair, and there are 10 decidedly backward schools. At Troston, population 309, Little Saxham, population 172, and Ampton, population 97,

the schools are not under inspection, and at Great Barton the girls' school is not inspected. The best schools are Pakenham National, Risby National, and Ingham National.

Mildenhall Union.—Parishes 13. School boards 2. This is certainly the most backward part of the district. I can mention only two schools at all favourably, viz., the Beck Row Board School, which promises to do very well under its new master, and Sir Charles Bunbury's Boys' School at Mildenhall, where for years past the elder boys have received a good education. This last is the only school in which a proper proportion of scholars has been presented in the upper standards. At Tuddenham, population 377, and Wangford, population 56, the schools are not under inspection. The low per-centage of passes (67), and the very low per-centage of the average attendance (60), are not creditable to the educational authorities in the union.

Thetford Union.—Parishes 31. School boards 1. This is a very good specimen of a country union. The instruction in many schools is decidedly good, and there is no school which could be classed lower than "fair." In some parishes the attendance is bad, but the distances are often great, the union containing upwards of 120,000 acres. At Weeting, population 333, the school is not under inspection. In Northwold the infants' school and the district school at Whittington are not inspected. The best schools are undoubtedly Hockwold National, Methwold, Duchy of Lancaster, and Northwold National, while several small village schools have passed remarkably good examinations.

Wayland Union.—Parishes 23. School boards 6. Excepting Attleborough, population 2,239, and Watton, 1,407, the villages in this union are small. The schools confine themselves mainly to the elementary subjects, and in most cases the instruction is sound so far as it goes. The average attendance is very low, and could be vastly improved by a little more exertion on the part of the attendance committee.

The best schools are Attleborough Board and Hockham Board. There are four or five good schools besides, and four very backward ones.

Bury St. Edmund's.—Parishes 2. No school board. The per-centage of passes in the Bury Schools is most creditable, and marked progress has been made of late years. Some schools are, of course, more favoured in their surroundings than others, and can consequently produce better results, and where all are working so well it would be invidious to particularise. I am sorry, however, to report that the efforts of teachers and managers are in every school thwarted by the extremely unsatisfactory attendance. Taking the usual proportion of the population ($\frac{6}{35}$), the per-centage of the average attendance is only 59·4. But even allowing that Bury St. Edmund's is an exceptional town, and taking $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ instead of $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{6}{7}$ as the proportion, the average attendance will be only 63·7. It is impossible to congratulate the school attendance committee on this result.

Sudbury Borough.—Parishes 2. No school board. The Sudbury schools are making fair progress, and the attendance is fairly regular.

The most thorough school is the St. Peter's National Boys' School. The St. Peter's Girls' and Infants' and the British Girls' and Infants' are doing well. I have had occasion to complain of lax discipline in the other schools.

Thetford Borough.—Parishes 3. School board 1. Thetford is under a school board, and I am happy to report that in this town the children attend school regularly. The work done in the schools is also very creditable to the teachers, especially when it is borne in mind that in Thetford many backward children qualify by attendance and are

examined. But for this the per-centage of passes would be higher. For my part, I prefer a high average attendance with a fair per-centage of passes, to a low average with a high per-centage of passes. In the latter case it is more difficult to estimate the real work of the school.

Conclusion. There is steady progress.

I hope that the above remarks give a pretty accurate idea of the state of the several divisions of my district, and I trust that this review of the work of the various unions and boroughs may be useful to the educational authorities of the same. I have endeavoured in my report to give a plain statement of facts, rather than to elaborate any theories of my own. In conclusion, I would say that the state of education in this district is one of slow but steady improvement. That we have at last entered upon a period of fixity in the Code's requirements is the earnest hope of all connected with elementary education.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY W. CLAUGHTON.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

SINGING from NOTES, by INSPECTOR'S ASSISTANT, MR. KEFFORD.

The only school in which regular instruction in musical notation has been attempted is Hockwold National. In this school in 1880 the children had been taught on Hullah's system. Standards IV.–VI. were tested by passages written impromptu in common and triple time, in the scale of C, and also in those of G and F. The children did remarkably well. In 1881 the master had introduced the "movable do" system. The musical powers of the children seemed also in a transition state, and the results were not so satisfactory as in the previous year.

The tonic sol-fa system, I know from experience, will enable children to sing very quickly from sight. But they may also be very readily taught by certain signs and symbols to read on the phonetic system. What use, however, is such teaching to them, if the literature of the day be not written with the same signs and marks? So it is with the tonic sol-fa. While no simpler method is introduced for instrumental music, and music in general use, I fear the tonic sol-fa system must remain of little practical value. There would, I think, be less difficulty about the old notation if we returned a little to the use of the numerals 1–8 in singing over a piece at first; the 1 and 8 being sung 8 or 1 as the melody proceeded in a lower or higher octave. If a piece were well practised like this before being sol-faed (if you will) or sung with the words, the children would soon understand how the tones and semitones occur in the major and minor modes, and pick up a good deal of 'key relationship," &c. which might be of permanent advantage to them.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, the REV. F. F. CORNISH, *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* SALFORD DISTRICT.

MY LORDS,

THE limits of my district continue to be the same as they were when I last reported, and the population appears by the recent census to be very nearly what I estimated it at in 1878. The district includes the Union of Salford, which is very slightly larger than the borough, and the Union of Bolton with a population of 192,413, divided between the borough and the outlying townships. The increasing number of schools and children has made me very glad since 1880 of the help of my colleague, Mr. F. T. Green, for half of each month, and will make it impossible for my assistants, Mr. Northrop and Mr. Hallam, to give for the future the help which they have hitherto given in the Bury district. Extent of district.

The principal part of my district is the borough of Salford, with a population of 176,233, which has increased more than 50,000 in the last 10 years. But even the population has not kept pace with the speculative building of cottages, and at the date of the last census 4,436 houses were empty. The increase of population is largely due to the pulling down of rookeries in Manchester. To many persons the rates, which in Pendleton in 1881 reached 7*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* for a house which in Chorlton-on-Medlock would only have had to pay 5*l.*, are a discouragement. To the negligent and thriftless Salford offers many inducements. There is a large choice of houses with facilities for frequent change. The standard for full-time exemption is one standard lower than in Manchester, and children of 10 who have passed Standard III. may run the streets for half their time, and those who have passed Standard IV. for all their time. As the two boroughs are virtually continuous, and, where the Irwell is the boundary, are joined by frequent bridges, it is not surprising that a large proportion of the children, who hawk papers and matches about the streets, live in Salford, but do most of their business in Manchester. Borough of Salford.

A clause recently inserted in a Manchester Improvement Act puts this traffic under certain regulations, and will make many of the Salford children who cross the borders "taste a fearful joy" until they get safe back to the borough where they enjoy so much liberty, not to say license. Under these circumstances one cannot be surprised if the Salford School Board has a rather more difficult population to deal with than its neighbours.

There has been no contested election of a school board in Salford since I last reported. The board has since then taken over seven schools in addition to three which it had before, and has built two new ones, the total accommodation of the 12 being 5,209, and of the new schools 387 and 626 respectively. The scholars presented for examination in the board schools this year passed 92·8 per cent., the per-centage for the union having been 91·4.

During this period the school accommodation of Salford has been increased by 3,852 places. I think that it would be wiser and more economical for the board in the future to look rather further ahead than has hitherto been done, for the Marlborough Road Board School was no sooner built than a boys' department had to be added, and the Trafford Road Board School, which was opened in April last, is already full. The board now calculate that there is a deficiency of about 400 in Ordsall and Regent wards, but one in six of the population is too small School supply. Salford.

an estimate when almost the whole of it is of the class for which provision has to be made.

Borough of Bolton.

The borough of Bolton comes next to Salford in its population, which is now 105,422. Bolton has the advantage over Salford of comparative isolation and compactness. It has always maintained high standards for exemption, and the school attendance is such as to place it at the head of all our large towns. There was a hot contest in 1879, and the policy of the board in the matter of schools underwent a change.

The board which expired this year had taken over 10 schools, had built two schools, and had opened five schools in temporary premises.

The children presented for examination in the board schools this year have passed 94·43 per cent., the per-centage for the borough having been 91·8.

The recent election has again given a majority to those who lost it in 1879.

Altogether additional accommodation for 5,814 children has been provided in the borough during the past three years, and the supply is well keeping pace with the demand, whilst the schools are being placed in the situations where they are most needed. Mr. Thomasson's generous gift of 7,554*l.* for a school on the Haulgh has enabled the board to build one which is a model of what a school should be.

Townships outside Bolton.

In the outside townships there has not generally been an increase of the population of late, but where such has been the case it has, I believe, been met by increased accommodation. There were 18 under the school attendance committee of the Bolton Union, but one, that of Turton, has recently applied to be under a committee of its own local board, for which it has now a sufficient population. This leaves a population of about 60,000. The number of children upon the books is 12,075. There are three school attendance officers, one of whom looks after Farnworth and the other two the rest of the district. During the three months ending September 1882 there were 23 prosecutions in respect of 33 children, and a fine of 5*s.* was inflicted in 13 cases, attendance orders being granted in 18.

The byelaws for all these townships are, I believe, alike, except that in two of them, Turton and Horwich, six instead of five is fixed as the age for beginning attendance at school. I can discover no reason for this variation.

Westhoughton.

The united district of Westhoughton and Lostock has a population of 9,979, and is well supplied with schools. The attendance is very good, giving at the last return a per-centage of 80·6 in average attendance upon the number on the rolls.

Edgworth.

The united district of Edgworth, Entwistle, and Quarlton has in parts a scattered population. The attendance, however, might be better than it is. The board have not as yet, I understand, prosecuted any parents.

Kearsley.

The township of Kearsley, with a population of 7,241, is under a committee of the urban sanitary authority. The attendance is, I am told, not so good as in the neighbouring district of Farnworth.

Pendlebury.

The extra municipal part of Pendlebury, which is under the school attendance committee of the Salford Union, has a population of 5,292. There were in the year 1881, 131 persons summoned before the committee, and 44 summonses taken out under the byelaws. There are two schools in the district, but scholars from outside attend them to some extent, and the children of the district often attend schools outside.

Compulsion in Salford and Bolton compared.

The different degree of success which has attended the exercise of compulsion in Salford and Bolton respectively is remarkable in whatever way we test it. Salford has 16·5 per cent. of its population on the

books of schools, Bolton has 21. Salford has 11·7 per cent. of its population in average attendance, Bolton has 17. If we go on to examine what proportion of the possible number of attendances is made by the children on the rolls, we get, allowing for half-timers, 70·9 per cent. for Salford and 82·6 for Bolton. If we go further and ask how many of these children make up the required attendances and are presented for examination, we find that Salford, with 176,233 population, presents 13,642, whilst Bolton, with 105,422, presents 12,701, *i.e.*, 7·7 and 12 per cent. respectively of their populations.

If again we test them by the numbers who reach the higher standards a similar difference is seen. In 1878 Salford presented only 204 children in Standard VI., which number this year, with a population of 176,233, has increased to 415. In Bolton, which presented 211 in 1878, the number has this year reached to 626. In Salford 592 presented in Standard V. in 1878, have increased to 1,118 this year, whilst in Bolton 753 in 1878 have increased this year to 1,605.

Differences of procedure in the two boroughs.

I have been at some pains to discover what differences there are in the practice of the two boards in this matter of compulsion, as the question is one of very great practical importance. And in what I shall say on the subject I do not wish to do anything more than state what has come under my notice. Compulsion has been, and is, a matter of experiment, in which different boards have different difficulties to contend with, and have met with more or less success, and from each we may hope to gain some help for future guidance.

Salford.

The Salford Board start with what I consider, as I said in my last Report, very insufficient powers. Any child of 10 who has passed Standard III. need only attend school for half his time, and the school board officer can say nothing to him as to the use made of the other half; or, if he passes Standard IV. there is no power which can compel him to set foot inside a school.

The board employs 10 officers in plain clothes and one superintendent, and gets its information as to the school attendance at second hand from the teachers, who send in monthly, either copies of the weekly summaries of attendances, or lists of absentees selected by themselves.

But some few schools furnish no returns, nor do the board exact them, and this in the eyes of some parents gives the schools a sort of patent of gentility. The byelaws require 10 attendances per week, but it is well known to the parents that, if children make eight, the school board officers will, as a rule, never ask after them. They understand that, as they phrase it "the board are satisfied" with eight attendances, and they look upon such attendance, if regular, as positively meritorious. Parents whose children make less than eight but more than five attendances per week become the subject of exhortations, which may possibly end after the lapse of some months in a summons, and even in a fine. It is upon those who make less than five attendances that the board mainly exercises its powers of prosecution.

Bolton.

The Bolton Board starts with adequate powers. Children over 10 must pass Standard III. before they can be employed half-time, and even then the board must be satisfied with the nature of the employment. For full-time exemption the Standard is the 6th. Four officers and a superintendent in uniform are employed, and the weekly totals of each child's attendances are copied from the school registers monthly by the board's own officials, thus giving it complete information at first hand respecting the attendance of every child in the borough, and relieving the teachers from any odium which giving information might bring upon them. The byelaws require 10 attendances per week, and

the board enforces this strictly, a parent whose child habitually takes a day's holiday a week being, as a rule, summoned after warning, though in cases where the home circumstances warrant it the board grant an exemption for half a day, or in some cases a day per week.

And, although the byelaws are so universally and unflinchingly enforced, the Bolton School Board say that at no time has the exercise of their compulsory powers worked with less friction.

A short time since, Mr. Fielding, the representative on the board of the Trades Council, in addressing his constituents, who would naturally be keenly interested in the question, spoke of the requirement of 10 attendances per week as one that the board had not thought it wise or even possible to relax, except for a day or half day upon the parents making application and showing cause, and he claimed that the parents had shown, by their conduct, that they considered the arrangement a fair one.

The question of compulsion further considered.

The success which has attended compulsion in Bolton is well worth consideration at the present time, as there seem to be indications that not only the Salford Board but others also are, I hope only for a time, baffled by the very difficulties which the Bolton Board has overcome. All byelaws require 10 attendances per week from full-timers, but many boards are content with eight.

The waste which one day a week taken as a holiday causes must be obvious to any one who knows anything of teaching, and it is difficult to see a reason for it, except in those cases which may be easily treated as exceptions. Five days a week is little enough, and, if four is accepted, we can hardly wonder that teachers keep children in after hours and pile on home lessons.

Moreover, the class of parents concerned would not require to be fined or visited if they once understood that school boards meant what they said. At present there is a rage for prizes and moral suasion exercised by teachers and pupil-teachers, who turn out to look for the absentees; but there ought at the back of all this to be the wholesome feeling of compulsion and duty.

Again, with regard to the children who make between eight and five attendances. It is plain from the report of the conference of school board clerks that several boards never summon the parents of these children, but trust to the exhortations of their visitors.

But the waste of teaching power is even greater in these cases than in those which I have just spoken of, and it is impossible to get rid of the idea of there being some unfairness in letting parents of this class off, when the very poor are followed up and fined for what, considering their relative positions, can hardly be considered a worse offence.

In case of those who make less than five attendances, most people would admit that, in dealing with the parents, a reasonable but not too long warning, followed by a penalty sufficiently deterrent and actually exacted, is most likely to produce the desired effect. But if exhortation, prolonged until it has lost its effect, is followed by a fine, which, even if it were real, would be trifling, but which in fact is in a considerable proportion of cases never recovered, it is easy to understand why the results are not great.

For the failure of penalties the Summary Jurisdiction Act is in great part responsible, as many who formerly paid to escape detention now that time is allowed evade payment altogether, and in the 73 cases in which the Salford Board took out distress warrants there were no effects to distrain upon. In a paper read before the Manchester Statistical Society, Dr. John Watts, of the Manchester Board, showed that, taking 110 cases prosecuted by that board, the attendance improved as the

result of the process about 26 per cent., though in 25 cases out of the number there was no result.

Much of a board's success depends upon the staff which it has at its disposal, and the spirit which animates it. School attendance officers.

The work of the school board officer is not altogether pleasant if he does his duty, and many good judges think that the plan of dressing him in uniform, as is done in Bolton and Manchester, is a safeguard against waste of time. In Manchester, too, returns are published for each officer's district, by which any falling off in attendance is soon noted. Where there appeared to be slackness it was usual in Bolton to change the officer of a district, at all events for a time. But nothing in the way of supervision can make up for want of zeal in the officers, and the most fatal state of things would be if the officers felt that the board did not back them up in their efforts, but allowed their work to fall into almost endless exhortation and threatening.

They could not in that case be expected to look out for children who attended no school, or to follow up those who migrated, or to visit often those who insulted them; but they would gladly welcome any assurance that children were over age, or sick, and thus the board would be deprived of that independent checking of excuses, which is so valuable in dealing with the perpetual "non possumus" of the poorest class.

Its value is well illustrated by a typical case which came recently before the rota committee of the Bolton Board. A mother, summoned before them for neglect, pleaded that, with a sick husband at home, she could not possibly send the children. The board officer got the case delayed whilst he slipped out and visited the house, where he found the husband drunk, upon hearing which the mother merely remarked "Well, "I said he were ill, but I didn't say what were the matter wi' him."

The duty of paying school fees for the non-pauper children was in 1877 transferred from the school board to the guardians. Of course it does not matter to the ratepayers through what agency the money is paid, but it makes a good deal of difference to the parents, and, on that account, many of those who knew the poor best deplored the change when it was made. In Bolton the board has now schools in almost all parts of the town, and remits fees in them with great liberality. In Salford the board schools only partially cover the ground, and except in very special cases the children attending them all pay their fee. The board speak of the help which the guardians give them in the work of compulsion by their liberality, as they pay 1,464*l.* a year. But though the money which is thus distributed among all classes of schools is welcome to the managers, it may be doubted whether the initial difficulty of getting the parents to apply to the guardians is not a great addition to the already heavy task of keeping the children in regular attendance. There can, however, be no doubt that the closer supervision which the board could exercise upon the attendance in its own schools would give it a great hold upon the most difficult class of children, and check the migration from school to school which in the central parts of Salford has been very rife. Remission of fees in board schools compared with payment by guardians.

The late board resolved to establish a day industrial school on the plan of that at Liverpool, which provides industrial training, elementary education, and one or more meals a day, but not lodging for the children. While this would meet the extreme cases, the experiment of more freely remitting fees in board schools is one well worth trying. Day industrial school.

The subject of the standards for exemption is one of such importance that I must enter upon it more fully, especially as the last Salford Board has expired and made no sign upon the question, and it is impossible to forecast what may be the action of the new board. The standards for exemption.

Full-time exemption.

In considering what is an adequate standard for full-time exemption, it must be borne in mind that the natural result of clothing the school board with compulsory powers is to weaken if not destroy the influences which could previously be counted upon to produce in some measure the same effect. So that, if the school board says that to pass Standard IV. is sufficient, the teacher who pleads for more, and the parent who tries to enforce it, are alike at a disadvantage. At present many children leave after passing Standard IV. as a matter of course, with no idea of going to work, but solely to stay at home. At the Christchurch New Windsor Schools, after the last inspection, out of 30 examined in Standard IV., 12 children left after passing the standard, and of these one went to nurse, three to work, whilst eight left simply to "stay at home." Nor is this all, a boy who without getting employment is turned loose to run the streets is almost certain to get into mischief, and teachers have told me of several instances where such a course has ended in crime.

The Elementary Education Act of 1880 and half-timers.

Previous to the passing of the Elementary Education Act of 1880, it had been the practice in this district for children of 10 years old to go to work half-time under the Factory and Workshops Act, without reference to their having passed the standard for half-time exemption prescribed by the byelaws of the district. Such employment the Act in question declared illegal for all children who were not employed before the date of its passing (August 26th), though the Act did not come into force until January 1st, 1881; and at the same time the Code for 1881 declared that only such children as were legally employed half-time could be qualified for examination by less than 250 attendances, though a year's grace was allowed in the actual working of the rule.

The Bolton School Board at once lowered its half-time standard from the 5th to the 3rd, but, though there were 3,550 half-timers, so good was the attendance in the borough that the working of the new rules caused hardly any appreciable difficulty.

In Salford with 1,072 factory half-timers the board ascertained that 424 had not passed Standard III., whilst 65 more whom the board had exempted were in the same condition. Of the former about 70, as far as I could learn, had begun work between August 1880 and the end of the year, and had therefore to leave it and return full-time to school.

The Salford School Board upon this made repeated application to the Department to have the standard for half-time exemption lowered to the first, and failing this, to the second.

The resolution to make the reduction was passed at meeting of the board where seven members were present, five of whom only voted, three in favour and two against.

Your Lordships, whilst refusing to accept a lower standard than the third in any case, added that it appeared to you that, having regard to the close relations between the boroughs of Salford and Manchester it would be most injurious to lower the standard of half-time exemption in Salford below that which is in force in Manchester. You further pointed out that if the byelaws were duly enforced, no child of 10 years of age ought to fail to pass the third standard, except under special circumstances, in which it would be for the good of the child that he should be kept from work until he had attained this low standard of qualification. I have met with no one outside the board, either manager or teacher, who did not fully share in your Lordships' opinion, and I wish to add my own conviction that any such relaxation as the board advocated would have destroyed one of the most valuable inducements to early and regular attendance that could be devised.

When the actual figures are looked into it is shown that the number of children over 10 years of age presented in the three lower standards in Salford is steadily decreasing. In 1878, 393 of those presented in Standard I. were over 10, whilst in the past year there have been 252. In Standard II., 945 in 1878 have diminished this year to 736. In Standard III., for which nine is the proper age, 1,256 children over 10 were presented in 1878, whilst this year, owing no doubt to the stimulus of the new rule, 1,556 such children were presented. Or, to put the matter in another light, of the children presented this year, in Standard I., 6·9 per cent. were over 10, of those in Standard II., 22·6, and of those in Standard III., 55·6. But it must be remembered in reference to these last that, while nine is the proper age for Standard III., a good many children would, from the mere accident of the date of their school inspection, pass their 10th birthday before they were presented. The corresponding figures for Bolton may be seen in the Appendix to this Report.

Factory half-timers

When I last reported there were nearly 9,000 factory half-timers in the district, but their number has considerably fallen off, having diminished by 895 in Salford and 628 in Bolton. In cases where whole families were working in the mills, and the work constant, the children got something of an education; though the statement that they were sharpened for lessons by spending half their time in the mill was a pleasant fiction. But the fate of the migratory half-timer was miserable, he being often not sent to school before he went to work, and then having to change from school to school to follow it. The result was that he rarely made his times for examination at any school, or passed a standard. In 1881 I questioned 14 half-timers who had not passed Standard III., and they had attended between them 39 different schools, mostly in the immediate neighbourhood.

This sort of life, however much of industrial training it may have given the scholars, certainly gave them nothing worth calling an education in the narrower sense of the word. The indirect compulsion established by the Factory Act of 1874 has been most effectual in this district, requiring as it does children between 13 and 14 to pass Standard IV. before they work full-time. But the requirement of passing Standard III. before beginning half-time work will operate widely in securing a good foundation before there is any relaxation of school attendance.

Factory Act, 1874.

How far half-time schooling is, even under existing conditions, inferior to full-time is shown by the following table, which shows for Bolton the per-centage of those presented who passed in all subjects in four successive years:—

——	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Full-timers - -	67	77	79	80
Half-timers - -	54	62	62	60

The great advantage of half-time attendance under the Factory and Workshops Act is that children who miss any attendances at school are always sent by Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories to make them up; but, falling off as the demand for such labour is, it could only be made an instrument of training and educating the lowest classes if we could both secure plenty of it, and also that employers shall be content to employ the dirty and irregular when they might have those who are of a better class. But any half-time employment, where neither the

"beneficial and necessary employment" nor the regular school attendance is insisted upon, is merely a convenient way of evading a difficulty, while trying to save appearances.

Subjects of instruction.

I come now to the subjects of instruction; and if I estimate the progress made in them by per-centages, must not be supposed to hold that this test goes quite to the root of the matter.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The standard examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic gives the following per-centage of passes for the whole district:—

——	1882.	1878.
Reading - - -	95·7	94·3
Writing - - -	90·1	87·2
Arithmetic - - -	83·5	74·1

or if the district is roughly divided into three portions, as I did in my last Report, we got as follows:—

	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	
——	1882.	1878.	1882.	1878.	1882.	1878.
Salford Union, including Pendlebury, 2 schools.	95·8	95·3	92·4	90·2	86·1	76·9
Bolton Board District -	96·8	94·8	91·8	87·8	87·	74·2
Townships outside -	95·5	91·9	88·2	82·2	80·2	70·

These figures, I think, show that this important part of the school work is receiving the attention that it deserves, and that the children are, on the whole, getting the instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic which the Act of 1876 prescribes.

I complained in 1878 that 33 departments passed less than 60 per cent. in arithmetic, but this year there have been only five. Then 39 departments passed between 60 and 70 per cent. in that subject, but this year there have been only 12.

Class subjects.

Needlework.

The class subjects taken up in the district have been geography, grammar, and needlework. 139 departments earned the full grant of 4*s.* and 38 earned 2*s.* only. These last include a few schools which only attempted one subject, but most of the 38 had tried two and had failed to pass the required proportion in one. The number of schools taking needlework has only increased by about six, and whether it will further increase seems doubtful. In any case I feel with many of my colleagues that the subject is becoming somewhat elaborate for examiners who did not make acquaintance with the subject earlier than we did; and I also do not fail to discern that, beneath all the politeness with which we are treated by lady managers, there lurks a feeling that when one male judge of needlework meets another they must do so, like Cato's Augurs, each with his tongue in his cheek.

Geography.

Considerable progress has been made in this subject. The introduction of the geographical readers when properly used has brought in a variety of matter, has changed the point of view, and by illustrations and maps has given the pupils a firmer grasp on what they had been taught.

But those teachers who thought that they were to be a substitute for teaching have found out their mistake.

The fact is that the old manuals, with all their dryness, had the merit of grouping the facts of the subject in their true order. Each country, province, town, or physical feature has its own place and importance when looked at from different points of view, which the learner must be brought to recognise. In every school there are a happy few whose vigorous minds master what they read if they are supplied with books, and these emerge in the examination of even the most hopeless classes. But to the other children no one can teach from a reading book, unless his own mind has digested its contents, and unintelligent teachers, as well as their assistants and pupil-teachers, are more at a loss than ever. As books for teaching geography those have in my experience proved the best which preserve most nearly what I call the statistical order; next come those which introduce the human interest of a voyage or story of some kind, whilst those made up of extracts collected by paste and scizzors have been the worst. For the future the teaching will be, I hope, based on a good manual illustrated by maps and interesting readers, whilst in the first stage a sheet like Murby's recently published one will be well used, and later on a tellurion like that of Messrs. Morley and Hopper, by which the seasons and the motions of the earth and moon are so well shown. The older and more intelligent children might be easily brought to take interest in the weather forecasts issued by the Meteorological Office, as well as in registering a barometer and thermometer, or even in suitable situations a rain gauge if it can be protected from mischief.

Grammar.

The teaching of grammar continues to improve, and I am more and more convinced of its value, both as increasing the children's intelligence, and their mastery over their own language for purposes of reading and composition. We have been accustomed to examine in this subject *vivâ voce*, and in Standard II. I require the children to find the nouns and verbs as they occur in the sentence. In Standard III. I name the words and require them to tell me what part of speech each is. Standard IV., where pretty full parsing is required, is perhaps the least satisfactory, owing to teachers not facing the fact that some instruction in the analysis of the simple sentence is almost absolutely necessary to enable children to parse a language like ours, in which the help given by inflexion is so small. In no part of the school work is a teacher better repaid for taking a liberal view of what he ought to aim at. The work of analysing simple and complex sentences is often very well done, and it is only now and then that one meets with a teacher who, because compound sentences are not mentioned in the Code, has judged it unnecessary to teach them.

It is curious to find that points such as the voices of verbs have been often entirely omitted.

The exercise prescribed by the new schedule of illustrating the uses of the different parts of speech by examples will prove very valuable, and has, I think, been hitherto much neglected.

Schedule IV., specific subjects.

Specific subjects have been taken up in 48 departments in Salford, 35 in Bolton, and 27 in the outside townships. In literature there were 1,595 passes and in physical geography 277. Domestic economy in its two branches gave (1) 455 and (2) 258. Mathematics, physiology, and French gave about 85 each, and mechanics 32. I have not seen any reason to change the opinions which I expressed on these subjects in my last Report.

The numbers no doubt increased a good deal owing to the honour

certificates. The restriction of these subjects to standards above the 4th I believe to be most wise.

Singing. The teaching of singing by note has recently begun to spread a good deal, having been taken up among others by the Bolton School Board. The notation commonly used is the tonic sol-fa.

Drill. The number of schools in which military drill is practised, after remaining unchanged for some years, has lately been increased by its introduction in those of the Bolton Board. The whole is under the direction of one of their officers, a sergeant-major, and the boys, who take very readily to it, have been assembled more than once for battalion drill and a competition for colours between the different schools. Dumb bell exercises with music are taught in the board schools both in Salford and Bolton.

Discipline. It is seldom that I have to find serious fault with the discipline of schools; but this does not mean that there are not several points upon which I think there is need of improvement.

Whilst children are working their papers, the teachers in charge of the classes sometimes allow them to talk and even copy from one another as if they were not responsible for their doing it. Children who persist in talking I turn out, but I have often thought that an assistant teacher, who cannot or will not prevent talking, does not deserve to be reported as efficient. I have often seen copybooks with tables printed on the cover left on the desk in a way which suggested something more than accident.

In *vivâ voce* examinations the difficulty of gauging the knowledge of a class is often increased by their answering altogether, instead of holding up their hands and waiting to be pointed at. I have sometimes had to warn teachers that I should look upon this, if it occurred again, as a fault of discipline.

Another point which deserves more attention than it gets is decency during dismissal. To see what goes on in the streets or road outside a school at such times is often anything but pleasant.

Pupil-teachers. We have examined 641 pupil-teachers and candidates during this year, of whom 47 failed and 268 did nothing more than pass. Of the remainder 99 earned the 3*l.* and 227 the 2*l.* grant. Out of 48 who passed the Queen's scholarship examination in July four males and one female were first-class, 18 males and 11 females second, and eight males and two females third.

On comparing these figures with those of four years ago the only point worth notice seems to be the increase in the number of those who won 3*l.* from 77 to 99.

Thomasson prizes for Bolton pupil-teachers. The examinations for these prizes have been held yearly, and, since their establishment in 1877, 87 prizes of 5*l.* each have been awarded, 57 to males and 30 to females. Many pupil-teachers who won several prizes and left them in the hands of the board have received a bonus in addition when they went to college.

School board exhibitions, Salford. Thomasson exhibitions, Bolton. The school board exhibitions have come to an end in Salford, but in Bolton those founded by Mr. Thomasson in 1877 have been yearly competed for, and 16 boys have gone with them to the Manchester Grammar School and one to the Manchester Higher Grade Board School. Of two girls one has gone to the Bolton High School and one to the Church Institute. One of the boys holds a Langworthy scholarship and is in the 6th form of the grammar school, three have come back as pupil-teachers under the board and promise well. To these exhibitions three more have been added by the Hulton trustees, the winners of which attend the Bolton High School for boys.

The evidence of these six years shows that boys and girls do not, under ordinary circumstances reach the degree of attainments required for election in public elementary schools, but are either found in one or two special schools or have had special advantages.

Minor scholarships.

Accordingly the board taking advantage of the opening of its two higher grade schools has offered 30 admissions at the ordinary school fee for competition, whilst Mr. Thomasson has offered ten of 5*l.* per annum, and the Hulton trustees 10 of 2*l.*

Organising inspectors.

Since I wrote my last Report both the Salford and Bolton School Board have appointed inspectors of board schools, and the diocesan board by a resolution have made the services of their inspector available gratis to all Church of England day schools.

The experience of the last few years has only served to convince me further of the important results which may be expected to follow from this change. It really is the recognition of the fact that catastrophes on the day of annual inspection are not the result of any occult or inevitable causes, but of such as may be easily traced at any time, and by a reasonable exercise of foresight counteracted.

To Her Majesty's Inspectors, upon whose judgment depends the payment of a considerable sum of money, the difference is considerable whether they have to deal with managers who learn pretty accurately beforehand what that judgment must be, and managers who, to take the extreme case, are inevitably surprised when it is unfavourable, and cast about for every imaginable reason for it except the true one, that the teacher wanted either the ability, or the will, or the staff to teach better.

Management of board and some voluntary schools compared.

It is no part of my business to forecast the final result of the competition between board and voluntary schools; but I am struck by two points in which the arrangements of many of the schools, belonging to the by no means homogeneous class grouped as voluntary, seem to court extinction at the hands of their rivals wherever there is an efficient board.

Both points are concerned with the management, but in the first case the managers cannot, and in the second case will not, perform their functions.

Bad management.

Experience shows that a certain proportion of those who are ex-officio acting managers of schools will always fail to understand the art of managing them, and the days are gone by when such incompetence could be merely looked upon as an amiable weakness, for which, what it cost a man's pocket was a sufficient punishment. It may now by the inefficiency of the school cause very great immediate hardship and privation to families, the children of which are kept from work and earning wages, to say nothing of their education being starved.

A manager put in such a position is perhaps unable to get help, or perhaps does not wish for it. In either case there is often a want of wholesome publicity about the affair, and the annual report goes into the portfolio, and the copy of it into the log book, without more than two or three persons being wiser for it. In many cases a succession of bad reports may be given, and yet the teacher may, from some extra scholastic reason, be quite master of the situation in spite of the manager. Such a teacher has the strongest motive to oppose the admission of the organising master, even if the manager saw his way to proposing it, and the school is lucky if the teacher in such a case neither monopolises the sum available for salary, nor shares the usual aversion of the incompetent for able and energetic assistants.

Nor is it only against inspection from the outside that the present system protects a teacher. The same exclusion exists between different departments of the same school, and I believe that cases of a

teacher being admitted to examine a school and advise a colleague are almost unheard of, though one may be a teacher of long standing, and the other fresh from college.

The same failure to really manage is also seen in other points connected with school routine, such as registration, and I well remember a manager, to whom I had been explaining the importance of his occasionally checking the registers, replying, "oh, certainly," and turning to the master saying, "remind me to do it."

I have, therefore, read with regret in the report of the executive of the Manchester and Salford Day Schools' Association that the offer of the gratuituous services of the organising inspector has only in a few instances been accepted. For, in the words of the report, "the reason for "this demur on the part of managers of schools is a little difficult to "arrive at, when the advantages contained in the offer are considered."

Farmed schools.

The other point is the practical abandonment by the managers of their proper functions.

The manner in which grants are made to schools has led, in many cases, to a mode of management which, though your Lordships have all along set your faces against it, has really been very common. On the one hand managers were in theory responsible for the expenses of the school, including a considerable salary to the head teacher. On the other hand their largest source of income, the Government grant, depended a good deal upon circumstances over which they had only an indirect control, and mainly upon the ability and exertions of the teacher.

The result has been that managers have been led to make arrangements with the teacher by which he shared the risk of the Government grant, and these arrangements have varied through a whole scale from giving him a share of the grant to the extreme case technically known as "farming," when the master takes the whole risk of the school, and makes what he can of it. In the hands of an able, energetic, generous man this system is capable of producing very good results, but the too common state of schools which are farmed may be expressed in the familiar lines—

> One only master grasps the whole domain
> And half a tillage stints the smiling plain.

Their evils.

The aim in such cases is that the work shall be above all things "passable," and the school staff is calculated accordingly. The fees are screwed up to the highest point, especially if there is little or no competition.

The selling of books and other material to the children is conducted on the well known principle of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market.

If we add to this that in most cases a payment is exacted from the teacher by the owners for the use of the premises, it is hard to restrain the indignation which arises at the thought that the children of working people are liable to be compelled to attend such a school.

Such a system as this cannot stand the competition of well managed board schools, which by their system of inspection take away all excuse for the adoption of such a plan, and by providing a liberal staff and supplying books and material gratis spoil the "farmer's" business.

School premises.

There has been a great improvement going on in the buildings and premises of schools, but it must be borne in mind that at the inspection of returns in 1871 the standard set up in such matters was not a high one, and that, where the defects are radical, the inspection is practically powerless to effect improvement.

In these cases it would much strengthen our hands if your Lordships would, upon the Inspector's report, require plans to be laid before your own architect, and fix a limit of time beyond which grants must not be looked for.

At present, too, managers alter or enlarge schools, just as they fancy. It would be no hardship if all alterations of premises had to be submitted, if small, to the Inspector of the district, and if large to your Lordships' architect. Perhaps the most general fault of the schools in this district is their want of light. Our skies are not naturally bright and sunny, and art has come in with volumes of smoke to aggravate the defects of nature. But in spite of this the windows, which in most schools are far too small, have been glazed with thick semi-opaque glass which, especially when dirty, reduces the light still further. Of course I see that it breaks less easily and saves blinds, but, while it must largely increase the gas bill, the consequent pollution of the air, and the prison like depressing gloom which it produces in the schoolrooms, must tell heavily upon teachers and children. Lighting.

In many cases I have got managers to replace broken panes with common clear glass, but this is at best a slow process.

There is no part of our school system upon which the new regulations establishing a graduated scale of payment according to merit are likely to have a better effect than upon infant schools. The born infant teacher has above all things the gift of being able to take the trouble to make the teaching real, attractive, and lively, and many teachers, not such by nature, can make a very good approach to it if they will take the pains. This power to teach young children is not unfrequently combined with inability to pass examinations, and I sometimes wish that there was a special class of assistants, qualified only to teach in infant schools, into which some pupil-teachers who fail in their fourth year's examination might be admitted. Many of them continue as "women not less than 18 years of age" their pupil-teacher's duties. Infant schools.

The precision with which the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic can be taught in an infant school is remarkable. In the Bolton Pike's Lane School, 91 children in Standard I. worked three sums each without a mistake, and wrote down ten words each from dictation with only one word mis-spelt in the whole class.

An important element in fixing the merit of different schools will be the character of the object lessons, whether they are suitably illustrated, and whether the teachers give them as if they were used to do it under the critical eye of the teacher. I tell teachers that, if they have not the means to illustrate a lesson, they have no business to give it, but should choose another. But the born teacher is distinguished above all things by a power, something akin to that of the conjuror, of directing the attention of the scholar at will, and can therefore work wonders with a small and simple apparatus. I heard a master give a lesson on the thermometer. He explained its operation, warmed it in his hand, and traced with his finger the rise of the mercury in the tube; and it was not till he had done and laid it down that I found out that it was an old instrument with a broken bulb with which he had produced the illusion.

There are signs of improvement in the apparatus used in infant schools, but a great deal is needed. It is time that the old animal sheet, which shows the comparative size of 100 animals, with the result of anything smaller than a cow being hardly visible to a class, should give place to something better. A chart recently published which shows them in their respective zones would be useful if they were better drawn.

The colour sheet, which seems to have been copied from the sign outside an oilman's shop, might well be superseded by something which should show the primary and secondary colours and their combinations in some reasonable order.

A very nice musical drill has of late years become common in the infant schools of this district, which must be a great deal more pleasant than the numbered exercises, sometimes going as high as 16, which used to tax their memories so severely.

I have now, I believe, touched upon the points mentioned in your Lordships' instructions, and would only say that the general improvement of school management and the general improvement of attendance seem just now our most pressing needs, the former as a justice to the children who are brought into school as the result of the latter. For the attendance I look to the levelling up of byelaw requirements, without, I hope, any levelling down, and to a simplification and more vigorous working of compulsion, in which the end in view is often lost sight of in the slow complications of the machinery which is to produce it. With regard to the work of inspection, I feel how much I owe to my fellow-workers in the district, and I hope that the coming Code may reduce the number of children requiring individual examination, of whom my assistants have never failed to mark more than 22,000 each per annum.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. F. Cornish.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

Summary of Children presented for Examination in Bolton Schools for Five Years, under the following Ages.

Per-centage of Children presented at the proper Ages.			4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	In Standards.
	Infants.																	Infants.	
	Per-centage of Total Number presented in Standards.	1878	301	928	1,843	or 23·2 p. cent. of the total number presented, viz., 13,230												3,078	10,158
		1879	312	961	1,908	22·1	„		„		„		14,349					3,181	11,168
		1880	320	984	1,954	21·7	„		„		„		15,005					3,258	11,747
		1881	332	1,032	2,026	21·6	„		„		„		15,701					3,390	12,311
		1882	386	1,084	2,063	21·1	„		„		„		16,234					3,533	12,701
Standard I.—7.	Standard I.		Complete Passes.											Half-timers.					H.T. Total.
53 per cent.	27·4 per cent.	1878	71 per cent.	7		1,458	656	318	172	88	59	25	1	60	59	51	21	1	192 .. 2,784
54 „	25·3 „	1879	81 „	14		1,488	720	313	145	80	30	17	3	14	24	11	9	2	60 .. 2,824
65 „	22·6 „	1880	87 „	9		1,719	543	204	89	41	29	14	3	5	12	13	12	2	44 .. 2,651
70 „	21·7 „	1881	87 „	7		1,877	563	149	40	22	7	4	1	1	2	2		1	6 .. 2,670
76 „	20·4 „	1882	89 „	13		1,942	443	129	45	10	6					2			2 .. 2,588
Standard II.—8.	Standard II.																		
31 per cent.	24·2 per cent.	1878	74 „			24	751	680	407	292	210	88	11	119	167	163	76	11	536 .. 2,463
44 „	24·6 „	1879	85 „			28	1,166	688	413	241	147	53	10	44	97	90	39	9	279 .. 2,746
45 „	22·9 „	1880	87 „			21	1,186	756	377	183	115	49	5	25	51	51	31	4	162 .. 2,692
61 „	21·5 „	1881	83 „			68	1,550	580	257	105	56	27	4	3	18	19	16	3	59 .. 2,647
65 „	21· „	1882	88 „			53	1,678	622	193	69	32	16			2	7	5		14 .. 2,663
Standard III.—9.	Standard III.																		
28 per cent.	22·3 per cent.	1878	65 „				33	595	564	479	322	240	31	139	276	270	207	33	925 .. 2,264
31 „	21·2 „	1879	75 „				39	698	677	436	321	181	19	78	173	222	145	17	635 .. 2,371
40 „	22·1 „	1880	80 „			1	33	1,020	685	436	274	145	8	33	121	143	101	4	402 .. 2,602
44 „	21·6 „	1881	80 „				55	1,128	772	382	221	101	3	36	88	106	70	2	302 .. 2,662
57 „	20·7 „	1882	83 „			2	83	1,421	600	294	150	67	8	3	24	41	30	4	102 .. 2,625
Standard IV.—10.	Standard IV.																		
25 per cent.	16·5 per cent.	1878	62 „					49	366	447	430	333	47	73	230	326	287	44	960 .. 1,672
30 „	16·9 „	1879	70 „					43	523	533	486	267	32	61	241	309	216	29	856 .. 1,884
31 „	18·1 „	1880	69 „					38	618	685	467	276	42	43	230	255	195	27	750 .. 2,126
42 „	19·2 „	1881	70 „				1	40	946	675	450	234	22	75	221	242	174	15	727 .. 2,368
42 „	20· „	1882	74 „				2	70	1,009	782	442	221	17	88	262	229	149	9	737 .. 2,543
Standard V.—11.	Standard V.																		
37 per cent.	7·4 per cent.	1878	52 „					6	34	243	321	137	12	11	118	194	98	6	427 .. 753
38 „	8·9 „	1879	65 „						45	332	409	188	17	4	134	246	138	12	534 .. 991
41 „	10· „	1880	68 „					1	38	449	498	198	12	3	136	280	137	6	562 .. 1,196
43 „	11·2 „	1881	63 „						31	562	603	166	16	4	211	349	118	8	690 .. 1,378
52 „	12·6 „	1882	66 „					1	46	786	590	166	16	7	296	336	91	8	738 .. 1,605
Standard VI., &c.—12.	Standard VI.																		
67 per cent.	2·2 per cent.	1878	52 „						2	19	120	65	5		5	42	37	1	85 .. 211
83 „	3·1 „	1879	67 „						15	107	158	54	3	3	17	97	50	4	171 .. 337
71 „	4·3 „	1880	65 „						1	40	271	114	14	1	9	128	65	6	209 .. 440
74 „	4·8 „	1881	71 „						1	37	372	123	15		12	179	61	4	256 .. 548
75 „	5·3 „	1882	73 „						1	32	435	144	14		7	233	87	4	331 .. 626
	Standard Ex. VI.																		
		1878									3	4	2						9
		1879								1	4	7	3						15
		1880									9	22	9						40
		1881								1	10	23	4						38
		1882									1	49	1						51

In Salford and Bolton I have, since the copies of the duplicate examination schedules were discontinued, been in the habit of getting the school board officers to make a copy of each duplicate before it was returned to the managers. The delay caused by doing so is seldom more than 24 hours, and the value of such a record to the local authority is very great.

From these schedules Mr. William Abbott, a member of the Bolton Board, has compiled a series of very interesting tables, one of which I append. The first horizontal column shows how the number of children presented as infants and in the standards has been increasing for five years. The first vertical column shows what per-centage of the children in each standard were, during the last five years, presented in their proper standards. The second shows how the proportion presented in the different standards has been lessening in the lower and growing in the upper. The third shows how the work has been improving, which appears from the increasing per-centage of those in each standard who passed fully. Then are shown in columns from 6 to 14, the ages of the children presented yearly in each standard, the diagonal line showing on its left the number presented at the age at which each standard ought to be passed. The column under 10 is worth notice, as showing how rapidly the full-timers of 10 are ceasing to be presented in the lower, and being transferred to the upper standards, the number in Standard IV. having increased from 366 to 1,009 in five years. The next columns from 10 to 14 show the same for half-timers, followed by the totals of half-timers and full-timers.

The last column shows very clearly how the old order of factory half-timers is dying out, and they are finding their way into the upper standards, under the combined influences of the direct compulsion of the school board and the indirect compulsion of the Acts of 1874 and 1880. This table, moreover, does not notice the 773 children who have passed, mostly in Standards III. and IV. at labour certificate examinations.

General Report, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, J. G. Fitch, Esq., *on the* Schools *inspected by him in the* East Lambeth District.

My Lords,

I have the honour to submit my report on the schools visited by me in the eastern division of the borough of Lambeth during the year ending August 1882.

Statistics of the district.

The district continues to be distinguished, even among the suburban boroughs of the metropolis, by the enormous increase of the population. During the ten years from 1871 to 1881 the increase in Lambeth was in the ratio of 42 per cent. The large area formerly known as the Surrey Gardens, much of the vacant ground behind the New Kent Road, and many spots hitherto occupied by small tenements with front and back yards, have been appropriated by enterprising builders, who have erected upon them lofty ranges of workmen's dwellings, which seem to be crowded with tenants as soon as they are built. There is thus, year by year, a denser mass of people belonging to the class for whose use public elementary schools are intended, and the problem of overtaking the educational wants of such a district, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Board, is still very inadequately solved. Mr. Williams, the intelligent and zealous superintendent of the School Board visitors for the district, informs me that the scheduling of the visitors shows in a single year an increase of 5,700 children for whom places are wanted in elementary schools, and that this increase is chiefly noticeable in the districts of Walworth and Newington, and also in Nunhead, Norwood, and East Dulwich. In these latter regions, which are more distant from the metropolis and are nearer to the Crystal Palace, the tenements which are rapidly superseding pretty suburban fields and gardens, are at first sight of a superior kind, and likely to be inhabited by persons whose children would not need accommodation in public elementary schools. A little inquiry, however, reveals the fact that a large proportion, even of the more pretentious houses, are occupied by two or even three families each, and that nearly all the children in them use the schools under your Lordships' supervision. Thus the normal rate of increase in this small fraction of London environs is computed at more than 5,000 scholars per annum; and this means a necessity for the erection of four or five new schools every year—a task apparently unending and discouraging as the labour of Sisyphus to any public body less vigorous and earnest than the School Board for London.

School attendance.

It is satisfactory, however, to know that the increase in school attendance goes on in much larger proportion than the increase of population. In 1871 the average attendance of scholars in the district was 9,233; this year it is 38,174. There is school accommodation for 48,586, and the number actually present at my own visits of inspection has been 43,243. The character of the attendance also has distinctly improved, but it is still in the poorer districts sadly fitful and irregular, far more so than can be accounted for by the migratory habits of the population. A Board school, recently inspected for the first time, and presenting 555 children for examination, had received no less than 2,480 new scholars during the 14 months in which it had been open, the average stay in the school being only three months. Even in schools which have been long established the influx and efflux in the boys and girls' departments are much greater than they should be. In ten departments—six Board and four Voluntary schools—taken at random from those visited in a single month, we found that as many as 4,984 children contributed to make

up an average of 2,440. It is worthy of the consideration of managers whether this capricious coming and going might not be partially checked if the teachers were instructed to refuse admission to scholars already attending an efficient school in the neighbourhood, unless some special and satisfactory reason were assigned.

The schools. The following figures show the distribution of the scholars in schools of various classes, as compared with the relative numbers four years ago when I last reported to your Lordships on the statistics of this district:—

	1878.		1882.	
	Number of Departments.	Average Attendance.	Number of Departments.	Average Attendance.
Church of England -	85	10,339	77	11,104
British, Wesleyan, and Jewish - -	16	2,280	10	2,100
Roman Catholic -	4	439	6	697
School Board - -	70	15,577	85	24,273
	175	28,635	178	38,174

Thus it is clear that, with very small exceptions, the whole of the educational enterprise and improved attendance of these four years has been the work of the School Board. Several church schools have been given up, and in only two of them has there been any substantial development. The managers of St. Mary Magdalene, Peckham, have during several years been making praiseworthy efforts to enlarge the accommodation of their useful schools, and have this year spent 270*l.* in providing additional room for 50 infants. And in St. John's, Kennington, the excellent buildings of the boys and girls' schools have been considerably enlarged, and an entirely new infant school has been erected at a total cost of no less than 5,700*l.* But, with the exception of a small grant of 280*l.* from the National Society, the whole contribution is due to the private munificence of the vicar, the Rev. C. E. Brooke, now one of the members of the School Board for Lambeth, and does not represent any local or denominational effort of a general kind. The Church of England, notwithstanding a small diminution in the number of her schools, holds her own absolutely, but not relatively, in regard to the number of her scholars, and still does a very substantial share of the educational work of the district. The Roman Catholics continue to make sacrifices still larger in proportion to the number of their community. They have within the year added two new departments, a boys' school and an infant school, to their very efficient establishment at the Peckham Monastery. Of Wesleyan schools there are three in the district; but two of these require no denominational support, and actually pay a rent out of the school fees and the Government grant to the chapel trustees for the use of the schoolroom; while the third has a very small subscription list and very high fees. Of British or undenominational schools there are now (with the exception of the practising schools attached to the Stockwell Training College) only two survivors, of which one will shortly be given up. Two little schools attached to Congregational chapels complete the number. So that, while the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church have still important sectional interests in the matter of elementary education in this district, it

cannot be said that the Nonconformists, as such, have any educational interests distinguishable from those of the rest of the community, since, with the insignificant exceptions I have named, there are no Congregational subscriptions and no Dissenting schools. Nonconformists are evidently, as a body, too well satisfied with the religious character of the Board schools to desire to maintain schools of their own.

Scholars.

The number of children actually present at my inspection during the year was 43,243, as compared with 33,357, which was the annual aggregate when I last reported in 1879. In the four years the number of scholars qualified for individual examination, by having made 250 attendances in the year, has risen from 23,546 to 33,389, of whom 6,971 are infants under seven, and the remaining 26,418 have been presented for individual examination under the standards of the Code.

Appointment of assistant and sub-inspectors.

In view of this large increase—present and prospective—in the work of the district, your Lordships have considerately granted me the services of an additional assistant. I have also been permitted to retain the services of my former assistant Mr. F. Dugard, whose promotion to the newly created office of sub-inspector has been received with universal satisfaction both by the managers and teachers of this district.

Fees.

The fees paid by scholars continue to vary in much the same proportion as in former years. In the British and Wesleyan schools, and in two or three Church schools, are to be found the highest fees allowed by the Act, 6*d.* to 9*d.* per week. In the majority of the Church of England schools the fees vary from 3*d.* to 6*d.* The lowest fees are to be found in the Board schools and in the Roman Catholic schools. In the 85 departments under the care of the Board there are only three in which a charge of 4*d.* a week is made and none in which the charge is higher, although several of the schools are notoriously filled with children of the shopkeeper and superior artizan class. The usual fee in the Board schools is 2*d.*, and in schools in which 3*d.* is charged there is generally a reduction for the second and third child in the same family. Of the 48,622 children on the rolls in the whole district, 40,108 pay fees of less than 4*d.*, and 8,514 of 4*d.* each and upwards. There were two little free schools in the district, but one of them has recently been given up, and the other is languishing and not likely to recover. I cannot regret this, since it seems to me that whatever disadvantages pertain to exceptionally poor and neglected children are greatly aggravated by keeping them all together in a separate institution. In a school known to be a free school, and restricted to children of the humblest class, the tone of manners and of thought is necessarily very low, and there are no means of improving it. The happiest thing for a child of this class is to be admitted on equal terms into a good school with children who come from better homes. This is the only chance there is of helping him to escape from the depressing influences of his daily life, and of awakening in him the feeling of self-respect. I know no more satisfactory phœnomenon in the educational history of our times than the gradual extinction of the ragged schools, and the absorption of the scholars who used to attend them into the ranks of scholars who are not ragged, and who have greater domestic advantages. Such schools did much to keep the poor children at a lower level of civilisation than they would otherwise have reached, and I feel sure that the evil would be reproduced if the Board were to abandon the honourable efforts it now makes to find admission for these children into the ordinary schools, and were to set up special free schools for the most neglected class. On the general question of universal free schools I express no opinion. That belongs to the domain of *haute politique*, and must be determined by your Lordships and by Parliament. It may some day be accepted as a

Free schools.

principle that the childless ratepayer and the father of a family ought to make precisely the same contribution to the school fund of the community; but until that time comes, and until all elementary education is gratuitous, I am convinced that the establishment here and there of a few free schools to be exclusively used by the lowest class of children would be a grave mistake, and would perpetuate the very evil which a wise and liberal scheme of national education is intended to remove. Such a course is, doubtless, recommended by weighty considerations of practical convenience, since it is far easier for the school board agents to avail themselves of any free school within reach for the child of a drunken or indigent parent than to make the necessary personal inquiries, and to obtain in a legal way the payment or remission of the fees, with a view to his admission into a better school. But in a matter of such high importance, both to the body politic and to the little wastrel himself, the wish for convenience in administration ought to be outweighed by broader and more generous considerations.

Example of a school, largely filled by the very poor.

As an example of what can be done by self-consecration and skill, among children even of the very lowest class, I may cite the case of a school I have just visited in the poorest part of my district. It was opened less than two years ago by the School Board in temporary premises, and was immediately filled by boys, many of whom were swept in from the streets by the officers, the children of costermongers and dock-labourers, half clad and hitherto much neglected. The number on the books was 187, and on each of the two mornings of our inspection every one of the 187 was in his place. The Board visitor made his usual call at half-past nine, to inquire whether there were any absentees whom he could bring up for examination; and on both mornings his services were unnecessary, so strong was the loyalty of the boys to their teachers, and so anxious were they to do credit to their school. In the standard examination 95·8 per cent. passed with ease and credit, and the answers to questions on grammar, geography, and the meanings of words, were given with a readiness and accuracy rarely evinced in any but the best schools. It was very touching to see these lads, with every mark upon them of the direst poverty, showing so eager a desire to learn and to understand what they learned. One could not help feeling how much their whole aims and prospects in life had been lifted up by the enthusiasm and sympathy of their head-master. The incident helped to confirm a conviction I have long held, that there is no need whatever for acquiescing in a lower educational standard in schools for children of the humblest class. The whole difficulty consists in securing their attendance. Let them once be brought regularly to school, and placed under right influence, and their intelligence, prematurely sharpened as it is by some of the sad experience of their make-shift and precarious life, enables them often to make progress at least as rapid and thorough as that of children who come from well-ordered homes.

Half-time attendance and labour certificates.

The provisions of the Elementary Education Act of 1876 for permitting half-time employment and school attendance to scholars between the ages of 10 and 14, and for granting certificates of total exemption from school attendance to children under 14 who have passed the prescribed examination, are of little practical effect in this district, or indeed in the whole of London. I find that in the entire borough of Lambeth there were in the half-year ending Christmas 1881 only 278 scholars certified to be beneficially and necessarily employed as half-timers, and that in the following half-year, ending Midsummer 1882, the number was reduced to 225. A similar diminution reveals itself on examining the statistics of the entire metropolis; for in the former half-year there were 2,311, and in the latter 2,192 half-time scholars in the

whole of the London district. The occasions on which we are called on to issue a labour certificate entitling the child who has passed an examination to leave school altogether for work before the age of 14 are exceedingly rare, and are not increasing in number. Thus the London inspector has very little practical cognizance of the working of Lord Sandon's Act. This is not because the law is evaded, either in the spirit or in the letter, but because employers of juvenile labour in the metropolis prefer to avoid all difficulty and inquiry respecting legal certificates, by not engaging any boys or girls before the age of 14.

Number of teachers.

The 178 separate schools or departments included in the district are officered as follows:—There are 450 teachers holding certificates of merit—175 masters and 275 mistresses. Of these, 120, viz., 35 masters and 85 mistresses, have not been specially trained, while the remaining 330, viz., 140 masters and 190 mistresses, have passed through a regular course of professional preparation at some training college. Besides this, there are 27 assistant masters and 53 assistant mistresses who have not yet received their certificates; and 314 pupil-teachers—71 boys and 243 girls. 78 candidates for pupil-teachership, viz., 20 boys and 58 girls have been accepted after examination, and are now reckoned on the staff. There are also nine female assistants admitted under the provisions of Art. 32*c*. 3. Thus, for a total number of scholars in average attendance of 38,174, there are 293 male teachers, and 638 female teachers whose various qualifications have been recognised by your Lordships' regulations.

Their qualifications and work.

It is difficult for me adequately to express my sense of the high character, self-devotion, and industry of this whole body of workers, considered as a class. I believe that the large majority have been attracted to the profession by a genuine liking for teaching, and by a desire to be engaged in a work of public usefulness. I see constant evidences, not only of skill and diligence within the walls of the school-room, but also of the valuable personal influence exercised by many of the teachers on the surrounding neighbourhood and of the respect in which they are held by the parents. Every new Board school erected in the midst of the crowded and joyless streets of Walworth or Peckham is eagerly welcomed by the parents, and becomes a new centre of civilisation and intelligence. The people have confidence in the teachers, and the pains which are habitually taken by the School Board, by its local committees, and by the managers of voluntary schools to secure teachers of proved character and qualifications fully justify this confidence.

Distribution of their duties.

There are, however, one or two aspects under which a general review of the teaching staff is less satisfactory. In the great Board Schools there is generally one head master or mistress, with from three to five certificated assistants, and as many younger assistants or pupil-teachers. The head master gives little or no instruction, but divides the classes among his staff, and confines himself to general supervision. Yet this supervision often seems to me inadequate. He places, *e.g.*, the boys of one standard in a separate room, under the care of a certified assistant, and regards him as solely responsible for the work of that one section of the school. As this assistant is often a person of mature age and of as good a standing as his own, the head master is unwilling to interfere much with his methods; and on the occasion of my visit he points out to me that the failure or success of the particular standard is to be attributed mainly to the assistant. Since this assistant comes and goes daily for the work of his own class-room, and often sees very little of his chief or of his colleagues, the result is that there is occasionally, even in the best schools, a good deal of unevenness in the teaching, and

a lack of unity and harmony in the general result. Now in the great public schools it is well known that neither the intellectual influence of the head master nor the corporate life of the school could be maintained by such means. For, in the first place, the head master always teaches the sixth form, or at least takes a substantial share in some higher part of the instruction; then he takes care to hold periodical examinations, and to know well the methods of teaching in use in each of the lower forms; and, lastly, he holds frequent conferences with the members of his staff, in order that they may concert together measures for giving unity to the aims and to the work of the school. It seems to me that two of these conditions—the first and the third—are generally absent in the great Board Schools. The head master ought himself to teach more, and to set before his subordinates a model of good teaching; and he ought also to know more than he often does about their plans, and to take his assistants more frequently into confidence. No doubt the position of the head master of a public school is more favourable in this respect, because he generally has the power of appointing and removing his assistants; and I venture to submit for the consideration of school managers the question whether, when they have a head teacher fully entitled to their confidence, it might not be well more frequently to consult him about the choice of the assistants, and thus to give to him a stronger sense of personal responsibility for the work of his colleagues and for the efficiency of the school as a whole.

Pupil-teachers.

It is probably to some such reasons as are here indicated that we must attribute the very general inferiority of the pupil-teachers of the Board Schools as compared with those educated in voluntary schools. In a comparatively small school the personal relation between teacher and apprentice is closer, the opportunities for seeing in action all the parts of the machine are greater, and the training and instruction are often more complete. At any rate, the pupil-teachers from such schools often pass the more satisfactory examination. The School Board is quite sensible of the inadequacy of the preparation hitherto received by these young people, and has of late adopted the plan of central classes, conducted by teachers, each of whom is specially qualified to teach some one subject. In this way it is believed that teaching power will be more effectively economised and the pupil-teachers more soundly taught. The whole scheme has been very carefully organised, the centres have been judiciously selected, and some of the ablest teachers in the district have been appointed. An experiment of this kind, so well-intended and so certain—whether it succeeds or fails—to furnish useful guidance to other managers, deserves a respectful trial, and ought to be protected from premature criticism. But it seems better frankly to express, even at this early stage, the misgivings which have been brought forcibly into my own mind as I have watched the work of the pupil-teachers during the last few months. The responsibility of their education is no longer concentred in one person, but is distributed among a number of special teachers, each of whom is concerned with his one subject alone. It often happens that one of them has a more commanding will and a more exacting manner than another, and contrives to secure proficiency in his own subject at the expense of all the rest. There is no one person whose duty it is to prevent this and to co-ordinate the pupil-teacher's studies, and he is too young to perform this task for himself. Instead of being encouraged now and then to pay special attention to the subject in which he is weakest, he is distracted with the conflicting claims of several teachers. Moreover, the gathering together of large numbers of young people, at a very critical period of their lives, to evening classes at a distance from home is not without its special dangers; and I hear

already of some careful parents who have objected to allow their daughters to become pupil-teachers from dread of the risk of hurtful associations in connexion with the centre classes. But the most serious of the *primâ facie* objections to the scheme is that it destroys altogether the notion of apprenticeship, and dissociates the pupil-teacher almost wholly from the head master or mistress. When the chief teacher did his duty he not only adjusted the proportion of effort to the several subjects of instruction, but he made his private tuition tell, with effect, on the methods of teaching in the school. If he taught a boy, *e.g.*, the philosophy of the rule of practice, he would soon give him an opportunity of explaining the rule in the same way to a class of scholars. The sort of conjoint training in the art of acquiring and the art of communicating which is implied in the name "pupil-teacher" becomes well nigh impossible when there is no one person whose business it is to see that both parts of this training are harmoniously conducted. I should not be surprised to learn ere long that further experience has led the Board to adopt some compromise between the old plan and the new, and while providing Saturday classes—one for language, one for mathematics, and one for science, the three subjects in which the services of a specially skilled teacher are most required—to leave the rest of the teaching, the supervision of all written exercises, and generally the whole training of the candidate in the art and mystery of his profession to the one person who has the strongest interest in the total result, and who is, as a rule, best qualified to achieve it.

Assistant teachers.

Among the younger generation of schoolmasters and assistants I find a good deal of professional ambition, and a keener interest in what may be called educational politics. There is also considerable zeal about the grade of their certificates, and about obtaining from South Kensington special certificates for drawing and science. A small though increasing number of the more ambitious is also to be found reading for the degrees of the University of London. But much of this mental activity is directed merely to the passing of examinations, and when the status so desired is once secured the young teacher is too apt to consider his professional equipment complete. Of serious and systematic reading, of the pursuit of any branch of letters or of science for its own sake, or of that habit of self-culture which alone can preserve the freshness of mind needed by the true teacher, I do not, I regret to say, find increasing evidence. It is my habit to invite assistants, especially those whose work I have not often tested before, to conduct a class and give questions in my presence; and though there is often much technical skill in the art of teaching, one cannot help being struck also with the poverty of illustration and with the narrowness of the range both of thought and of reading from which additional light is brought to bear on the explanation of a lesson or a text book. I fear it must be honestly confessed that the very remarkable development of primary education of late years has not been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the personal qualifications of the teachers. It is one of the saddest results of any reform of official machinery and regulations that it tends to diminish the apparent necessity for independent and spontaneous exertion on the part of the workers. As the legal requirements approach more nearly to a high ideal they become more easily accepted as final and sufficient, and many teachers who are capable of better things are found fastening their whole attention on the best means of complying with this or that regulation of the Code, and of securing the maximum grant. After watching with keen interest for many years the work of public education, I may be permitted to express my conviction that the one thing required to give full effect to the reforms which are devised

The legal minimum of qualification sometimes mistaken for the maximum.

from time to time with so much thought and care by your Lordships, is a stronger sense, on the part of the younger teachers, of the need for personal cultivation.

Reading. Perhaps it is in connexion with the reading and recitation that I am oftenest struck with the existence of this need. Since I have had the advantage of additional help I have felt freer to make occasional changes in the division of our duties, and I have, among other things, often taken the reading examination of the higher classes into my own hands. Here, I have supposed, is to be found the crown and final resultant of all the intellectual influences which are at work in the school. If the children have been taught to think, to feel, and to enjoy, as well as to know, it is in the reading of the highest class that such culture will reveal itself. If the study of grammar and analysis has really served its purpose, it will have helped the scholars to see the relation of the parts of a sentence, and to know when to pause and when to emphasize, and how to express the meaning more clearly. But the result is often disappointing, even when there is fluency and correctness enough to entitle every scholar in the class to pass. The reason is that the teacher himself is so seldom a good reader. Reading, considered as a fine art, is largely imitative, and the best instrument for giving exactness and expression to the utterance is pattern-reading. When this is absent the reading, however passable, is monotonous and soulless; but in the rare instances in which the teacher himself is a finished and graceful reader, and can now and then delight his class by showing them how a poem or dramatic passage ought to be read, the whole tone and quality of the performance are raised. Mr. Dugard remarks that although, owing to better training in the infant schools, there are fewer failures now than before in the first three standards, the faults of hurried and indistinct utterance are very prevalent in the higher classes. "There are," he adds, "other hindrances to the attainment of good results in this subject. "Notwithstanding the great improvement in reading-books, those for "the higher standards often contain many lessons which are beyond the "capacity of children, and which presuppose an amount of knowledge "they cannot be reasonably expected to possess. In a school, *e.g.*, in "which geography is not even taken as a class subject, the scholars "were found reading a well-nigh unintelligible lesson on 'the tidal bore "'of the Tsien Tang.'" A lesson like this, in which every line contains technical and difficult words which the teacher has to stop to explain, serves no purpose either for practice or for encouragement in the art of reading. There is no room in it for that "play of the intelligence," as Mr. Matthew Arnold calls it, round about the subject, or for any effort on the part of the scholars to put the meaning into their own words. The new requirement of a short memory lesson of good poetry will, I trust, do much to encourage more intelligent and expressive utterance, and thus to exert a useful reflex effect on the reading generally.

Writing. Writing on slates is, perhaps, the art in which excellence is most nearly attained. The roundness and firmness of hand shown by children of seven and eight years of age are often quite remarkable, and may be attributed partly to the excellent plan of ruling the slates in three equidistant parallel lines, so as to show the right heights and proportions of the letters, partly to the frequent use of the blackboard for calling attention to the true form of any letter which is badly made by the scholars, and partly to the use of large hand in all the early exercises. When these points receive systematic attention in the lower classes, when teachers thoroughly understand that *telling* to write is not the same thing as *teaching* to write, the task of forming a good handwriting

is very simple. Nothing but careful supervision and the prompt discovery and correction of each mistake as soon as it is made is needed in the upper classes.

Spelling. The spelling shows considerable improvement, and is best taught in those schools in which the teacher does not rely wholly on any one device, but uses in turn oral exercises, dictation, copying, and transcription, especially the last, which, though not so good a *test* of spelling as dictation, is a better instrument of instruction in the art.

Arithmetic. In arithmetic, failure in the younger classes, owing to a defective knowledge of notation, is much less frequent than it was, although a simple question as to why, *e.g.*, a number can always be multiplied by ten by putting an 0 to its right, and why no other multiplier can be so dealt with, often remains unanswered. I believe that even teachers who think that arithmetic means nothing but the art of computation would find that their own end would be more easily accomplished if they would take more pains to explain the *rationale* of the rules. Children are more likely to work sums accurately and to feel an interest in them when they understand something of the process, and when they have been led by one or two oral questions to forecast the sort of answer which should emerge at the end of the problem. The more general use of mental arithmetic under the encouragement given to it by the New Code will, it may be hoped, serve to make the arithmetical work more intelligent. There is no reason, *e.g.*, why a scholar should not know a good deal about fractions in an untechnical way, by finding twelfths, fourths, and thirds of a shilling or a sovereign, or by calculating $\frac{3}{7}$ of 28, or $\frac{4}{11}$ of 55, or $\frac{5}{9}$ of 36, or other easy fractions suggested by the multiplication table, before he begins to write down fractional expressions on a slate and to be introduced to such words as "numerator" and "denominator." It is certain that he will find the fractional questions in ordinary written arithmetic all the easier after having undergone this preliminary discipline.

Result of standard examination. On the whole, I find that my assistant and I have passed 89·53 per cent. of the examined scholars in reading, 87·07 per cent. in writing, and 78·53 in arithmetic. This result is a little higher than that shown by your Lordships' last report to prevail throughout the whole country, in which the reading passes amount to 88·99 per cent., those in writing to 80·78 per cent., and those in arithmetic to 75·69 per cent. I attribute this result partly to the greater mental stimulus given to children by a London life, and partly to the increasing number of Board schools which are, as a rule, unquestionably higher in efficiency than others. If the voluntary or non-board schools alone in this district were put in a separate list they would yield a per-centage of only 87·9 for reading, 84·8 for writing, and 72·7 for arithmetic. On the other hand, if the Board schools were taken alone they would show a per-centage of 91·4 for reading, 88·2 for writing, and 80·9 for arithmetic.

Per-centages. Touching this much-discussed question of the ratio of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic as a measure of a school's efficiency, I may be permitted to say that while I have long regarded it as by itself, an inadequate standard of measurement, I find that it corresponds much more nearly than might have been expected to the relative worth and usefulness of schools in other respects. As a rule, the schools in which the primary work of teaching these three elementary subjects is done well for the largest number of scholars are also the schools which are brightest, most thorough, and most intelligent when considered as a whole. In weighing carefully the new responsibility which the Code of 1882 imposes on us, in connexion with the recommendation of the "merit grant," and in considering the probable incidence of that provision upon

the schools which I know well, I have arrived at the conclusion that while, in some cases, the considerations your Lordships have urged on us in reference to the merit grant will cause me to modify and correct the judgment which would have been formed by the per-centage of passes alone, such considerations are likely in many more cases to confirm that judgment. It is not without some surprise that I still find a few, even among intelligent teachers, speaking of "per-centage" as if it were necessarily a grievance, and complaining that the New Code has been framed on the assumption that a good school ought to pass 100 per cent. of its scholars in all the elementary subjects. There is, in fact, as I read the Code, no such assumption. There is, of course, an arithmetical maximum fixed for each of those items of a school's work which is recognised in computing the grant, one for reading, writing, and arithmetic, one for each class subject, one for singing, one for specific subjects, and one for general merit. But as the sum of these *maxima* exceeds the amount assumed by Art. 114 to be granted to any one elementary school, it is manifest that the highest standard of general excellence recognised by the Code, so far as it is to be measured by a money payment, may be attained without necessarily passing the whole number of scholars presented either in standard or in specific subjects. Percentage does not measure the whole of a school's work. But it is a very accurate measure of one part of that work. Under the New Code it will regulate the award of somewhat less than one-half of the total grant, all the rest being determined by the other conditions that go to make up a healthy and vigorous school. In the face of the fact that under the provisions of the New Code it will actually be easy for a school which passes 80 per cent. of its scholars, and is well conducted in other respects, to earn a higher grant than one in which an aggregate of 90 per cent. in reading, writing, and arithmetic is reached at the sacrifice of general intelligence, some of the language which I occasionally hear and read about the mischief and unfairness of the per-centage estimate seems to me wholly unintelligible.

Class subjects. (1.) English.

The class subjects, grammar and geography, are taught year by year with increasing success. I am especially pleased with the greater attention now given to language. Parsing and the analysis of words and sentences, followed up by little exercises in composition, play a very valuable part in the mental development of a child. They form the one subject which cannot be "got up" from books, and which requires at every step a real effort in thinking. Children cannot be made to "pass" in this subject either by an effort of mechanical memory, as they often can in geography or elementary science, or by mere knack and rule of thumb as they sometimes do in arithmetic. A scholar who is called on to invent or select a few sentences containing an adverb, or to distinguish between the various uses to which a given word may be put is *pro tanto*, better fitted to understand the language of books and to find rational enjoyment in them. The requirements of the New Code and of the official "instructions" have already had the effect of causing the lessons in "English" to be less dry and technical, and of connecting them more closely both with the study of good literature and with the efforts of the scholar to find expression for his own meaning.

(2.) Geography or elementary science.

Schemes for the second class subject, which by the Code may be either "geography" or "elementary science," have already been submitted to me by many teachers, and I am glad to find that under one of these two names, or under both of them combined, there is a prospect of great improvement in the course. If geography is selected it must now comprise an orderly acquaintance with physical facts, as well as

with topography and the names of places, and must therefore be treated in a rudimentary way as a part of science. It may be said generally that either subject will give to the learner some little insight into the facts and laws of nature. And if simple lessons of an untechnical kind are given in the lower standards, the learner will be prepared to enter, to good purpose, upon the more regular study of some branch of science as a specific subject in the 5th. Hitherto, boys and girls were plunged into the technicalities of animal physiology or botany in the 4th Standard, and were subjected to a written examination before their powers of expression were equal to the task, and before they knew much of the facts of which technical terms are the symbols. I hope now that no "specific subject" will be taken up in the 5th Standard, for which a preliminary course of simple lessons in the lower standards will not have prepared the scholars. Many of the teachers propose in different ways to avail themselves of the liberty of choice given by the Code, *e.g.*, some propose to take geography up to Standard IV., and then exchange it for history as the class subject, with mechanics or botany as the specific subject. Others have framed a course of lessons on plants, animals, or simple machines for Standards I. to IV., and at that point propose to pursue the same course in accordance with the Fourth Schedule, and to take up geography as the class subject. I am approving very willingly any such scheme, provided only that it seems to have been carefully considered, and to have unity of purpose in it. Further experience will doubtless show to teachers and Inspectors alike what combinations and arrangements of class subjects are the best.

Specific subjects.

Of the "specific" subjects so called hitherto, I have examined within the year 3,590 in literature, or, more properly, in recitation, 21 in mathematics, 42 in French, 1,990 in animal physiology, 1,578 in physical geography, 29 in mechanics, 336 in botany, and 1,768 girls in domestic economy. About 60 per cent. of those examined have passed. Under the New Code the numbers examined will necessarily be much smaller, and two of the subjects will disappear. I hope to find mathematics and mechanics more generally selected. They certainly bear a closer relation to the probable future occupations of the children, and are more likely to be pursued hereafter in classes or institutes by those who are earnest in self-improvement than such a study as animal physiology, which I suspect is a favourite subject mainly for the reason that the text-books are easy and well-arranged and the diagrams attractive. But where the Code gives liberty of choice I have not thought it right to urge my own preferences on managers or teachers.

Science reading books.

The supply of reading books adapted for easy lessons in elementary science is at present inadequate, but some very excellent books of descriptive geography have appeared and are in most beneficial use. I find, however, that until a certain proficiency has been attained in the art of reading, it is rather by oral lessons, pictures, and diagrams than through books that information can be well conveyed in these subjects. Teachers generally were much relieved to learn from your Lordships' instructions that the use of geographical or scientific reading books was not imperative in the lower standards. Really good descriptive and demonstrative oral lessons are needed as supplements even in the higher classes in which reading books are used. A rough improvised sun-dial in the playground or on a southern wall will, on a summer morning, suggest a lesson as effective as any taken from a book.

Drawing.

Drawing does not come within my official cognizance; but it is generally exhibited on the day of my visit, and is receiving increased attention. In the schools of this district the Science and Art Depart-

ment has examined 15,672 children, and awarded grants amounting to 882*l.* I hope ere long drawing will be regarded as a regular and organic part of elementary instruction, and not as an optional luxury or "extra" to be made the subject of special examination and independent grants.

Needlework.

Needlework has materially improved, and is year by year more sensibly and systematically taught. This result is largely attributable to the careful study by the teachers of the graduated scheme put forth by the Department. When demonstrative and collective lessons are well given to the younger children, and are followed up by vigilant and individual supervision, the elder scholars are found to make great progress without sacrificing too much time. But such progress depends rather on the application of neat plain sewing and knitting in different forms than on the learning of new fancy stitches. At my suggestion, some of the teachers have adopted the plan of setting apart one afternoon in the month, and permitting the scholars to bring from home any small garment which needed repair, in order to show them how it might be patched, darned, or otherwise mended; and the practice has had a useful effect both in connecting the school lessons with the practical necessities of the home life, and also in checking too ambitious aims. Hitherto, no grant was paid to managers for the labour and time devoted to sewing, unless they substituted it for grammar or geography. And it has often been my lot to find much better needlework in a school in which both of those subjects were taught than in one which yet presented sewing as a class subject, and in which the girls were absolutely ignorant even of the elements of geography. Yet both these schools received the same grant. Now this anomaly will be removed. A moderate fixed grant will be made for good plain sewing, and a girls' school will also be at liberty to present its scholars in English and one other class subject, and to obtain grants for teaching them. I am glad to find that full advantage will be taken of this liberty in the Lambeth district; and I think the effect of your Lordships' new regulations will be to establish in the minds of managers a truer sense of the proportion which should exist between the various parts of a girl's training. The suggestion in the letter of Instructions, that four hours per week will suffice to meet the requirements of the New Code, has produced a salutary effect on the time-tables, which I have lately been asked to sanction.

Domestic economy.

Domestic economy has hitherto been obligatory on girls who took up any "specific" subject at all, and it will probably continue to be taught under the New Code, although a freer choice of subjects is now permitted. The results are very unequal. In the hands of teachers who believe in its usefulness, and who have had much practical experience in the management of a home, the lessons are often of real value. But the few crude facts got up from text-books often seem to me, especially when taught by young teachers, to be very worthless. There is a little pathos and a slight *soupçon* of absurdity in the written answers of poor little girls who come from the dingy and squalid alleys of Lock's Fields, and who tell me in their papers that a dwelling-house should be built on rising ground, with a southern aspect, and on a sandy soil. On the whole, the answers to questions on clothing, health, and ventilation are generally much better, and more likely to be turned to useful account than those on the properties and composition of food. These last consist not unfrequently of mere verbiage, and cannot be made practically intelligible without more knowledge, not only of elementary chemistry and physiology, but also of the art of cookery, than can possibly be acquired by such young scholars.

The School Board has made some useful arrangements for encouraging the systematic training of girls in cookery. They have established in this district three central kitchens, each of which is fitted up, as far as possible, with the appliances suited for an artizan's house, with the addition of a gas stove. There is a cookery instructor at each centre, who receives in succession relays of elder girls from the neighbouring Board schools. The course consists of 20 lessons, and the girls attend one morning or afternoon in each week during 0 weeks. In this way provision is made in the three centres for about 700 girls in each week. I have attended some of these culinary lessons, and it seemed to me that the combination of precept and explanation with actual practice in the art was sensibly and effectively managed. The plan of selecting only the older girls in the last few months of their school life has many advantages over any attempt to incorporate cookery lessons earlier with the ordinary work of a single school. It is only when the experiment is on a sufficiently large scale, and under the care of a special instructor, that the art can be satisfactorily taught. In one or two ordinary schools in which such an experiment has been tried it has distracted the attention of the teacher, and produced very poor results. Moreover, the appliances in such a school are seldom suitable, and the purchase of articles of food and the finding of customers for them as soon as they are cooked are very serious additions to the responsibility of managers, and require an amount of supervision which they are seldom able to give. Cookery

My attention has been specially drawn to the subject of health in schools in consequence of statements publicly made by persons supposed to speak with authority, to the effect that scholars in our schools are subjected to undue pressure, and are not sufficiently cared for in regard to their bodily development. But I can find, on careful inquiry and observation, no justification for such fears. It has been my lot to see scholars in all kinds of schools, upper as well as lower, in other countries as well as in our own; but I have never seen under any conditions healthier or happier looking children than are to be found every day in the Lambeth elementary schools. A few pale faces and meagre forms sometimes tell a sad story of insufficient food or of unhealthy homes. But the schoolrooms, especially those built by the Board, are, with rare exceptions, warm, well ventilated, cheerful, and in every way adapted to promote the health and comfort of the scholars. The school life, too, appears to me—whether I judge of it on the day of inspection or on chance visits—to be wholly free from burdensome or unwholesome restraint. Sanitary enthusiasts are sometimes found claiming that one half the school day should be given to learning and the other to physical exercises. They assume that children are never being physically trained unless somebody is training them; and they take no account of the hours which the school-boy already has for play, or of the ample use which, under the kindly but unconscious teaching of Nature, he makes of his opportunities. The truth is, that in spite of the persistent references in educational controversy, to the blessings of the "half-time system," I have never been able to find in this or in any other country a single school in which that system had been deliberately adopted, except as an industrial necessity. For young children who must help to get their own living, the half-time plan is a useful expedient; but as an educational device for more general adoption, it seems to be not only unnecessary, but absolutely unworkable. I know of no system of drill or physical training to which half of the day could be reasonably devoted, and I am sure no such system is needed either for the bodily or mental health of our scholars. For about five hours a day, during five days in Health.

the week, and for about 44 weeks in the year, the scholars belonging to an elementary school are, it is true, under discipline; but their employments are pleasantly varied, and are interspersed with singing, marching, drill, and recitation. The home lessons, if any, rarely require more than half an hour; and the only cases in which there is any evidence of undue pressure are those in which unskilful or over-anxious teachers have been trying by special efforts a short time before the examination to make up for want of success during the remainder of the year. These cases, however, are rare; and when the school work has been quietly done and fairly distributed throughout the year, the annual inspection causes little or no nervousness to the teachers, and is evidently enjoyed by the scholars.

Teachers and managers in this district are looking forward with hope, not wholly unmixed with anxiety, to the operation of the New Code. The prospect of greater freedom, and of a fuller recognition for various forms of good work, not only acts as an incentive to increased exertion, but also imposes upon all concerned in the management of schools increased responsibility. And this will be a clear gain. After all, in this business of public education, "that part which laws or kings can cause "or cure" is relatively small. Codes and official regulations may within a certain limit do much. But that limit is soon reached. Beyond it lie the real forces on which the growth of the national intelligence must mainly depend,—the quickened conscience and higher aims of local authorities; the desire of successive generations of parents to secure for their children training a little better than they have themselves received; and the steady increase in the number, already large, of teachers not only possessed of technical qualifications, but mentally cultivated, fond of their work, and filled with aspiration and enthusiasm.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. G. Fitch.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, R. M. FOWLER, ESQ., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* STOKE-ON-TRENT DISTRICT.

MY LORDS, November 1882.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending August 31st, 1882.

The charge of this district was entrusted to me in 1879, when the sudden and lamented death of Mr. Rice Wiggin cut short a career marked, as all who knew him will allow, by the most earnest zeal and devotion to duty.

Character of district.

The district, which comprises the greater part of the northern electoral division of the county of Stafford and a small corner of Derbyshire, is of a very varied character. To the north stretch the wild and barren Staffordshire moorlands, terminating, a few miles from Buxton, in the bare spur of Axe Edge, bordered on the east by the beautiful valley of the Dove, and watered by the Churnet, a stream less well known, but hardly less beautiful. Further to the south and south-east the country, containing in parts the remains of the old forest of Needwood, is mainly a grazing one, while on the west lie "the Potteries," a chain of black, unlovely towns, extending in a long and narrow line almost to the Cheshire border.

Population.

The population of the five poor law unions which make up the district, viz., Stoke-on Trent, Wolstanton, Leek, Cheadle, and Uttoxeter, has risen from 221,811 to 247,817 by the last census.

Number of children requiring accommodation.

According to the usual estimate, which in the case of this district is much too low, the number of children for whom accommodation in elementary schools is to be provided is about 43,625.

School supply.

This accommodation is furnished by 168 schools with 289 departments, supplying room, at 8 square feet per child, for 55,672 children. The number on the books of these schools is 50,595, with an average attendance of 35,068, so that, *viewed as a whole*, the school supply may be pronounced complete.

New school boards.

Two new school boards, those of Warslow with Ekstone and Heathylee, have lately been formed, making a total of 11 boards in the district. Among the more important of these are the Stoke-on-Trent, Wolstanton, Hanley, Burslem, and Longton School Boards.

Stoke Board.

No new schools have been built by the Stoke Board since I took charge of the district. This board has, since its formation, erected five schools, with accommodation for 2,159 children.

Wolstanton Board.

Large and commodious premises have lately been opened by the Wolstanton Board in the centre of Tunstall, making a total of six new schools, with places for 4,300 children.

New buildings are urgently needed to replace the present unsatisfactory ones at Goldenhill and Brindley Ford.

Hanley Board.

The Hanley Board has, within the last three years, built five excellent schools. All the schools under this board, six in number, accommodating 5,117 children, are new ones.

Burslem Board. The only new school erected by the Burslem Board is that for boys at Milton, a village on the outskirts of the borough. This makes the fifth school built by this board, and raises the number of children accommodated to 3,107.

Longton Board. In Longton no addition has been made to the two schools originally built by the board.

Caverswall Board. A new school is in course of erection at Adderley Green, in the Caverswall Board district. This, with the Werrington school, to which Stoke is contributory, will make the third school opened by this board.

Norton Board. Since the building of the Smallthorne and Norton Green schools no addition has been made by the Norton Board. A school is required at at Milton for girls, or the one at present rented by the board must be enlarged.

Voluntary schools. Additional accommodation has been supplied by voluntary enterprise in the following town schools, viz.: Hanley Wesleyan, Northwood National, Silverdale National, and Tunstall and Cobridge Roman Catholic.

Elkstone Board. Turning to the rural districts, a school at Elkstone has been opened by the board of that name, and in the extreme north of the Leek Union I hope next year to find a school near Newstones finished by the Heatheylee Board and a certified efficient school at Newtown. In the town of Leek, which has no school board, the West Street Wesleyan, Brunswick Wesleyan, and Mill Street Church Schools have been more or less enlarged.

Leek Union.

Uttoxeter Union. In the Uttoxeter Union, with the exception of a small addition to the Uttoxeter National School, there has been no change. A small school will have to be built at Gratwich.

Cheadle Union. A capital village school has been opened at Checkley, and some additions have been made to the Cheadle National School.

School attendance. I come now to the all important question of attendance at school.

1. Town districts—improvement slight, In the town districts, as opposed to the strictly rural ones, I find but a slight improvement. There has been, of course, a marked increase in the last five or six years in the number of children on the registers of schools and in average attendance. For instance, in the Wolstanton School Board district the former number has risen from 7,900 in 1875 to over 10,000, and the latter from 5,546 to 7,100; but the per-centage in attendance, calculated on the number on the rolls, which in the six principal board districts is about 70 per cent., shows only a trifling advance. There is little difference in this respect between boards with a large area and scattered population and those which are purely urban; nor is there any superiority as regards regularity of attendance in *board schools* over denominational ones.

Especially in *regularity* of attendance. It is true that the number of children set down as on the books of a school is from various reasons by no means always a trustworthy one; but after due allowance for this the fact still remains that the rate of attendance, and especially of *regular* attendance, is not such as managers of schools with an eye to the future, can regard with satisfaction.

Table showing work of local authorities. The following table will show to some extent, though not with the completeness I could have wished, the work of the local authorities in carrying out the compulsory powers entrusted to them by the Act of 1876:—

	Education Act, sec. 6.		Byelaws and Education Act, sec. 11.		Education Act, sec. 12. Byelaws.			
	No. of Applications against Employers.	No. of Convictions.	Applications for Attendance Orders.	No. of Orders made.	No. of Fines.	Children sent to Industrial Schools.	Attendance Officers and Salaries.	Area of Districts.
							£	acres.
I. School Boards.								
Burslem	—	—	150	150	197	3	(1) 90 (2) 50	3,121
Longton	—	—	—	364	347	—	(1) 30	960
Norton	—	—	158	158	27	—	(1) 35 (2) 35	4,034
Stoke	—	—	392	389	202	1	(1) 100 (2) 100	9m.×4m.
Wolstanton	—	—	227	95	189	—	(1) 100 (2) 100	8m.×5m.
Hanley	—	—	—	118	?	—	(1) 100 (2) 100	acres. 1,780
Warslow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onecote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marston	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
II. School Attendance Committees.								
Cheadle	—	—	14	14	7	—	(1) 30	47,815
Uttoxeter	—	—	8	8	7	—	(1) 30	63,747
Leek	—	—	58	—	—	—	(1) 20 (2) 40	67,880

It will be seen from this table that most of the school boards, at least as far as the number of officers and salary paid are concerned, have shown their readiness to carry into effect the spirit of the Act. The larger boards have appointed two attendance officers, and these appear to do their work zealously.

Boards have done their best.

In rural districts no great practical advantage seems to have resulted from the compulsory powers. The chairman of the Leek School Attendance Committee, in his report for the current year, "regrets to "say that he cannot speak in favourable terms of the efforts to secure "more regular attendance at many of the rural schools," and he suggests, *inter alia*, "the employment of a large number of inquiry officers acting "in separate groups of parishes."

2. In country districts—no great results. Report of Leek school attendance committee.

It is true that all the attendance committees have now appointed officers, but in many cases the number is insufficient and the salary inadequate. We may, however, congratulate ourselves on the fact that a better era has at length arisen than when one union appointed an aged gentleman to this post, who could with difficulty totter from one end of the county town to the other.

Number of officers not sufficient.

In unions, such as those of Leek and Uttoxeter, considerable allowance must of course be made for the drawbacks of climate and long distances, but complaints of bad attendance are equally numerous in places where the population is concentrated close to the school.

Attendance, where population lies close to school, as bad as where it is scattered.

A clergyman who takes considerable interest in education, has furnished me with a list of cases of highly irregular attendance, and he informs me that—

Prosecutions inoperative owing to smallness of fine.

"Prosecutions have so far been undertaken with little result. The fine inflicted by the magistrates, never, I believe, above 6*d.*, amounting with costs to 2*s.* 6*d.*, has no deterrent effect, and it has moreover to be collected by the attendance officer as he best can from the defendants, a matter involving a good deal of trouble and evasive delay. . . . . The ardour of the school attendance committee has been somewhat checked, and perhaps not unnaturally so, by the fact that every prosecution costs them (they say) 6*s.*, and after it has been successfully carried through there is nothing to show in the result beyond an almost nominal fine and a necessity either to let the particular case begin again in a similar futile round or to allow it to drop."

Liability of employers of labour.

Employers of labour are often by no means free from blame, as by the mere fact of taking children into their employment they make it worth the parents' while to risk the payment of a fine.

Infants often withheld from school altogether.

The meagre attendance of infants is a great drawback to the efficiency of country schools. In districts with a scattered population their absence in winter is excusable; but, unfortunately and most unreasonably, this *enforced* absence leads not only to an irregular attendance at other times, but even to their being in many cases withheld from school altogether.

Action of magistrates not helpful.

That the action of the magistrates in support of the educational authorities is not always sympathetic and helpful has, I think, been often pointed out in previous reports, and is due sometimes to their general objection to anything like "whipping up the children to the Government standard," as one influential magistrate publicly avowed, and, not infrequently, to ignorance of the requirements and meaning of the Education Acts. As an illustration of the latter I may mention a case which occurred in the Burslem School Board district this year, in which the presiding magistrate was apparently quite unaware that an *attendance* at school meant an attendance of at least two hours after the closing of the registers.

Private adventure schools are obstacles in the way of regular attendance.

Private adventure schools still continue, and chiefly by the facilities they afford for capricious migration, are serious obstacles in the way of regular attendance at a public school. In the country they are more numerous almost than in the towns. In one parish, for example, of about 1,300 people, in which the public elementary school is not half full, I find as many as five private schools. I have inspected a few of these same schools, with the result that my previous opinion as to their inefficiency has been quite confirmed.

These most numerous in the country.

Local authorities have little power over them.

The local authorities have practically but little control over them, and find great difficulty even in obtaining information from them. If a parent is summoned for educating a child at such a school, the result is generally unsatisfactory. The magistrates, as a rule, having little or no knowledge of what constitutes efficient education, are easily satisfied, the child is declared to be in receipt of proper instruction, and the private school gets another lease of life.

Decision as to their efficiency should be left to H.M. Inspector.

The more satisfactory method would be, whenever the efficiency of the education imparted at the private school might be called in question, to leave the decision on this point to Her Majesty's Inspector, who would thus be enabled either to condemn the school as inefficient or to issue a regular license.

Truant school scheme in N. Stafford.

While still on the general question of school attendance I may mention the scheme lately originated by the school boards of this part of Staffordshire for the establishment of a truant school on the Upton House model, which I trust will be successfully carried out.

Efficiency of inspected schools.

I turn now to the question of the general efficiency of inspected schools.

Discipline.

The cases in which I have refused the grant for order and discipline have been few and far between. This fact, however, does not, of course

prove that all the schools which obtain this grant are thoroughly satisfactory in this respect, and the apportionment of the merit grant under the New Code will supply a want which has been a good deal felt, and enable an Inspector to mark in a more forcible way than hitherto the superiority of one school over another in the essentials of really good discipline.

I am glad to be able to report a steady improvement in the elementary subjects since I took charge of the district. The subjoined table will show the extent of this advance :— Improvement in elementary subjects.

Year.	Per-centage passed in			Total.	Per-centage examined in Standards IV. to VI.
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.		
1879 -	82	78	69	76	16
1882 -	89	84	71	81	24

The progress made is not only in the per-centage of passes but also in the general quality and thoroughness of the work, though in these respects the improvement is not so marked. Quality of work also better.

Reading is, perhaps, the least satisfactory subject. My assistant, Mr. Parkes, says :— Reading.

> As a rule, more passes are obtained in this subject than in either writing or arithmetic. But though this is the case it is not always better taught. In writing and arithmetic the examiner has a definite standard, and it is comparatively easy to decide whether or not a child comes fairly up to it. But in reading so many things have to be taken into account that it is often difficult to decide whether a child shall pass or fail, and in cases of doubt the child always gets the benefit of it. This means that in many schools a considerable number of passes in reading are very unsatisfactory ones ; hence the higher per-centage. Inaccuracy is the commonest fault of the reading, and there is also much indistinct enunciation. Much of the former is due to the unskilful use of the simultaneous method of teaching reading.

I have been able to trace a gradual improvement in the *style* of reading, but where it is both fluent and accurate, monotony still too often reigns. A common fault, especially with young teachers, is that they do not *teach* reading, but only *hear* it. The only way to cultivate proper expression in reading is to *prepare the lesson* carefully beforehand, and always to give the children a good pattern to imitate and work by. Bad methods of teaching. More preparation and "pattern" reading wanted.

Reading, even in the higher standards, is too often mere parrot-like repetition of a book committed to memory, and a class, glib and fluent enough with one book, will halt and blunder frightfully over the same words in another not so well known. More frequent recourse should be had to the use of strange reading matter to ensure the *real* knowledge of words on the part of the children. Books often got by heart.

Intelligence is slowly but, I think, surely improving. There is still too great a tendency to give the synonyms and definitions of isolated words, instead of the meaning of a passage or sentence in the child's own words. And this tendency is encouraged by the lists of words appended to each lesson, which I should like to see either expunged or relegated to the end of the book, as they often prove snares alike to teacher and pupil. Intelligence.

Really good handwriting is not common. To ensure excellence in this subject, which generally carries good spelling in its train, a more Writing.

careful selection of, and adherence to, one series of copybooks, more attention to details on the part of *all* the teachers in a school, and last, but not least, the provision of proper materials are all necessary and are too often neglected.

Arithmetic. In arithmetic the improvement is greater than appears from the percentages; for although the number of children who fail is still considerable, the number of those who know nothing or next to nothing of their work has very much diminished, and the number able to pass well has increased.

Art. 19*c*. More than half the schools examined have obtained grants for both subjects under Art. 19*c*, and 40 per cent. have gained the grant for one.

Geography. Geography is, in the great majority of schools, well and intelligently taught. I should like, however, to see more map-drawing.

Grammar not generally satisfactory. Its use in elementary schools. Grammar has improved in many points of late, but is still not generally satisfactory. The principal, if not the sole, advantage to be derived from the study of this subject in elementary schools is, I think, the cultivation in some degree of the reasoning powers. "To draw inferences" has been said to be "the great business of life," and grammar, if the proper method of instruction is intelligently followed, does, even with children, act as a species of logic, enabling the mind to trace the relation of cause and effect, of sequence and resemblance. As a matter of fact a grammar lesson is in many cases nothing but a dry, bare list of definitions, in which illustration is conspicuous by its absence.

Badly taught. Want of illustration.

Specific subjects. Few schools have taken up specific subjects. Those generally chosen are English and domestic economy. The former is generally satisfactory as far as the poetry is concerned, but the composition is in most cases more or less of a failure. Domestic economy has not been well done. Physical geography has been taken in one or two schools, and animal physiology in only one case.

Infant schools. Infant schools, in which I take the greatest interest, and which, when good, it is a real pleasure to inspect, are making distinct progress. At the same time the highest degree of efficiency has only been reached in a few schools.

Class discipline in these often poor. Reason of this. It is not, of course, easy to keep a number of infants in good order and attentive, but it is astonishing how many teachers, not only pupil-teachers but trained mistresses, fail in doing this by forgetting or never having realized the golden rule that infants must not be handled and pulled about, and that control by voice, look, and gesture is the only way to ensure good discipline.

The points on which I have perhaps laid most stress, and, I think, with good results, have been the adoption of better methods of reading and the cultivation of the general intelligence of the children.

Standard taken that of existing good schools. The foregoing remarks on the general efficiency of the schools have all been made with strict reference, not to an imaginary standard of excellence but to one attained in many schools and attainable in most.

Pupil-teachers. Desirability of combined teaching for these. Pupil-teachers do not improve as I could wish. It would be a most desirable thing if the school boards and voluntary schools in "the Potteries" could be induced to join their forces and adopt the system which has worked so well in Liverpool, not of removing the instruction of the apprentices out of the hands of their own teachers, but of supplementing this by combined lectures and class teaching delivered at some centre. This idea is, I think, well worth consideration, and does not present any insuperable difficulties.

Cookery. The only cookery school in the district is one lately established by the Hanley Board. I have visited this more than once and can testify to the excellence of the teaching and the interest shown in the work by

the girls attending. I should be glad to see the example set by this board imitated in other quarters.

Singing is taught by ear in most schools and has distinctly improved in quality. The Burslem School Board have adopted the plan of employing a singing master, who teaches the scholars of all the board schools by the tonic sol-fa method. The results have been so successful that the services of the master have been engaged by other schools in the district. Singing.

Needlework continues to be satisfactorily taught, and in many schools it is excellent. Sewing.

I have paid a good many visits without notice in the town districts, but have not been able to reach many country schools. Visits without notice.

I have to thank my assistants, Mr. Parkes and Mr. Beach, for the compilation of some very useful statistics.

I have the honour to be, &c.

REGINALD MERRICK FOWLER.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, G. H. GORDON, ESQ., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* BOSTON DISTRICT.

MY LORDS,

Formation of district.

I HAVE the honour to furnish this year my general report upon the district under my charge. The district in question was one of those newly formed in 1879, and was first designated by the name of the Bourn District, but has since that time been known as the Boston one.

Features of district. (1.) Agricultural. (2.) Very scattered.

Difficulties of working it.

The population is almost entirely agricultural and very scattered; indeed some of the parishes in the fens are quite unique in this respect, being nothing more than narrow slices, sometimes 15 to 20 miles long. The effect of this has been to materially increase the cost of education in these parishes, inasmuch as the ratepayers are in some cases saddled with as many as four schools, where in any ordinary shaped parish one, or two at the most, would have been sufficient. It also makes the working of the district extremely puzzling to a stranger. On more than one occasion when I first came into these parts I fixed the inspection of two schools, apparently in the same village, and, as I thought, close together, for the same day, one say at 10 o'clock and the other at 2, and then found to my dismay that the afternoon school was perhaps 10 or 12 miles away! As may be inferred from all this, the Inspector consumes much time in travelling. Some of my outlying schools are 10 miles or more from any centre. Take, for instance, the little place Sutton St. Edmund's or Gedney Hill. They lie quite wide of every place. It is true that there is a wayside station in each case within a few miles, but, even supposing that trains suited, there would be no chance of getting any means of locomotion at the station, and, though it may not be too far to walk, yet the chances of bad weather have to be considered. Or, perhaps, I find myself stranded at a wayside station and no train till 5 or 6 o'clock. The alternative is that I must post over from Spalding or Holbeach, over not the best of roads, which, allowing for the probability of the driver losing his way, takes two hours and the same back again; so that besides my official work I have four hours spent on the road. When, in addition to this travelling, I have inspected two schools and written up all my correspondence I think a good day's work has been done.

The school supply.

The school supply of the district had been almost made good at the time I took it over. The chief deficiencies occurred in the outlying portions of the Boston, Spalding, and Holbeach Unions, but have now been, for the most part, put on a satisfactory footing. I think I cannot do better than insert here the statistics of the schools as I found them in 1879, compared with what exist at the present time. In 1879 I had 181 schools with 214 departments. Of these, there were:—

Church of England, National, and Endowed	135
Wesleyan	3
British	4
Roman Catholic	4
Board	35

172 of these were examined for a grant, leaving to be certified as efficient the following 9;—Fosdyke, Algarkirk, Whittering, Pickworth,

Donington, Spalding, St. Norbert's, Duddington, Casterton, and Freiston Scrane End. Of separate departments there were :—

Boys - - - - - -	23
Girls - - - - - -	11
Infants - - - - - -	26
Mixed - - - - - -	154

In the following year I find the number of schools had reached 184 and the departments 218. Whilst in the year immediately past, the numbers had once more risen to 188 schools and 222 departments. Of these, again, taking the various denominations of schools, there were :—

Church of England, National, and Endowed -	133
Wesleyan - - - - - -	2
British - - - - - -	2
Roman Catholic - - - - -	5
Board - - - - - -	46

The certified efficient schools now only number 6, as against 9 in 1879–80 and 10 in 1880–81. From the above numbers it will be seen that whilst Church of England, Wesleyan, and British schools have very slightly decreased there has been a decided increase in the number of board schools. Coming as I did from a district where these latter were certainly more the exception than the rule, I remember being much struck with the number I found in this district. Of the towns, Stamford, Grantham, and Boston still do the work of education on the voluntary system, and in each of these places there are most efficient and successfully-taught schools. Spalding, Bourn, Holbeach, Long Sutton, and Sutton Bridge, on the contrary, have elected to patronise the board system, also with much success as regards the efficiency of their work. In the country I find it is mostly in the fen parishes that boards have found a home. I do not think we need look very far for the cause of so many board schools. Undoubtedly, what has led to them in the country portions of my district is the great proportion of non-resident landowners, and the consequent absence of influential people to lead and encourage voluntary exertion, while another cause has been the very severe agricultural distress which has pervaded this part of the country, and has rendered the collection of a *voluntary* tax next door to an impossibility. But, besides these reasons, there is yet another more powerful, I fancy, than either, and that is the great, and I may say, pardonable disinclination of the farmer to spend his money on anything which, from his point of view, is diametrically opposed to his own interests. Seasons have been bad, prices worse, and to get along at all many a farmer has been compelled to farm his holding as cheaply as possible. He knows that there is much work on a farm that can be done as easily and well by boys as by men at about one-third of the cost of employing the latter; and he also knows that if a boy is in the school he cannot get him in the field. Can it be wondered at, therefore, that he is reluctant to support *of his own free will* an institution which he knows will rob him of cheap labour. So much for the origin of so many country board schools. In the towns I imagine they have been brought about in the main by strong feeling that has existed between the various denominational parties. In Spalding, the contests have been keen and bitter, but good work has been done notwithstanding, and the schools there under the management of the present board are in a thriving condition. Very fine new schools have been built there since my taking charge of the district, and at Holbeach the board there have at length recognised the desirability of reconstructing and adding to the

Large number of board schools.

Reasons for this.

New board schools at Spalding, and at Holbeach.

miserable old structure which has hitherto done duty as their school-room.

Attendance of children more or less a failure.

Having satisfactorily, I hope, shown that the necessary school accommodation has been supplied, the next thing is to see whether it is used as it should be. Magnificent buildings have been erected, furnished with all the most expensive machinery in the shape of books and apparatus, and the most experienced teachers have been engaged. Given all this, have the authorities succeeded in getting the children into these schools? I fear the answer must be in the negative. Much, no doubt, has been done, and I can honestly point to much success in some directions in this respect; but there is no disguising the fact that, on the whole, the existing regulations for enforcing the regular attendance of children are a failure. I find that the school accommodation at present provided for this district amounts to 27,724 seats, whilst the number of children in average attendance only reaches 17,353. This fact points to one of two conclusions, either that the school accommodation is very much in excess of the requirements of the district, which I do not believe to be the case, or, secondly, that there must be a very large number of children who are unaccounted for and are regularly attending no recognized school. In some neighbourhoods where the attendance committees have set themselves to work in earnest to carry out the law, there appears to be but little difficulty in making parents understand that their children are expected and will be compelled to attend school. But in others, where the Act, either through dilatoriness or through ill-disguised dislike to the system, has been allowed to "slide," to use an Americanism, a very different tale is told. I can put my finger on many schools where a large proportion of the children do not attend school for even 25 weeks during the year, and when this small attendance is broken up, as it too often is, into a few days now, a week or two later on, and is never consecutive and regular, what can the most hard-working and earnest teacher teach such children, or what can such irregular scholars be expected to remember? The consequence of it, of course, is to double and treble the work of teachers by rendering it necessary for them to go over the same ground time after time. If this state of things does put a little money into the farmer's pocket by giving him cheap labour, it at the same time takes it out again by materially reducing the amount of Government grant and adding to the school rate. The most prominent reasons to account for the great irregularity appear to me to be:—

Extra work entailed on the teachers.

Reasons for the very irregular attendance.

1. The great desire, as I have before said, for cheap agricultural labour.

2. The fact of so many school boards and school attendance committees being composed almost entirely of farmers.

3. That in this part of the country the demand for child labour seems to be incessant. Bird keeping, potato setting, and haymaking succeed one another till harvest time comes on. This again is followed by the potato harvest, a most important item in the agricultural programme of South Lincolnshire, which continues till far into the winter. Indeed, it is no infrequent occurrence for me to find boys present at the inspection of a school in November or December who have been rarely, if ever, seen since about March.

Difficulties of getting summonses.

4. The occasional difficulties of getting summonses in cases of non-attendance, and the frequent disinclination of magistrates to convict. In one large town, where the irregularity of attendance is perhaps more noticeable than in any other part of my district, I am told that the borough magistrates are loth to inflict fines on account of rendering themselves unpopular, and endangering their seats at the municipal

elections. That this has been frequently the case admits of no doubt, and the late reports of one or two of my colleagues bear me out in this testimony. In the Bourn Union a curious difficulty cropped up. Visiting a school last year, where the grossest irregularity was apparent, I made inquiries, and was told that the attendance officer had been refused summonses. Thinking there must be some reason for this, I wrote to make further inquiries, and received a letter from the clerk to the union, the following portion of which shows how the matter stood:—

"Dear Sir,

"Mr. ——, the school attendance officer of the Deeping district in this union, has handed me your letter to him of the 30th ultimo to answer. The difficulty in this case is, when a summons is applied for, the magistrate's clerk declines to issue it until the fees are paid. If paid by the guardians or their officer on such application there is an unsettled question whether they will allow such costs. I quite intended going into the matter with our auditor on Tuesday last, &c., &c."

Thus it will be seen that a singular deadlock had ensued. The magistrate's clerk, who I have since been told had considerable arrears of fees due to him, refused to issue the summons unless it were paid for on the spot, whilst the attendance officer and the board of guardians, his employers, declined the responsibility, fearing that the district auditor would not allow these costs, and that they would consequently fall on themselves personally. I have heard of no similar case in other places, and am curious to know if such have occurred.

High wages possible for boys to earn.

Another obstacle to regular attendance that I met with in the neighbourhood of Boston was the very high rate of wages which was being paid to boys, and which naturally was too great a temptation to be resisted. At Fishtoft, where the irregularity was particularly striking, the master told me that at the Witham Outfall Works, which were going on close by, boys of 11 and 12 years old were earning, in some cases, from 10*s.* to 13*s.* a week. This seems an extraordinarily high rate, but he assured me that such was the case, and certainly there must be some more than ordinary reason for the great difficulty there is in enforcing attendance at this and one or two neighbouring schools.

Private adventure schools.

A very large number of private adventure schools still exist to lower the attendance of children at schools recognized by Government. I confess I am at a loss to understand the principle upon which these schools escape inspection of some kind, for whilst it may be quite possible that the teaching in them is sound and good, yet it strikes one as being somewhat liberal to take all this for granted. My attention was drawn last spring to the existence of some 12 or 13 of these schools in Boston alone; and only quite recently I have been desired by your Lordships' Department to propose a visit to four similar institutions existing in the parish of Swineshead, with a view to testing their efficiency. Up to the present I have been unable to carry out your Lordships' wishes in this respect owing to pressure of work and other causes, but I am hopeful of being able to do so in a week or two. That parents should choose to send their children to such institutions, carried on as they most frequently are in poky, ill-ventilated, and overcrowded rooms, and but ill-furnished with books and apparatus, when they can at generally a less cost send them to a well conducted school of the new type, where teachers and material are alike thoroughly efficient, seems to point to the conclusion that there must still be a large number of our fellow countrymen who like to show their independence by doing things in their own way, and prefer to send their children where they like rather than to a school selected for them by others.

The following Table (No. 1) speaks for itself:—

TABLE I.

Year.	No. present at all on Day of Inspection.	No. qualified for Examination.	No. qualified for Examination in Standards.	No. qualified as Infants.	No. actually examined.	No. actually examined in Standards.	No. actually examined as Infants.
1879-80	19,655	16,263	12,423	3,840	15,589	11,919	3,670
1880-81	20,089	15,841	12,130	3,711	15,364	11,774	3,590
1881-82	20,969	16,860	12,798	4,062	16,415	12,460	3,955

I shall now pass on to the elementary subjects, the first of which is—

Reading.

Reading.—This is, I think, the most unsatisfactory of the subjects known as the three Rs. Were the reading in the general run of schools to be judged according to the strict letter of the Code, I have no hesitation in saying that it would appear on the examination schedules as the very worst of the subjects attempted. The Code says, "Reading, after "Standard I., will be held to include intelligence and fluency increasing "with each standard." But in how many schools is this intelligence and fluency found? In but few, I fear. In too many the reading is nothing more than the pronouncing of so many words one after another, with no regard for the accentuation or punctuation, and with a sort of listless indifference to the meaning of what is being read.

Much of this might, I think, be remedied by a better class of reading books than the very uninteresting ones hitherto used in many schools. Books of travels, or works of instructive fiction, would interest children more than day after day, and week after week, grinding through the same dreary story books.

In many schools the seeds of the mischief are sown when the children are in the 1st Standard, and I cannot impress too strongly on managers the necessity of having *several* sets of books for these younger children. Otherwise, as is too often the case, the reading lesson becomes nothing more than a humdrum exercise of memory, and many is the time that I have heard a 1st Standard child go glibly on for, perhaps, a page and a half without any book at all. I think, too, in some schools, there is a great tendency to leave this young class to a first year pupil-teacher or a monitor, who, besides being anything but interested in the First Standard Primer, is but a beginner in the art of teaching.

Writing and spelling.

Writing and *Spelling.*—It is in the nature of children to be imitative, and in nothing is this more clearly shown than in writing. In schools where the teacher writes well, and is neat in his or her person, I find the children follow suit in every respect. Their writing is good and regular, their copybooks clean and carefully written, and their dress tidy; whilst in a village a mile away, children of precisely the same class may be found with every opposite attribute.

Arithmetic.

The next subject, *Arithmetic*, is undoubtedly the bugbear of most schools, but in the country the difficulties of teaching it are especially noticeable. Experience has proved to me that a fortnight or three weeks' absence from school entirely undoes six months' work, so unretentive is the memory of children of such things as tables, rules, &c.,

and consequently I think my remarks above on "attendance" will explain the difficulties that beset arithmetic in this district.

I here append a table (No. 2) of per-centages which I think gives every detail:—

TABLE II.

Year.	No. of Passes in Reading.	No. of Passes in Writing.	No. of Passes in Arithmetic.	Total No. of Passes.	Per Cent. in Reading.	Per Cent. in Writing.	Per Cent. in Arithmetic.	Total Per-centage.
1879-80	10,738	9,837	8,249	28,824	90·09	82·53	69·21	80·61
1880-81	10,961	10,067	8,077	29,105	92·96	85·38	68·51	82·28
1881-82	11,633	10,668	8,762	31,063	93·83	86·05	70·67	83·52

I also add a list of my schools in order of merit as regards their per-centages in the three Rs. List of schools in order of merit.

I have compiled this in two separate portions, and for this reason: schools whose inspections fall immediately or soon after the long holidays cannot be expected to compete on favourable terms with those whose course of instruction has been unbroken. It has, therefore, seemed to me the best and fairest plan to put October, November, December, and January schools into one list and the remainder into another.

I trust it will not be inferred from this that I look on the per-centage as the *sole* test of the efficiency of a school. I do, however, think that under the present Code it has been a very *fairly good* one, for if reading, writing, and arithmetic are *all* good in a school, I believe the discipline, &c. will also bear inspection, and with regard to the special subjects, I have marked with an asterisk in the list those schools who did not attempt any, that they may not earn undue credit for their place (if a high one).

SCHOOLS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PER-CENTAGES.

List 1 (October to January inclusive).

Easton National, Girls - -	96·97	Holbeach, Saint John's Board, Mixed - - - -	85·59
Collyweston Board, Mixed -	96·03	Bourn Board, Boys - -	85·28
Holbeach National, Girls -	94·44	Carlton Scroop and Normanton National, Mixed - -	85·11
Folkingham National, Mixed -	93·94	Hough Brandon and Gelston National, Mixed - -	84·93
Donington Endowed, Boys -	92·86	Pinchbeck East National, Girls - - - - -	83·76
Spalding Board, Boys - -	92·06	Ancaster National, Mixed -	83·33
Dowsby National, Mixed -	91·92	Gosberton, Clough, and Risegate Board, Mixed - -	82·6
Spalding National, Boys -	91·11	Pinchbeck West National, Mixed - - - -	82·49
Bourn Board, Girls - -	90·	Surfleet Seas End Board, Mixed	82·48
Fleet Woodlane Board, Mixed	89·62	Spalding Saint John the Baptist National, Mixed - -	82·35
Spalding Board, Girls - -	87·54		
Holbeach Board, Boys - -	87·41		
Easton Garford's Charity, Boys - - - - -	86·67		
Gedney Parochial, Mixed -	86·27		
Holbeach Bank Board, Mixed	85·96		
Billingboro' Board, Girls -	85·9		

Spalding National, Girls	82·11	Tydd Saint Mary's National, Mixed	73·21
Essendine Board, Mixed	81·82	*Gosberton Board, Mixed	72·78
Spalding Marsh Board, Mixed	81·66	Swayfield National, Mixed	69·14
*Spalding Roman Catholic, Mixed	81·66	Somerby National, Mixed	68·12
Billingboro' Board, Boys	80·39	Welby National, Mixed	66·67
Pinchbeck, East, National, Boys	80·39	Cowbitt Endowed, Mixed	65·61
Ketton National, Mixed	79·8	Fleet Hargate National, Mixed	63·04
Pinchbeck Saint Matthew's National, Mixed	79·79	*Castle Bytham Endowed, Mixed	60·38
Spalding Goodfellow's Endowed Mixed	79·61	Swinstead National, Mixed	60·
Boston National, Mixed	79·16	*Careby National, Mixed	54·84
Donington Endowed, Girls	78·38	*Holbeach St. Luke's National, Mixed	52·22
Bourn Twenty Fen Board, Mixed	77·78	*Little Bytham, Counthorpe Board, Mixed	50·
*Whittering National, Mixed	77·78	*Holbeach St. Mark's National, Mixed	45·
Uffington National, Mixed	75·64	*Pickworth National, Mixed	44·44
Deeping Saint Nicholas E. T. Board, Mixed	75·	*Little Bytham Board, Mixed	37·5
Ropsley National, Mixed	73·96		

List 2 (February to August inclusive).

Boston Wesleyan, Mixed	98·08	Colsterworth National, Mixed	89·98
Woolsthorpe National, Mixed	95·32	Stamford St. Michael's, Boys	89·87
Spalding Willesby's Endowed, Boys	95·31	Sutton Bridge Board, Girls	89·87
Long Sutton Board, Girls	95·24	Rippingale National, Mixed	89·71
Stamford St. John's, Mixed	95·24	Market Deeping Endowed, Boys	89·63
Market Deeping Green Coat, Girls	94·74	Harston National, Mixed	88·89
Stamford St. Michael's, Girls	94·7	*West Deeping National, Mixed	88·89
Bottesford National, Boys	94·61	Whaplode National, Mixed	88·76
Stamford St. Martin's, Girls	93·98	Whaplode Shiphay Stow Board, Mixed	88·74
Gedney Hill National, Mixed	93·94	Grantham, Spitalgate Inner Street, Mixed	88·54
Deeping Saint James' Board, Boys	93·86	Whaplode Saracen's Head Board, Mixed	88·41
Stamford Blue Coat	93·65	Barrowby National, Mixed	88·08
Corby Board, Mixed	93·33	Wrangle Low Ground National, Mixed	87·96
Bottesford National, Girls	93·1	Horbling National, Mixed	87·88
Butterwick Endowed, Boys	93·09	Boston National, Girls	87·76
Kirton Holme Board, Mixed	92·63	Hacconby National, Mixed	87·72
Boston Laughton's Endowed, Boys	92·35	Boston Saint James' National, Mixed	87·62
Long Sutton Board, Boys	92·11	Deeping Saint Nicholas N. T. Board, Mixed	87·5
Grantham Spitalgate St. John's, Mixed	92·02	Edenham National, Mixed	86·67
Boston Middle, Girls	91·53	*Stroxton National, Mixed	86·67
Moulton Chapel Board, Mixed	91·51	Grantham National, Girls	86·56
Sibsey Free, Mixed	91·38	Aslackby National, Mixed	86·32
Boston National, Boys	91·34	Frithbank National, Mixed	86·27
Grantham Spitalgate Wesleyan, Mixed	91·17	Freiston Scrane End National, Mixed	86·11
Bitchfield Board, Mixed	90·91	Stamford St. Martin's, Boys	85·93
N. E. Holland Fen, Hedge Hog Bridge Board, Mixed	90·91	Butterwick Endowed, Girls	85·81
Barnack National, Mixed	90·53	Fleet Fen Board Mixed	85·8
Thurlby Board, Mixed	90·5	Weston St. Mary's National, Mixed	85·78
Kirton Board, Girls	90·4	*Fosdyke National, Mixed	85·71
Great Gonerby National, Mixed	90·38	Leverton National, Mixed	85·59
Denton National, Mixed	90·3	Kirton Board, Boys	85·56
*Southorpe Roman Catholic, Mixed	90·		

Bennington Endowed, Mixed	85·45	Wrangle Low Gate National, Mixed	76·47
West Fen, Frithville Board, Mixed	85·33	*Quadring Fen Board, Mixed	76·39
Grantham British, Mixed	85·25	Dunsby National, Mixed	76·
Sutton Bridge Board, Boys	85·22	Whaplode Drove National, Mixed	75·93
Grantham National, Boys	85·08	Bicker National, Mixed	75·51
*Bainton National, Mixed	84·85	Pointon National, Mixed	75·51
North Witham National, Mixed	84·44	Sutterton National, Mixed	75·24
Quadring Cowley and Brown's Endowed, Mixed	84·06	*Great Casterton National, Mixed	75·
Morton National, Mixed	83·79	*Finwell National, Mixed	75·
Skirbeck St. Thomas', Mixed	83·64	Moulton Village Board, Girls	74·79
Londonthorpe National, Mixed	83·33	Bourn Eastgate National, Mixed	74·56
Croxton Kerrial National, Mixed	83·08	Old Leake Central Board, Mixed	74·24
Skirbeck Holy Trinity National, Mixed	82·7	*Bicker, Mr. Smith's Endowed, Mixed	74·19
*Algarkirk National, Mixed	82·42	*Muston National, Mixed	72·73
*Wyberton National, Mixed	82·23	Stamford St. George's, National, Mixed	72·62
Sutton St. Edmund's National, Mixed	81·72	New Leake Board, Mixed	72·41
Thornhaugh Board, Mixed	81·67	New Somerby National, Mixed	72·4
Wytham on the Hill National, Mixed	81·2	*Kirkby National, Mixed	72·22
Old Leake Board, Mixed	80·67	Stamford All Saints, Mixed	71·3
Deeping Saint Nicholas M. T. Board, Mixed	80·32	Clipsham National, Mixed	71·05
*Langtoft National, Mixed	80·	Moulton Endowed, Boys	71·04
Redmile National, Mixed	79·89	South Witham Board, Mixed	70·51
Little Ponton National, Mixed	79·49	Boston Roman Catholic, Mixed	69·79
Skirbeck St. Nicholas National, Mixed	79·55	*Skillington National, Mixed	68·94
Eastville National, Mixed	79·17	Grantham Roman Catholic, Mixed	68·71
Deeping Saint James' Board, Girls	79·11	Gedney Drove End National, Mixed	68·23
Moulton Seas End National, Mixed	79·03	Harlaxton National, Mixed	68·18
Belton National, Mixed	79·01	Boston British, Boys	67·71
Burton Coggles National, Mixed	79·01	Stibbington Board, Mixed	67·23
Whaplode Saint Catherine's Board, Mixed	78·85	Ingoldsby Board, Mixed	66·67
Quadring Eaudyke, Mixed	78·43	Knipton National, Mixed	66·67
Great Ponton Endowed, Mixed	78·28	*Wigtoft Endowed, Mixed	65·89
*Boston British, Girls	77·43	Ryhall National, Mixed	65·22
*Duddington Endowed, Mixed	77·36	Lutton Board, Mixed	62·96
Frampton National, Mixed	77·27	Swineshead Endowed, Mixed	58·76
*Weston Hills National, Mixed	77·27	Freiston Ings National, Mixed	56·06
Fishtoft Parochial, Mixed	77·24	*Gretford National, Mixed	54·38
Heydour National, Mixed	76·92	*Stainby and Gunby National, Mixed	48·89
		Stamford Roman Catholic, Mixed	47·37

Of the special or class subjects I find that in the majority of schools two have been attempted, in most instances grammar and geography. The former, judging by the results, appears to be the easier to teach, and as a rule I find it well done. The additional requirements of the Code in regard to the grammar of Standards II. and III. seem to have been met with scarcely an effort; indeed it is no unusual thing for me to find a class quite capable of doing the grammar of the class above it. Whether the grammar that a child learns in school is of any lasting benefit to it remains, however, still an open question, in my opinion. I so often hear a child discoursing quite intelligently about subjects, predicates, co-ordinate sentences, and the like, and five minutes later

Class subjects. Grammar.

hear the same child holding forth to its playmates in its own real native vernacular! The contrast, to say the least of it, is striking.

Geography.

In geography I do not find that the new system of teaching it from reading lessons has made much difference. All the reading books that were published to meet the new regulations in this respect are laid down on much the same lines as the Old Code—definitions for Standard II.; England and Wales for Standard III., and so on; and so long as a class knows the contents of its *reading book*, it may naturally be contended that its geography has been learnt from reading lessons. In schools where the best results have been met with and the greatest amount of intelligence shown in this subject, I generally find that *blank* maps have been unsparingly used in the teaching of it.

History.

History is taught in a few schools, in one or two with some success, but in the majority it is simply an exercise of memory for so many dates and facts.

Needlework.

The remaining subject, needlework, calls for a few special remarks. It is taught in every school more or less, but with widely differing success. The best needlework is generally found in schools where one or two ladies take an interest in it and come to the assistance of the mistress. In such schools I get all the specimens of each stage readily and well done on the day of inspection.

In country schools there occasionally appears to be some difficulty in presenting children in the higher stages owing to the elder girls leaving school to go to work. There is also another difficulty which I not unfrequently come across, and that is the practice of expecting the parents to provide the materials. The disadvantages of this system are obvious, for it makes it next to impossible for the garment when worked to be kept to show on the inspection day, the parent naturally requiring it for home use.

Boys taught needlework.

I have not yet found many instances of boys being taught to do needlework, but in one or two of the best infant schools, notably the Little Gonerby School at Grantham, considerable proficiency has been obtained.

TABLE III.

Year.	No. of Children examined in Class Subjects.	No. of Departments taking One Subject.	No. of Departments taking Two Subjects.	No. of Departments passing in One Subject.	No. of Departments passing in Two Subjects.	No. of Departments failing in Class Subjects.
1879-80			No statistics.			
1880-81	8,424	26	134	41	112	7
1881-82	8,927	26	140	48	103	15

Specific subjects. More or less a failure.

Specific subjects are more or less a failure in country schools; indeed, it seems a question whether it was ever intended that little Hodge should be crammed with them, and it does seem rather a farce, when one hears such complaints of irregular attendance and of the difficulty in getting children up in even the ordinary subjects, to find perhaps one or two specifics on the time table.

Those most generally taken are literature, animal physiology, physical geography, and domestic economy.

I confess I should have but little faith in a man's reputation as a sportsman whose sole credentials for "riding to hounds" or "killing a salmon" were the fact of his having read Whyte Melville's "Riding Recollections," or Izaak Walton's "Complete Angler," yet this is really

a parallel case with the specific subjects in most country schools. They are simply so much book work, carefully got up in many cases, I admit, but still book work pure and simple, without any practical knowledge. Often, as I read over papers in domestic economy, I say to myself, "Well, no doubt this is, a deal of it, very true, but I am thankful that "this girl has neither to cook nor wash for me."

The accompanying tables (Nos. IV. and V.) will give all details respecting the per-centages of passes in specific subjects, as well as the relative popularity of each.

TABLE IV.

Year.	No. of Departments examined in Specific Subjects.	No. of Children examined.	No. of Children passed.	Per-centage of Passes in Specific Subjects.	No. of Departments taking			
					One Subject.	Two Subjects.	Three Subjects.	Four Subjects.
1879–80	40	802	352	43·89	19	9	10	2
1880–81	39	806	417	51·74	13	17	8	1
1881–82	38	839	458	54·65	18	10	10	—

TABLE V.

Subjects.	1879–80.			1880–81.			1881–82.		
	No. of Departments examined.	No. of Children examined.	No. of Children passed.	No. of Departments examined.	No. of Children examined.	No. of Children passed.	No. of Departments examined.	No. of Children examined.	No. of Children passed.
English - -	29	403	189	27	348	210	25	328	247
Mathematics -	7	57	22	9	63	38	9	70	42
Latin - - -	1	5	3	1	3	0	2	8	6
French - -	1	7	5	3	4	4	5	7	3
German - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanics - -	1	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal Physiology - - -	3	35	8	5	46	23	3	37	48
Physical Geography - -	13	98	46	10	89	47	8	65	47
Botany - -	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic Economy - -	19	193	78	20	253	95	15	274	65

Visits without notice.

It is a matter of much regret to myself that the very scattered nature of my district has made the number of visits without notice paid during the year very much smaller than I could wish. The usefulness of these visits cannot well be exaggerated. I believe the Department was well advised when it substituted the term "without notice" for that of "surprise" visits. The latter somehow always seemed to imply the expectation of catching a teacher tripping, whereas I feel pretty sure that no *good* teachers are in fear of one of these visits any more than they dread the annual inspection. There certainly is no reason why they should. To me a "visit without notice" simply means the seeing of a school in its everyday dress, with no special preparation for my visit, and the opportunity of a friendly chat with the teacher on many little points which in the comparative bustle of the inspection day one is seldom able to get. Added to this I know that in many out-of-the-

way schools, more particularly board schools, beyond the monthly visit from the clerk, the teacher scarcely sees a soul, and has nobody to enter into his difficulties and sympathise with him in his troubles.

Evening schools. Gradually diminishing.

I am sorry to find the evening schools in my district diminishing in number. From nine, in 1879, they have dropped to five in the past year. It is matter for great regret that these useful adjuncts to the educational machinery of the country should be dying a slow but sure death. I fancy that what presses more hardly on them than anything else is the regulation of the Department that "an evening scholar must "be presented a standard higher than that in which he was last pre-"sented."

The operation of this Article undoubtedly retards the formation and carrying on of evening schools, for it supposes that a lad, after a hard day's work in the field or workshop, shall be able to learn as much in 40 hours as a day scholar does in 500 hours. Now the night scholar does not start on the same terms as the day scholar, for the latter takes up the work of the higher standard immediately after he has passed through the lower one; whereas the night scholar, as a rule, goes to work for some time before he joins the night school, and consequently forgets a great deal of what he has already learned in the lower standards. This applies more especially to the arithmetic, and I am inclined to think the difficulty might be met by a more graduated and simpler schedule for this subject than that now in use.

Pupil-teachers.

The number of pupil-teachers examined during the past year was 135. Of these 21 passed *well* and 81 *fairly*. I am not aware of any break-down on the score of health, nor does it appear to me that the work of pupil-teachers, though no doubt somewhat arduous, is a greater strain than would be encountered in the work of a shop or office, which is the alternative employment of the class from which pupil-teachers are principally drawn.

Singing.

The following remarks on the singing of the district have been submitted to me by my assistant, Mr. Butt, to whom I am also indebted for the various tables which accompany this report.

"It is the opinion of many in this district that the children of our schools, especially in the fens, *cannot* be taught to sing, and certainly their performances on the day of inspection would often bear out this opinion, for though their vocal efforts are hearty enough, still they are far from being musical. Occasionally, however, even in the fens, we get such a sample of singing as shows what better attendance and more practice than usual have been able to accomplish; therefore, our schools being given better chances in these two respects, an improvement in their singing results will not be impossible.

"Generally speaking, the singing is far from being 'good,' but great differences as to merit are to be met with. Some schools, where great pains are evidently taken with the subject, do exceedingly well, while others, bestowing on it only one half hour or at most 40 minutes each week, do not sing very creditably. A few departments give an hour and a half and two hours each week, but the majority at present employ one hour in two lessons. A good deal of voice training could be done in this time if all the scholars were regular.

"The singing of the following schools was especially good:—

Rippingale Church of England.	Boston Middle Girls',
Grantham National Boys' (upper standards),	Denton National,
Spitalgate Wesleyan,	Bourn Infant,
Spitalgate St. John's,	Little Gonerby Infant,
Great Ponton Endowed,	Boston St. James' Infant.

"In most of the above senior departments it was not found to be too difficult a matter to teach *two* parts, and one, Rippingale, managed songs of *three* parts as well as some *solos*. The selections were interesting, the tunes pretty and lively, and the children having been carefully trained, sang their pieces tastefully and well. The lists were varied with rounds which were also well rendered.

"It would be a good thing if rounds were more generally used. They are considered hard to teach, but if a purely infant school could sing one, as did the Bourn Board, surely it should not be considered an impossible exercise for older children. Other infant departments, especially with a Standard I. to help, might try them too.

"Infant singing is not nearly the success it ought to be. In a great measure this is owing to the style of song used. In two thirds of our infant schools year after year the same old ditties are sung to the same old humdrum chants, and the little ones must get intensely wearied of continually 'standing,' 'sitting,' 'folding arms,' &c. 'together in a row,' and of other so-called action songs of a like pattern. The schools mentioned above, where singing was good, did not use these ancient and worn productions, and with a little trouble other infant teachers might select livelier pieces with prettier tunes to the great delight of their children.

"The selection of songs for the elder ones is not always the most happy. In many cases it is to be noticed that a lot of old material is served up again and again. The children are treated to one, two, three, or it may be four, new songs during the year, but that is all. Fresh words are sometimes learnt, it is true, but very often go to one of the old tunes. A variety of interesting songs with pleasing airs will do a lot towards making the singing lesson a greater treat than it is now, whilst more attention to time and expression will help to make the subject a greater success on the examination day. A very few schools teach something of notation; they number 16 out of 222."

Relations with managers.

I cannot close this report without referring with feelings of great pleasure to the very cordial relations which have existed between managers, teachers, and myself during the three years that I have been connected with this neighbourhood, and I will also avail myself of the present occasion to thank those of my colleagues who, two years ago when I was so long disabled, so readily and generously gave up their time to help me. But for the kindly aid of my friends, Mr. Sewell, Mr. Collins, Mr. Currey, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Elliott, my list of schools in arrear would indeed have been formidable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE H. GORDON.

The Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, J. B. HASLAM, ESQ., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* BRADFORD DISTRICT.

MY LORDS, Bradford, January 1883.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordships a general report, for the year ended 31st August 1882, upon the elementary schools in the Bradford district.

District. The district is the same as that upon which I had the honour to report to your Lordships four years ago. Some slight changes have occurred within it affecting the distribution of the townships in the Unions of Bradford and North Bierley. The townships of Allerton and Heaton, and portions of those of Calverley-with-Farsley and Pudsey, were taken from the latter union and added to the former on May 1, 1882. These changes involved the transfer of one board school in each township, except Heaton, to the management of the Bradford School Board; but as the change was so recently made, and as the inspections of these schools for the year for which I am reporting took place in each case before the transfer, I shall for the purposes of this report speak of the townships and schools referred to as if the change had not taken place.

Population. The population of the district at the date of the recent census was 427,680, a number which agrees very fairly well with the estimate formed in my last report; in which, however, too low an estimate would appear to have been taken for the Keighley Union and too high a one for the comparatively non-manufacturing and pastoral unions of the district.

A comparison of the condition of the district with its condition four years ago, so far as statistics of schools, &c. represent that condition, will perhaps be best afforded if I follow the lines of my last report, adding in brackets after each figure the corresponding figure for 1878.

Schools. The number of day schools inspected for annual grants in the year for which I am reporting was 246 (228), and these schools comprised 412 (364) departments. Of these departments 177 (144) were for children over seven years of age only; 136 (111) for infants; and 99 (109) were attended by children of all ages. There is a markedly greater proportional increase in the number of departments than in that of schools, and this in spite of the fact that in some eight or more cases, departments for boys and girls which were separate in 1878 have been united as mixed departments. One object of such unions has of course been the lightening of the pecuniary burden to be borne by the local sources of income. Speaking generally of the cases under notice, I can report that on the whole an increase of efficiency has accompanied the changes; but I may remark that the object to which I have just alluded will be only imperfectly, and may be not at all, gained unless care is taken in the selection of the teacher. Lower efficiency means, and under the new Code will more than ever mean, smaller grants, and therefore greater local burdens.

Unions of boys' and girls' departments.

Other changes of organisation. The greater proportional increase in the number of departments to which I have just referred is due almost entirely to two causes, each of which may be regarded with satisfaction. One is the well-advised action of the Bradford School Board in establishing additional departments, either separate "junior" or separate "half-time" departments, or both, in some of their large schools. The other is the establishment of separate infants' departments in several schools formerly consisting of

one department only. I am glad to say that in the last six years this has been done in about 30 schools. As I said in my last report, I consider this a matter of great importance, and I gladly anticipate the further improvements in this respect which will result from the provisions and requirements of the new Code.

Night schools.

The number of night schools has considerably diminished, but it may be observed that the diminution in the number of scholars examined is almost entirely in the lower standards, which have nearly disappeared from these schools, and may therefore be regarded as arising principally from improved attendance at day schools. The enlarged provisions for aid to such schools under the new Code appear to be already producing an increase in the number of applications for examination.

Attendance of children.

There were, according to the managers' returns, on the registers of these 246 day schools the names of 78,365 (69,954) children, of whom 55,128 (47,803) were above seven years of age; of the latter number about 15,000 (18,500) were attending school half-time, and 2,265 (2,200) were being instructed in infant schools. Of the remaining 23,237 (22,151) children under seven years of age, 3,485 (5,315) attended schools in which no provision was made for their instruction as a separate department. The diminution in this last number is very satisfactory.

There were in average attendance 53,582 (44,442) children; 38,919 (30,791) being the average attendance returned for all children above seven, and 1,898 (1,470) that for children above seven attending infant schools. Of the remaining 14,663 (13,651), which was the number of infants in average attendance, 2,319 (3,346) was the average attendance at schools where the infants were not separately instructed.

The managers' returns gave 45,623 (36,898), including 11,440 (15,476) half-timers, as the number of scholars above seven years of age who had made the required number of attendances to be qualified to bring grants upon examination, and 11,885 (10,667) as the number of infants qualified by attendance for presentation. Of the number of children above seven years of age returned as qualified for examination 42,928 (34,587), or 94·1 per cent., were actually present and were individually examined.

Bradford.

Sixty schools were inspected in Bradford, of which 35 were voluntarily supported, and 25 under the management of the school board. Besides the additions and changes to which I referred in my last report as lately completed or in progress, the school board have opened two new schools (both in hired premises), one for girls in Horton Road and one for infants in Caledonia Street; they have also taken over the Great Horton Wesleyan School and the Richmond Terrace Wesleyan School; the former now forms a junior department of the board's Great Horton school; half-time and junior departments have been added to the Barkerend Board School, and half-time departments to the Ryan Street and Whetley Lane Board Schools; separate infants' departments have been established at Tetley Street and Horton Bank Top Board Schools; and the Barkerend, Otley Road, and Wapping Road Board Schools have been enlarged; new premises at Woodroyd have been substituted for those at Muff Field, and premises are in course of erection which are to take the place of the board schools at present held in hired rooms at Lister Hills, Richmond Terrace, Horton Road, and Tetley Street.

The school board have made arrangements for the instruction of their teachers in the tonic sol-fa notation, in order that singing from note may be introduced into their schools; and also for the instruction of teachers and elder scholars (past and present) at evening classes in science, in accordance with the regulations of the South Kensington Science and Art

Department. Centres for teaching cookery to a certain number of girls selected from the upper standards have been formed at five schools; and drill continues to be taught in nearly all the board's boys' and mixed departments.

Among the voluntary schools there are a few changes besides the transfers already mentioned. The Sticker Lane Infants' Church of England School has been closed; one new Church of England school (Dirk Hill Infants'), two new Roman Catholic schools (St. Cuthbert's and St. William's), and one new British school (Eastbrook Mills half-timers') have been opened; and the Eastbrook Wesleyan School has been converted into a "higher" school for boys and girls only.*

The governors of the boys' and girls' grammar schools give scholarships at these schools, which are open to boys and girls from any of the public elementary schools of the borough.

An association has been formed by the vicar and others for affording conditional aid to some of the Church of England schools in the rural deanery.

North Bierley Union. Of the 16 townships which composed the North Bierley Union, 11 are now under school boards, a school board having been formed for Idle, and Heaton having been taken into the borough.

Allerton. The township of Allerton has recently been taken into the borough. The Bradford School Board have already made improvements in the premises of the late British school, which was for a short interval under the management of the Allerton School Board.

Calverley with Farsley. The new board school at Thornbury, to which I referred in 1878, is also now under the management of the Bradford School Board, that portion of the township in which it stands having been taken into the borough. Some very good work has been done in this school. There is, I regret to say, no improvement in the accommodation either at Farsley National School or at the Farsley Village Board School. Part of the main room at the Back Lane Board School has been partitioned off for class-rooms.

Drighlington. Sufficient accommodation for infants has now been provided at Drighlington. Changes in the teaching staff have had a somewhat unfortunate effect upon the efficiency of the school, and the board are not, I think, acting wisely in pressing the class-teaching of specific subjects. The attendance of the elder children is deficient in regularity.

Eccleshill. The attendance of children in Eccleshill might still be rather better. The board schools are doing very good work, the infants' departments having considerably improved.

Pudsey. The Pudsey Far Town Church of England School has been closed, and the Low Town Church of England School and Rickardshaw Lane Primitive Methodist School have been transferred to, and the premises improved by, the school board. There is not satisfactory provision for infants at Laisterdyke St. Mary's Church of England School; but omitting this school (which, together with the Laisterdyke Board School, is now in the borough), satisfactory separate provision has been made for infants thoughout this township. The condition of the children's attainments has also greatly improved.

Shipley. The Shipley Albert Road Board School has proved, as I anticipated, a very great improvement upon the schools which it superseded. The boys' and girls' departments at St. Paul's National School have been united.

Thornton. In Thornton I notice some improvement in the attendance of infants.

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* Since this Report was written I learn that a separate infants' department has been established at Bolton (Calverley) National School.

In Tong the supply of school accommodation is now completed according to the requirements of your Lordships, but the children's regularity of attendance is decidedly inferior to what it should be. Tong.

The Cullingworth Wesleyan School, which was in the township of Wilsden, has, after a temporary transfer to the school board, been closed. The Cullingworth Board School, built by the Bingley School Board to take its place, is in the school district of Bingley. Wilsden.

Separate infants' departments have been established at the Cleckheaton Moor End National School, and at the Westgate Day School, and some improvement has been made in the provision at Moorbottom National School. The attendance of infants appears to be slightly and of older children decidedly less regular than the average of other similar districts. Cleckheaton.

Separate infants' departments have been established at Lowmoor Carr Lane Church of England, Wibsey Wesleyan Reformers', and Wibsey Slack Side Wesleyan Reformers' Schools, and the Lowmoor New Works Church of England School is now confined to children under eight. I should be glad to see separate infants' departments ere long at Buttershaw National and Wibsey Independent Schools.* I notice that the attendance of the older children appears to have improved a good deal. North Bierley.

There is no improvement in Wyke township in the provision for infants. The regularity of attendance of the older children is below the average, especially at Bailiffe Bridge. Wyke.

In Clayton the arrangements for infants' instruction at Queensbury Baptist School are rather better than they were. The regularity of attendance in the township has considerably improved. Clayton.

Regularity of attendance still seems very deficient at the only school in Hunsworth. Hunsworth.

A school board has recently been formed for the township of Idle. The premises of the Wesleyan and Independent schools have been temporarily hired by the board, who are about to build schools at Idle, Thackley, and Windhill. I trust that they will also devote a good deal of attention to enforcing regularity of attendance. The township is one of the worst in my district in this important respect.* Idle.

In the Keighley Union one new school board, viz., that for Haworth, has been formed. Keighley Union.

The Bingley township continues to hold a good place for comparative regularity of attendance. The Castlefields Wesleyan, Wesley Place Wesleyan, and Hermit Hole Wesleyan schools have been closed, and the places of the latter two supplied by a new board school at Wesley Place. A new building at Crossflatts has taken the place of the board schools previously held in hired premises at Micklethwaite (for infants) and at Crossflatts (for older children). The latter was opened after the date of my last report, as also have been new board schools at Mornington Road and at Cullingworth. The Roman Catholic school has been removed to new and much better premises, and the Holy Trinity Church of England School has been much enlarged. Bingley.

The Keighley Eastwood Board School has been completed, and the mixed department takes the place of the temporary school in Cavendish Street. The scholars from Oakworth Sykes Head Board School and Oakworth Infants' Board School have been transferred to better premises. Three new board schools, at Holycroft, Utley, and Oldfield, have been opened, and the Worth Village Board School has been re- Keighley.

* Since writing this Report I find that the premises at Buttershaw National School have been enlarged, and a separate infants' department established at Idle Westfield Board School.

opened. A separate department for infants has been established at Eastwood National School. The Wesleyan school has been converted into a "higher" elementary school. The class-room accommodation at the National school has been much improved, but better premises for the infants' department are much needed.

The regularity of attendance has improved, especially at the Roman Catholic school, and is now up to the average.

Sutton, Morton, Steeton. The attendance in the townships of Sutton, Morton, and Steeton is, on the whole, of more than average regularity. A separate department for infants has been established at Steeton Provident School.

Haworth. A school board has been formed for Haworth, and has opened two schools in hired buildings at Horkinstone and Hawksbridge. These schools do not properly supply the want to which your Lordships called attention in your final notice, and the board has been required to build in a more suitable position. Regularity of attendance has considerably improved.

Skipton Union. There were four school boards in the Skipton Union, viz., those for Carleton, Cowling, Glusburn, and Silsden. A board has quite recently been ordered for the parish of Kettlewell-with-Starbotton.

"Upper Wharfedale." In the Upper Wharfedale portion of the union there appear to be a good many infants not attending school at all. Otherwise attendance seems comparatively satisfactory.

"Upper Airedale." In the Upper Airedale portion the attendance now seems quite up to the average. A separate infants' department has been established at Skipton Wesleyan School. Better premises for the infants' department of the Skipton British School are much to be desired. The National School at Embsay has been considerably enlarged. The infants at Carleton are now taught as a separate department in the school formerly occupied by the girls and infants, and the boys and girls are taught together in very satisfactory new premises.

"South Craven." At Barnoldswick the Barnoldswick and Coates Unity School has been transferred to the same management as the Barnoldswick Wesleyan School, and the former building is now used exclusively for boys, the infants who were taught there as a "class" being now taught in the separate infants' department of the latter building, in which also is the girls' department. No separate department for infants has yet been established at Earby Wesleyan School. The Kelbrook National School was being enlarged at the time of my visit last June.

Regularity of attendance in this portion of the union is up to the average.

Settle Union. The following schools in the Settle Union have been added to the annual grant list since my last report, viz.: Malham Moor Subscription School, in the parish of Kirkby in Malhamdale; Hellifield Church of England, Wigglesworth, and West Halton schools, in the parish of Long Preston; Horton and Selside schools, in the parish of Horton in Ribblesdale; Bentham Girls' and Infants', and Chapel-le-Dale schools, in the (old) parish of Bentham; and Eldroth Church of England School, in the parish of Clapham. The two schools, for boys at Westhouse and for girls at Thornton in Lonsdale, have been united as a mixed school at Westhouse. The school premises at Langcliffe, Austwick, and Bentham Lower Free Grammar School have been considerably enlarged and improved. There is a certified efficient school at Keasden.

The number of children of all ages on the registers of the schools in this union has increased by about 18 per cent.; the number of infants by about 23 per cent.

Sedbergh Union. I cannot give a very good account of the state of the schools or of the attendance of the children in the Sedbergh Union. There seem to be

several infants whose names ought to be, but are not, on the school registers; and there is an extraordinarily small number of girls on the registers at Garsdale. Last May, on visiting all the seven schools in the union without notice, my colleague had to report more or less serious faults of registration in five cases out of the seven; and at my examination in June the instruction of the infants in every school, and that of the elder children, especially in the large lower standards, in five cases out of seven was so unsatisfactory as to call either for a deduction or a warning. This is the only union in the district of the schools of which, as a whole, I can record no improvement.

Summary.

There appears to be a sensible improvement, on the whole, in the regularity of attendance, but it might still be better, and the improvement is only slight in the case of the infants.

The number of cases in which improved provision has been made for infants' instruction is very encouraging.

Local authorities.

My colleague, to whom my most grateful thanks are due for his ever-willing assistance, has given me very valuable aid in relieving me almost entirely of the investigation of cases in which the local authority did not appear to be sufficiently energetic in enforcing attendance, and I find that his efforts have had good results.

I notice that when an employer of labour is also a member of the local authority he has, under the Education Act of 1876, in the latter capacity a share in the duty of informing against himself for infractions of the Act of which he may in the former capacity be guilty. The coincidence is not, I believe, unknown, and it has not, I fear, been always found that the effect is to increase his sense of duty in the former capacity. I am afraid that this duty of the local authority is somewhat ignored in small towns and manufacturing villages.

Teachers employed.

Besides the 412 (364) head teachers, there were employed 183 (56) certificated assistants, 218 (127) assistants under Art. 79, and 30 (25) under Art. 32 *c.* 3. Of apprenticed pupil-teachers there were 556 (522), 195 (212) males and 361 (310) females. Of 201 (248) candidates for admission, 178 (165) passed well enough to be admitted. Omitting the candidates, these figures give an increase in the four years of 27 per cent. in the numbers, and presumably more than that in the efficiency of the teaching staff. In regard to the relative numerical strength of the staff to the number of children in average attendance, the district may be said to be on a much more equal footing with the country as a whole than it was four years ago.

Pupil-teachers' examinations.

Examinations for pupil-teachers and candidates have been held at the end of every month except July, August, and December. My thanks are as much as ever due to the managers and teachers of the Bradford Parish Church School and of the other schools at which these examinations have been held for their courtesy and kindness in granting me the use of the schools, and in many ways facilitating the work of holding these examinations, and to my colleague for so very largely relieving me of this work.

Instruction of children.

There is, I think, a very sensible improvement in the work done by pupil-teachers, but map drawing is far from good; arithmetic, Euclid, and algebra are often very unintelligently known, and, therefore, in the truest sense, not known; composition is often very poor, and grammar very illogical. Bad papers are, however, becoming fewer each year.

In the instruction of the children, too, though there is often still much to be desired, yet here also we have not been standing still, and the motion has been in the right direction. I have received some carefully prepared statistics from my junior assistant, Mr. L. C. Smith. From these statistics I gather the following points:—Of the 42,928

(34,587) children above seven years of age who were individually examined, 24·7 (33·8) per cent. were examined in Standard I., 24·8 (25·7) per cent. in Standard II., 22·1 (20·3) in Standard III., 17·5 (13·5) in Standard IV., 7·9 (5·2) in Standard V., and 2·9 (1·5) in Standard VI. The per-centage in the upper standards has therefore increased from 20·2 to 28·3, and that in spite of the large increase in the whole number examined. The average age at which the children above Standard I. were examined was also about half a year less. And the work in each standard is decidedly better done and more sound than it was; the standard which shows least advance being the second, and the least improved subject being the spelling of that standard.

Roughly speaking, I may therefore say that regularity of attendance and quality of instruction have so much improved that we in the past year examined in the standards five children for every four examined four years ago; that in Standards V. and VI. we examined twice as many; that half the children in the district above Standard I. have in the four years risen one standard more than they would have but for that improvement; and that for any child to have been during the past year presented for examination in a given standard implies a decidedly better probable degree of proficiency and soundness of knowledge in the child than the same statement would have implied four years ago.

Remarks on elementary instruction to be found in Appendix.

My senior assistant, Mr. Sedgwick, has furnished me with some remarks upon the state of the elementary instruction which I append to this report.

Class work.

The faults to be found in the teaching of the class work are still the same in kind, viz., want of plain but exact language; want of abundant and varied illustration, especially, when possible, to the eye; want of systematic enticement to efforts of reasoning and imagination; teaching words, definitions, and rules, and only these; and building upon unsound ground. But they are much less frequently found in the intense degree in which they used often to be found. The worst class of schools, in which the examination plainly revealed the existence of these faults in an intense degree, and generally accompanied with much unsound knowledge of matter and some neglect of duty, have largely disappeared. In some there has been a change of teacher; in some, I am glad to say, the teachers have seen the deficiencies, and have honestly and with more or less success endeavoured to supply them. At a recent inspection the head teacher said to me, "I have learned something since you were here last." There was something in the tone which made me feel that the statement represented a reality, and it was a sincere pleasure to me to find very satisfactory evidence of it on examining the children.

In grammar the progress is very slow. The grammatical knowledge of several teachers begins to show some weakness even as soon as Standard III. is reached. There are many Standard IV. children who could not at all be relied on to pass in Standard III.; many in Standards V. and VI. who certainly would not pass in Standard IV. It was five years before the children in Standards IV.–VI. had even a fair knowledge of the possessive case. Had the visible difference in spelling been incisively pointed out and used to correct such provincialisms as "Tom book," and the difference of meaning been illustrated in the lower standards, the hard word "possessive" would have been readily received, if not welcomed, by Standard IV. as supplying a need and giving expression to an idea already conceived.

I very rarely find any evidence of teachers having made use of the fact that there is a simple description of a gulf precisely analogous to an equally simple one of a peninsula, or having pointed out that the

parsing of a pronoun is precisely similar to that of a noun ; and there are still very many Standard II. children who cannot tell the *difference* between a lake and a gulf, or between a plain and a table land.

Specific subjects.

It is very seldom that, after examining a school where specific subjects have been taken up, I can feel that the time would not have been better spent in making the elementary and class subjects more sound and thorough. There should, no doubt, be opportunities for the higher education of children who show that they can largely benefit by such instruction; but I do not think any public elementary school should be encouraged to profess to give such instruction which does not show that it is able not only to give, but to do more than give a thoroughly sound education in the more elementary subjects.

Infant schools.

I am glad to be able to give a better account than I was in 1878 of the instruction of infants. I have already called attention to the great decrease in the number of infants for whom no proper separate provision is made, and to the establishment of several new separate infants' departments. Sensible, or at least comparatively sensible, books are now much more generally used, and though the books are more advanced, the infants, as a rule, read much better. "Reading" is not now altogether a misnomer in most cases. The children also write more neatly as well as more correctly, and generally have much improved in elementary conceptions of small numbers. I still, however, find some amazing instances of the artificial stupidity which bad teaching can produce in an almost incredible degree.

Discipline.

There are now many fewer schools in which "copying" is so prevalent as it used to be. I think there is also some improvement in the manners of the children, and I often find the infants better trained in such matters as answering to their names than they used to be.

Generally speaking, I may therefore report that there is on the one hand very encouraging advance, on the other still much room for improvement in many respects.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. B. Haslam.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

Reading.—In one important respect there has been a distinct improvement in the manner of conducting reading lessons during the last few years. In nearly all schools, it is clear that considerable pains have been taken to explain the meanings of words, phrases, and allusions, and I find much greater readiness and brightness in answering questions on the subject-matter of the lesson read. Having said this, however, I am afraid I have exhausted all the praise that can justly be given to the general teaching of this subject.

In the lower standards, the too frequent mis-naming of well known words, the curtailment of final syllables, and the neglect of punctuation, suggest carelessness on the part of the junior teachers; while in the higher standards there is still a great want of distinct enunciation, of emphasis, and of expression. If the reading books contained a few more dialogues and lessons of a sprightly conversational character, I am sure they would be more effective for the purpose of securing *expressive* reading.

Many of the children in charge of young pupil-teachers have few opportunities of hearing good model-reading, so essential to the formation of a good style in themselves. In a town like Bradford (where special facilities exist), the school board would do well to employ a professional elocutionist to teach elocution to their junior teachers, and to periodically recite in presence of the scholars. I believe the additional grant earned for reading would more than pay the cost of employing such an official. It is perhaps worthy of remark that for boldness and distinctness of style, and for good modulation of tone, the Roman Catholic schools are, as a class, superior to others.

Writing and Spelling.—The writing of the lower standards has latterly much improved, and it is now the rule to find it marked by boldness, legibility, and uniformity. But the upper standards have not advanced at an equal rate, and I am obliged to conclude that there is little systematic teaching of the subject above the second standard, and that the black-board is rarely used in the higher classes.

By far the greater number of failures under the head of writing have hitherto been due to spelling, of which I am not able to speak highly. I am afraid that too much reliance is placed upon the dictation lesson as a means of teaching spelling, and that it is not clearly seen that without careful preparation and a very thorough correction of work this lesson may be a positive hindrance to the teaching of spelling. I think much might be done in connexion with the ordinary reading lesson, at the end of which there should be five or ten minutes devoted to the spelling of words contained in the pieces read.

Arithmetic.—I am able to report a general improvement in this subject. In the 1st Standard it is now quite the exception to find notation imperfect, although the scholars have not sufficient practice in numeration. In standards above the first, there is, on the whole, greater accuracy in mechanical operations, and there is certainly a much more general and successful attempt to work sums involving the thoughtful application of principles. But in Standards II. and III. the scholars should be more accustomed to carefully examine the questions, and to weigh their true meaning, before commencing to work. If the 2nd Standard is asked to take 9,647 from 11,014, a certain number of children (a diminishing number, I am glad to believe) will proceed to subtract the larger number from the smaller, simply because the subtrahend is mentioned first in the question.

I anticipate great improvement from the new requirement as to mental arithmetic and shall expect that teachers will cease to speak of "problems" (as they are called) as though they were distinct from ordinary arithmetical work.

Singing.—In the great majority of schools singing has been taught by ear only In a good proportion of these the results are fairly satisfactory, and there are now very few cases where mere bawling is tolerated. The best results have been obtained where the tonic sol-fa system has been adopted. The Bradford School Board has recently appointed an instructor to teach singing from notes to teachers and scholars.

General Report, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, E. G. A. Holmes, Esq., *on the* Schools *inspected by him in the* Ashford District (*Counties of* Kent *and* Sussex).

My Lords,

I have the honour to submit to your Lordships my report for the year ending the 31st of August 1882. My last report was written in the autumn of 1878, and dated from Halifax. In the spring of 1879 a new district was formed in the south-east of England, partly in Kent and partly in East Sussex, and your Lordships were so good as to place me in charge of it.

Situation of the district.

My present district stretches in a nearly continuous line from the estuary of the Thames on the north to the English Channel on the south, a distance of about 50 miles, and from the Straits of Dover on the east to the neighbourhood of Battle and Tunbridge Wells on the west, a distance of about 35 miles. Its area is nearly 600 square miles, and its population exceeds 200,000, having increased to the extent of 24,000 during the past 10 years. Of its 10 poor law unions, eight,—namely, Milton, Sheppy, East Ashford, West Ashford, Cranbrook, Tenterden, Elham, and Romney Marsh,—are in Kent, and two,—Hastings and Rye,—are in Sussex. Of the eight Kent unions, the two in the north of the county, Milton and Sheppy, are most unfortunately separated from the rest of the district by the intervention of a strip of alien territory, and can only be reached either by a drive of from 20 to 30 miles, or by a circuitous railway journey, which occupies from three to five hours.

Chief centres of population

The chief centres of population are the watering-places of Hastings (with St. Leonards) and Folkestone, the former being also a fishing town and the latter a seaport, the dockyard town of Sheerness, the railway and market town of Ashford (with Willesborough), and the brick-making district in and around Sittingbourne. In all these places, with the single exception of Sheerness, the number of inhabitants increases steadily from year to year. In the smaller towns, such as Rye, Hythe, Cranbrook, Tenterden, New Romney, and Lydd, the increase is scarcely perceptible. In the purely agricultural parts the population is stationary on the whole, a slight decrease in some villages being balanced by a slight gain in others.

Chief physical features.

The north of the district is traversed by a range of chalk downs, which fall away in gradual and fertile slopes towards the Thames, but show a bold front to the south. Parallel to these run the Ragstone Hills, from which is quarried the only building stone that Kent produces. South of these again come the Wealden Heights, which stretch away westward in endless undulations, passing far beyond the limits of my district. Between the Wealden Heights and the English Channel lies the wide expanse of Romney Marsh, with its 50,000 acres of rich "levels," which are preserved at a heavy cost from the inroads of the sea, and which lose themselves towards the south-west in the shingly wastes of Dungeness.

General aspect.

The general aspect of the district is that of an undulating country clothed with meadows, cornfields, orchards, hop-gardens, parks, and copsewood, a country which is too fertile ever to be harsh, and too richly diversified ever to be tame. Owing to the absence of coal, which has to be brought from immense distances, there is no manufacturing industry in the north-country sense of the words. Still the district, taken as a

Leading industries.

whole, has at least its fair share of prosperity. The watering-places grow apace ; the dockyards at Sheerness, the railway works at Ashford, and the brickfields near Sittingbourne employ many thousands of hands, while the pastures of Romney Marsh, the orchards and hop-gardens in the Milton Union, and the cornlands of Sheppy, have a high reputation among agriculturists even in this "Garden of England."

School supply.

Since I took charge of the district the following steps have been taken to enlarge or otherwise improve the existing school accommodation.

Additions made within the past few years.

New schools have been opened or are in process of being constructed at Ashford (board, three departments), at Mount Pleasant or Hastings (board, three departments), at Sittingbourne (church, infants), at Upchurch (church, infants), at Ore (board, infants), at Wye (board, infants), at Uphill near Folkestone (board, mixed), at East Guildford (church, mixed), at Shottenden (church, mixed), and at Reading Street (church, mixed). Two temporary schools have been opened at Folkestone (St. Augustine's Church of England and North Street British). A new school has been opened at Ham Street to take the place of a temporary and unsuitable building. The church schools at Boughton Aluph, Ruckinge, Newchurch, and Romney St. Mary's, and the endowed schools at Wye have been placed under regular inspection. Additions have been made to the church school at Folkestone (Christ Church and St. Mary's), to the national school at Shadoxhurst, to the endowed school at Hothfield, and to the board schools at Willesborough, Rye, Sellinge, and Lower Halstow ; and many minor additions and improvements have been carried out, which it is scarcely necessary for me to specify.

Existing deficiencies and anomalies.

Thus in the space of less than four years additional places have been provided for at least 2,500 children. Much, however, yet remains to be done. Most of the rural parishes are fairly well supplied with school accommodation, but there are several exceptions. The mixed schools at Egerton, Biddenden, Godmersham, Charing Heath, Smeeth, Bobbing, and Iwade, and the infant school at Chilham, are all overcrowded and ought to be enlarged. The schools at Moldash and Newenden were passed as efficient some 9 or 10 years ago, and may or may not be efficient now. High Halden has two schools, neither of which is under regular inspection. The boys meet in a fairly good building and seem to be tolerably well taught, but so irregular is the attendance that when I visited the school last March only 10 scholars were presented to me for examination in standards, the population of the parish being 671. The girls' school is held in a wooden building, and is thus disqualified for the receipt of grant. I inspected it two years ago in order to enable the mistress (who has since left) to sit for a certificate and found that it was well taught. In districts which have a steadily growing population, the supply of school accommodation can never be looked upon as complete. The Hastings Board have built and are about to open a large school in a growing part of the borough, but if the population continues to increase at its present rate, the time cannot be far distant when they will be called upon to build again. A new school ought to be built in the eastern part of Sittingbourne, the Wesleyan buildings being quite as full as they ought to be, while the church schools at Murston are seriously overcrowded. The opening of a board school at Ashford, and the enlargement of the board schools at Willesborough, have provided places for at least 700 additional children, and it may be hoped that the requirements of this important centre will be satisfied for some time to come.

Folkestone.

The town of Folkestone is probably worse off in respect of school accommodation than almost any town of its size or importance. The existing buildings are, many of them, most unsuitable, and additional

places are needed for at least 1,000 children. A board has recently been formed, and will, I hope, take immediate steps to improve the attendance and provide the requisite accommodation. Additional places needed for 1,000 children.

The attendance is as irregular in my district as it seems to be, if one may judge from the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors, in all parts of the kingdom. The statistics for the past three years are as follows :— Irregularity of attendance.

——	On Books.	In Average Attendance.	Present at Inspection.	Examined in Standards.
1879–80 -	29,000	20,615	24,214	14,094
1880–81 -	29,396	20,968	25,019	14,498
1881–82 -	30,453	22,247	26,084	15,525

In the second year the figures are slightly more satisfactory than in the first, but had it not been for the good work done by two attendance officers in the school board district of Hastings there would have been an actual falling off under every head but one. The figures for the third year are far more encouraging, but it must be remembered that the autumn of 1881 was fairly bright and dry, and that the winter which succeeded it was exceptionally mild and open.

For every 100 scholars on the registers of my schools there is an average attendance of 74·2 in schools under union attendance committees, of 72·4 in schools under borough attendance committees, and of 72·7 in schools under school boards. I subjoin the detailed figures, which may possibly possess a certain amount of local interest. Per-centages of average attendance.

Union Attendance Committees. In union attendance committees.

1. Milton - - - -	75·9
2. East Ashford - - -	74·6
3. Cranbrook - - -	74·5
4. Elham - - - -	74·2
5. Rye - - - -	73·7
6. Tenterden - - -	73·3
7. West Ashford - - -	72·4
8. Sheppy - - - -	72·2
9. Romney Marsh - - -	71·6
10. Hastings - - -	71·2

School Boards. School boards.

1. Willesborough - - -	77·9*
2. Ashford - - - -	76·0
3. Ore - - - -	75·7
4. Minster in Sheppy - -	73·2
5. Milton - - - -	72·5
6. Hastings - - -	70·3
7. Rye - - - -	69·1
12 smaller school boards - -	75·04

Borough Attendance Committees. Borough attendance committes.

1. Folkestone - - -	72·5
2. Hythe - - - -	70·03

* The pre-eminence of Willesborough is apparent rather than real.

School boards even less successful than attendance committees.

Those enthusiasts who see in the universal establishment of school boards the panacea of all educational evils will derive but scanty encouragement from these statistics. Badly as the attendance committees have "carried out"—to quote your Lordship's own words—"their "primary duty of securing the early and regular attendance of the "children in their respective districts," they have yet done better work than the school boards. The good intentions of the latter are too often paralyzed by local considerations. I cannot help thinking that if there were a school board or educational council for each county, instead of, as now, for each borough or parish, the work of organising primary instruction and enforcing attendance would be far more effectually done than is possible under the present ill-compacted and anomalous system. Kent has nothing to hope or to fear from Ashford, but the representatives of Ashford cannot afford to disregard the antipathies and prejudices of their electors.

Irregular attendance, chief causes of.

The causes which co-operate to make the attendance in this district both meagre and irregular fall under four heads.

(1.) Apathy of local authorities.

(1.) *Apathy and indifference on the part of the local authority.*—The farmers regard education as one of their worst enemies. Some of them employ labour in contravention of their own byelaws. The attendance officers, besides being expected to range over enormous areas, are underpaid and ill-supported. Private schools are acquiesced in, and there is great reluctance to prosecute offenders.

(2.) Prejudice of magistrates against compulsion.

(2.) *Inveterate prejudice on the part of the magistrates against elementary education in general and compulsory attendance in particular.*—Complaints have been made to me under this head at Sheerness, Elham, Lympne, Brede, and other places. Many of the magistrates inflict heavy fines, in the shape of costs, on the prosecuting authorities, but do nothing whatever to punish the offending parents. The parent who has to pay 6*d.* or 1*s.* on the third conviction rightly regards the whole business of prosecuting as a farce and a joke, and returns to his village after his day's outing more resolute than ever to do exactly what he pleases in the matter of sending his children to school.

(3.) Hop-growing.

(3.) *Hop-growing.*—This industry, which is prevalent in all parts of my district, besides calling parents into the fields in the months of April and May, completely dislocates the whole educational system in the autumn of each year. The grain harvest is scarcely over before the carnival of hop-picking begins, and inasmuch as there is work in the hop garden for every available hand, the schools must either remain closed for two long months or else keep open with greatly diminished numbers during the month of August, and then, after a holiday of five or six weeks, meet in the early part of October, only to find that the effervescence caused by "hopping" has not yet subsided.

(4.) Dames' schools.

(4.) *The existence of dames' schools.*—Of all the evils with which the cause of elementary education has to contend, the permitted existence of inefficient private adventure schools is to my mind by far the most serious. Your Lordships have estimated that "more than a million of "names have still to be added to the number already borne on the "registers of inspected schools." Your Lordships would find, if the necessary inquiries were instituted, that at least three fourths of these missing names are on the registers (if any are kept) of schools which are inefficient in every conceivable respect. This is no random assertion. I am simply arguing from my own district to the country at large. In the school year which has just ended there were in my district (A) 30,453 names on the books of inspected schools, (B) 22,247 children in average attendance, and (C) 15,525 presented for examination in standards. Had the attendance been as full and as regular as it is in the

Number of children who attend those schools.

borough of Huddersfield, the figures would have been (A) 36,200, (B) 27,500, (C) 19,500. I have no reason to suppose that the attendance in Huddersfield is either as full or as regular as it ought to be; but even if I were to accept it, for argument's sake, as my standard of perfection, I should be forced to infer that 6,000 children in my district were either receiving no instruction whatever or else attending uncertified and inefficient schools. If I were to allow 3 per cent. for possible shortcomings in Huddersfield, I should have to raise my estimate to 7,000, which number may be regarded as approximately correct. Now I am inclined to think that the number of children who do not attend school at all is exceedingly small, and I must therefore suppose that the books of the dames' schools in this district contain the names of between 5,000 and 6,000 children.

Estimated at 6,000 in the district.

Other considerations lead me to the same conclusion. About six months ago I visited seven dames' schools in and near Rye. These were attended by over 200 children, 160 being present on the day of inspection. The population that feeds these schools falls considerably short of 6,000, and inasmuch as there are three small schools in Rye which I was not called upon to visit, it would seem that in this particular part of my district the number of children attending uncertified schools is actually 4 per cent. of the entire population. Now 4 per cent. of 200,000 is 8,000, a number considerably in excess of my estimate. In Sheerness, again, which has a population of about 14,000, there are 34 private schools, attended by 613 children. A few of these charge more than 9*d.* a week, but out of the 613 children there cannot be less than 450 who belong to the class for whom public elementary schools have been provided. As 14,000 is to 450 so is 200,000 to 6,400, a number which is also in excess of my estimate, and which is probably not far from the exact amount. I am informed on good authority that old country towns, such as Hythe, Cranbrook, Lydd, and New Romney, and watering-places, such as Hastings and Folkestone, swarm with private schools, many of which are attended by a comparatively poor class of children. Nor are the country villages free from this infection. In Bethersden, for example, the Government school, which has accommodation for 203, has an average attendance of only 83, while two private schools flourish within a few hundred yards of it, one of which is attended by nearly 60 children. On the whole I have reason to believe that the private schools withdraw nearly 6,000 children from efficient instruction, and if I multiply this number by 130—the population of my district being $\frac{1}{130}$th of that of England—I get 780,000, or rather more than three-quarters of a million.

And at three-quarters of a million in the country at large.

It is a serious matter that so many children should be withdrawn from your Lordships' supervision. If one could feel that they were being properly taught one would have little cause to regret their absence, but unfortunately there are reasons for supposing that of these schools, 99 out of every 100, if not 999 out of every 1,000, are grossly inefficient. Those which I visited in and near Rye were miserably bad in all respects. The premises were most unsuitable. In one the ceiling was so low that, in order to stand upright, I had to place my head between the beams. In another the stench of a neighbouring slaughter-house was quite overpowering. Others were mere cottage rooms, one of them containing only 360 cubic feet for every child in attendance, the prescribed minimum—800—being, as one knows from experience, barely sufficient. The equipment consisted, as a rule, of one or two shaky benches, one or two tattered reading-books, a few fragments of slates, and a "spelling-book," a work which the dame no doubt finds it convenient to consult, but which has no other merit that

Utter inefficiency of these private schools

I could discover. The results of the examination were worthy of these antecedents. I examined in all 74 children in the elementary subjects. Of these 27 failed in reading, 48 in spelling, and 69 in arithmetic. The infants were all grossly ignorant, their only accomplishment being that of sitting still. These results did not surprise me. Indeed I should have been greatly surprised had the schools done any better than they did. ***It is impossible for a private adventure school, in which the fee charged is 6d. or less than 6d. a week, to be even approximately efficient.*** The public elementary scholars have suitable buildings, certificated teachers, and three sources of income, viz., pence, subscription or rate, and Government grant. The private elementary schools have unsuitable buildings, uncertificated and unqualified teachers, and only one source of income, viz., the fees of their scholars. The public schools are inspected periodically on behalf of the nation, and the status, and in many cases the income, of the teacher depends on the success with which the work of the year, as tested by the Inspector, has been accomplished. In the private schools there is no one to judge of the instruction given, except the parents of the children, who are, as a rule, even more ignorant than the dame herself. The consequence is that the teacher has no sense of responsibility, no motive to active exertion, nothing to hope for, and nothing to fear. Now if the public school, which has so much in its favour, can in many cases with difficulty keep its head above water, is it reasonable to expect that the private school, which is, as we have seen, conducted under every conceivable disadvantage, will ever raise itself above the level of hopeless inefficiency?

Public and private schools contrasted in respect of their circumstances.

Serious nature of the evil.

The withdrawal of a large number of children from efficient instruction is not the only mischief for which the dame is responsible. I have been often assured that the existence of a private school in a country village is a certain source of irregular as well as of scanty attendance. The reason is that the dame's cottage is a haven of refuge for those children whose parents, having cause to dread the vigilance of the attendance officer, are anxious to baffle his efforts. Then, again, when one of these so-called schools is closed, either temporarily or permanently, the nearest certificated teacher finds his lower classes deluged with a sudden flood of ignorant children, and the whole machinery of the school is thrown out of gear.

Remedy suggested.

The evil is a serious one, and seems to me to demand a stern remedy. The Attendance Act that is now at work will, it may be hoped, be replaced before long by a stronger and more comprehensive measure. When the time comes for the question to be re-opened, your Lordships will do well to assume that *all* the private elementary schools in the kingdom are inefficient and to legislate accordingly. If it should be thought undesirable to take so decided a step all that need be done is to cast upon the dame, instead of as now upon the educational authority, the onus of proving her right to exist. She bears to the certificated teacher the same relation that the quack doctor bears to the qualified practitioner, and interference on the part of the State is as legitimate in the one case as in the other.

Excellence of the attendance at Hothfield School.

There is one school in my district—Hothfield Endowed—in which the attendance is so good that it could scarcely be bettered. The children come from great distances, but they attend with such regularity that last year out of 98 names on the schedule 50 were credited with more than 400 attendances. These results are produced by private pressure, but they are valuable as showing that irregularity, though an almost universal, is by no means a necessary evil.

Standard work.

Your Lordships will gather from my report that education in this district is conducted under considerable disadvantages. It is satisfac-

tory to know that, in spite of all disadvantages, the schools are making steady progress. I have now had charge of this district for three full years, and I can honestly say that the work is better in all respects than it was when I first inspected it. The following table of statistics will be of interest to those who care less for intrinsic excellence than for apparent success:— Per-centages of passes in three successive years.

—	Examined in Standards.	Passed.			Per-centage of Passes.
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	
1879–80 -	14,090	12,195	10,591	9,774	77·02
1880–81 -	14,498	12,759	10,842	10,236	77·79
1881–82 -	15,525	13,525	11,457	11,334	77·97

It will be seen that, in spite of increasing numbers, the per-centage of passes moves forward from year to year. The rate at which it moves is undeniably slow, but I have reason to believe that the worship of the idol Per-centage is beginning to fall into disrepute, and that there are many teachers in my district with whom a clean schedule counts for less than the consciousness of having taken a high standard and produced intrinsically good results. Certain it is that in each of the three elementary subjects progress has been and is being made, of a kind which it is impossible for the schedule to measure or for the grant to reward. High per-centages less thought of than a good style of work.

In reading, the pass is secured by *accuracy*, and *distinctness*, *audibility* and *expression* are "extras" for which no payment is made, and to which, from the standpoint of the per-centage, no credit is attached. Now in this district the number of passes in reading varies but slightly from year to year, whereas the *quality* of the reading is steadily improving, there being now few schools in which one's ears are offended by that excess of singsong and monotony which was once so prevalent, while there are many in which the children are beginning to speak in audible tones, to articulate clearly, and to stress the words in sympathy with the sense of what is read. Improvement in the *quality* of the reading.

In writing, the pass is awarded for accuracy in spelling, and so long as the writing itself is legible, it matters comparatively little whether it is good or bad. Here, again, the thing that is measured and paid for has remained stationary, while the "extra"—a good style of writing—is being cultivated with care and method, and on the whole with good success. Three years ago there were only eight separate standards in which the writing had reached the high-water mark of excellent; last year there were eighteen. Three years ago two-thirds of the 2nd Standards did their work on slates; last year, to the best of my recollection, there was only one school in which the work was not done on paper. In the infant departments the use of machine-ruled slates is now universal, and a bad cramped irregular style of writing is as much the exception as it was once the rule. In the style of writing;

Progress in arithmetic can be more readily measured than in either of the other subjects. The examination covers a wider extent of the ground that has been gone over, and the pass is consequently a better test of the value of the work that has been done. It is conceivable that reading should be badly taught to 100,000 children, and yet that 99 out of every 100 should pass with success; but in arithmetic, when once the element of chance has been eliminated, the schedule may be accepted and in arithmetic.

as a tolerably trustworthy guide. That being so, it is satisfactory to find that the per-centage of passes in this subject, which was 69·3 in 1879–80 and 70·6 in 1880–81, rose in 1881–82 to 73·0, a level which is likely to be far surpassed if the current year goes on as well as it has begun. Problems are now set on the day of examination in all Standards above the first. In the year 1879–80, 1,813 were correctly worked. Last year the number was 2,238. In the autumn of 1881 we began to examine in mental arithmetic, and since then every standard has been examined in every school. The subject is now beginning to receive general attention, and there cannot be the least doubt that the more systematically it is taught, the higher will be the per-centage of passes on slates and paper, and the larger will be the number of problems correctly worked.

Classwork.

General improvement in grammar.

When I turn from the elementary to the so-called class subjects, I am again able to report a general advance. In the year 1879–80, 9,727 children were examined in grammar, and of these 5,950, or 59·1 per cent., passed "fairly," the grant being earned in 138 departments out of 158. Last year 11,036 children were examined, and 6,829, or 62·06 per cent., passed fairly, the grant being earned in 153 departments out of 167. I may add that the bare requirements of the Code are, as a rule, far exceeded in Standards II. and III., the meanings of the parts of speech, together with number, gender, and tense, being taught in both Standards, while in the third the children are often able to find all the parts of speech instead of confining themselves to the prescribed five. The grammar of the higher classes is not so satisfactory. What I have to complain of is recklessness in answering rather than ignorance of the subject. The children do not seem to be taught to ask themselves those simple questions, which are as indispensable to success in parsing, as to the formation of a good style of reading (*e.g.*, Who did so-and-so? What did so-and-so do?)

Connexion between reading and grammar.

The connexion between the two subjects—reading and grammar—is very close. To distinguish between word and word is one of the functions of grammar, and to give to each word its due emphasis is of the essence of well-expressed reading. In this, as in other matters, practice precedes and prepares the way for theory, and one may therefore hope that in proportion as expression in reading is cultivated, so will the difficulties of grammar in general, and of parsing in particular, disappear.

Progress in geography.

In geography the rate of progress is even more rapid than in grammar. In 1879–80, 8,455 children were examined, and of these 4,006 or 47·3 per cent. passed, the grant being earned in 78 departments out of 139. Last year 7,550 were examined, and 4,081 or 54·05 passed, the grant being earned in 83 departments out of 113. This subject is less frequently attempted than it was when I first came to the district. Boys learn it and like it, but girls have less aptitude for it, and I see nothing to regret in the fact that needlework has been substituted for it in some girls' schools and grammar in others. Globes are now in general use in Standard II., and blank wall maps in Standards III.–VI., and to the extended use of these appliances, far more than to the introduction of geographical reading books, I am inclined to attribute the progress that has been made. I am doubtful, to say the truth, whether these reading books have not done more harm than good. If they have not, the illustrations are to be thanked, not the text. Once or twice I have had to examine a class in which oral teaching had been entirely neglected, and total failure has been the invariable result. The fact is that written exposition makes little or no impression on the mind of a child. At best it remains on the surface of his consciousness ready

Due to improved appliances rather than to the use of geographical reading books.

to be effaced by the first distracting influence. The very same explanation, which if spoken by the teacher with all the accessories of emphasis, iteration, and illustration, might be readily understood, would change itself into a riddle the moment it was transferred to a book. Good books of travel, tending as they do to awaken an interest in places and peoples, are invaluable adjuncts to a geography lesson, but text-books and handbooks—books that catalogue facts and books that explain and expound — ought, in my opinion, to be kept out of the hands of children.

Needlework. Needlework was taken up as a class subject in 49 schools in 1879–80. Of these (A) 10 did well, (B) 13 very fairly, (C) 25 fairly, while (D) 1 failed. Last year the figures were (A) 20, (B) 11, (C) 32, and (D) 0.

Considering how large a part of my district is rural, the number of schools that attempt two subjects (149 out of 189) may be looked upon as creditably large.

Specific subjects. The following table will show to what extent specific instruction was given in my district (I.) in the year 1879–80, (II.) in 1881–82:—

—	I.		—	II.	
	Presented.	Passed.		Presented.	Passed.
English - -	393	157	English - -	728	450
Physical geography	277	89	Physical geography	137	77
Domestic economy	170	43	Domestic economy	213	112 (1st branch).
Mathematics -	71	32			28 (2nd branch).
Animal physiology	44	20			
French - -	27	16	Mathematics -	52	20
Botany - -	1	0	French - .	39	24
			Animal physiology	20	8

Results tabulated.

General improvement in English. It will be seen that in mine, as in most districts, English is the favourite subject. It will also be seen that great progress has been made under this head, the number of children examined in the year which has just ended being nearly double what it was two years ago, while the per-centage of passes has risen in the same time from 39·9 to 61·8. My own faith in the educational value of poetry is so strong that I have always encouraged the teachers in my district to take up English in preference to any science or foreign language. I have also encouraged them to teach their children short and complete poems in preference to those difficult and uninteresting fragments—extracts from "The Excursion," "Paradise Lost," "The Lady of the Lake," &c.—which were in vogue when I first went the round of my district, and which caused the failures in this subject to be far more numerous than the passes. I have always held with Mr. Arnold "that the poetry "chosen (for recitation in schools) should have real beauties of expres- "sion and feeling, that these beauties should be such as the children's "hearts and minds can lay hold of, and that a distinct point or centre "of beauty and interest should occur within the limits of what is "learnt." Most of the poems which are now learnt in my district satisfy all these conditions, and the comparatively large proportion of children who pass in the subject is a proof of the soundness of Mr. Arnold's advice. That clause in the Code which makes domestic economy take precedence of every other subject has done much, I

Complete poems preferable to fragments.

regret to say, to discourage the teaching of poetry in girls' schools. Had it not been for the existence of this clause, I am convinced that we should have been called upon to examine at least 1,200 children in the past year—or nearly one-third of the possible number—instead of 728. But I need not waste time in vain regret. When the New Code comes into operation, poetry will be learned by thousands and tens of thousands, instead of, as now, by hundreds. With the conversion of English and physical geography from specific into class subjects, with the recognition of elementary science as an alternative for geography or needlework, with the withdrawal of what has hitherto been the chief if not the only incentive to the study of domestic economy, and finally, with the abolition of honour certificates, specific instruction, so far at least as this district is concerned, will have virtually ceased to exist.

Probable extinction of specific subjects in this district.

The work of the pupil-teachers seems to be steadily improving. In 1879–80, 7 were in the first-class (good), 84 in the second (fair), and 87 in the third (below fair). Last year the figures were 14, 96, and 80.

Improvement in work of pupil-teachers.

I have as yet said little about the infant schools. Most of these are successfully taught, and a few are exceedingly good. The progress which has been made in writing has already been noticed. Mental arithmetic is carefully cultivated, the children being accustomed to work easy problems in their heads as well as to deal with numbers in the abstract. Simple lessons of a conversational character are given in connexion with the reading lesson "on objects and the phenomena of nature " and of common life," the aim of the teaching being rather to interest the children in things that surround them, than to cram their minds with ill-digested and therefore useless information. The reading of the infants, taken as a whole, is far better than it used to be. Singsong is gradually disappearing, and there are several schools in which the intonation and articulation of the elder children are quite pleasant to listen to. Still the methods by which reading is taught are in many cases radically unsound, and inasmuch as the misconceptions which vitiate them might, I think, be easily removed, I will ask your Lordships' permission to speak at some length on a matter in which I take a deep interest, and to the study of which I have given much time and thought.

Progress made in infant schools.

Reading still taught by defective methods.

It has always seemed to me that reading deserves more and receives less attention than any other subject of elementary instruction. Its importance will scarcely be denied. All those varied influences which fall under the general head of literature are confined, so far as primary schools are concerned, within the one channel of reading. "English," which includes grammar and poetry, is nominally a separate subject, but in point of fact it ought to be taught in connexion with reading, and for all practical purposes, the two subjects may be regarded as one. Now if reading be defined as elementary literature and grammar as elementary logic, the supreme importance of this dual subject will at once become apparent. Writing and spelling are purely mechanical accomplishments. Arithmetic, as it is actually taught, is largely mechanical, but might, within certain narrow limits, be made the means of training the head. Science teaches us to observe and infer, and carries us beyond ourselves, into the world of inanimate—in the sense of *soulless*—nature. Geography appeals to the imagination by presenting to the mind the larger aspects of physical nature rather than the detailed phenomena, and it has the further advantage of carrying us beyond ourselves into the life of collective humanity. But reading does all that these do, and it does something else that these can never do—it cultivates the emotions, it appeals to the *heart*. On these grounds I

Supreme importance of reading.

hold that its educational value is higher than that of all the other subjects put together, provided always that it is equally well taught.

Now the teaching of reading may be looked at from two points of view. In the first place, the child must read the right thing; in the second place, he must read in the right way. I have strong views of my own as to the general lines on which elementary reading books ought to be constructed, but the question of subject-matter is one which it would be beside my present purpose to discuss. From the scholastic point of view it is of even greater consequence that children should read in the right way than that they should read the right thing, for we cast our pearls before swine when we place suitable books or passages before those who show by their manner of reading that they are utterly incapable of entering into the sense of what is read.

Good reading is the product of many factors.

A good style of reading is the product of many factors. Accuracy is the first of these. The child who reads well must know, in any given case, that such and such letters have their counterpart in such and such a sound. Some educationists seem to think that this is the end, as well as the beginning, of reading. They are shocked at the anomalies of what they call our "irregular notation," and they tell us that if reading is to be properly taught, the flank of this obstacle must be turned by the adoption of the phonic or some other patent system. Such persons leave off where I would begin. The phonic system teaches children to translate symbols into sounds, but it does not, and cannot, teach them to read. It is, doubtless, very absurd to tell a child that *see-oh-double-you* spells *cow*, but I cannot help thinking that there is a vast amount of misdirected energy in the current denunciations of this and similar abuses. The anomalies of our "irregular notation" are not to be denied, but they are by no means the most serious of the obstacles which the teacher, who aims at a good style of reading, has to remove. So far as my experience goes, children can easily be taught "to know their words," but to say a string of words is one thing, and to read is another, and the former accomplishment is as common as the latter is unhappily rare.

Accuracy is only one of them.

To say a string of words is not to read.

Prevalence of monotony.

Why should this be so? Why is it that for every 100 children who can pass in reading on the score of accuracy, there is scarcely one who can so modulate his voice as to make it express the force and meaning of what he reads? Why is it that, whenever one enters an elementary school during the progress of a reading lesson, the first thing that arrests one's attention is the dismal and unnatural monotony of sound which pervades the atmosphere of the room? The answer to these questions is not far to seek. Monotonous reading is a strictly artificial product, and the place in which it is first manufactured is the second or five-year-old class of the infant school.

Its cause.

I will try to explain what I mean. I open an Infant Reader at random, and I find the following sentence: "*The child does not know that the dog is fond of cake.*" If I read this sentence backwards I put the same degree of stress or emphasis on all the words that it contains. I could not, if I would, do otherwise. It is impossible to make sense out of nonsense, and the sentence when taken backwards is a sentence no longer, but a string of disjointed words. But when I read it forwards, I at once begin to modulate my voice, for I am no longer dealing with a string of words, but with a sentence—an organic whole in which each separate word has its appointed place and function—and if I am to read the sentence aright, I must show that I recognise the functions of the various words by pressing heavily or leaning lightly on each, according as it occupies a prominent or subordinate place by reference to the meaning of the whole. This is how one instinctively reads and speaks,

The voice ought to be *modulated*

in order to render the sense of what is said as real.

and here, as elsewhere, there is a principle implicit in one's instinct. But though it is impossible, as I have said, to make sense out of nonsense, it is unfortunately both possible and easy to make nonsense out of sense. In the clause *The child does not know* there are five different words and five different degrees of emphasis, the order of accentuation—if I may so express myself—being (1) child, (2) know, (3) does, (4) not, (5) the. But in 99 out of every 100 infant schools the children are taught to read all the five words exactly alike. Not that they are intentionally taught to do this. What they are taught to do is to say each word separately, and to say it all together. Now it is clear that if each word be said separately, the same degree of accentuation will fall to the share of each separate word, sense being thereby changed into nonsense, and a sentence into a string of words. Again, it is clear that if each word be shouted out by the whole class in concert, the volume of sound which is thus produced will cause the word to vibrate longer than it would otherwise do in the child's ears, and will thus tend to impress upon his senses that monotony of utterance which results from the disruption of the sentence into single words. In this way the force of association will be intensified—a hundred strong impressions being equal to a thousand weaker ones—a bad habit will be formed which will speedily develop into second nature, and within a few months at latest the child will have got to believe that the worst possible way of reading is the true and only way, and will instinctively change the whole management of his voice, and not this alone, but the look of his face and even the attitude of his mind, the moment he takes his place for a reading lesson and opens his book. Let it be understood that I have nothing to say against simultaneous reading as such. All that I know about it is that by multiplying the volume of sound it multiplies the impression produced and thus adds to the power of the teacher either for evil or for good.

But in infant schools the children are taught to say each word separately and to say it all together.

Monotony in reading the insensible result of this faulty practice.

Here, then, we have got to the root of the mischief. The child is *taught* from the very first to read amiss. He is taught to do what is never done—to break up a sentence into separate words. To read or speak in jerks or gasps is directly contrary to nature. What we naturally do is to join our words together by twos and threes and fours. No one would ever dream of saying *The | child | does | not | know | that | the | dog | is | fond | of | cake.* What one would say is, *The‿child | does not know | that the‿dog | is fond | of cake.* And yet, as a matter of fact, the way of reading and speaking which is obviously and ludicrously wrong, which one has only to think about in order to condemn, is the very way which is taught,—insisted upon, one might almost say—in a large majority of our schools.

Suggested rules for the guidance of teachers in infant schools.

The following rough and ready rules are intended for use in the second or five-year-old classes in infant schools. They have already done good service in this district, and may, possibly, be worth recording :—

(1.) Never accustom a child to read as nonsense what is supposed to be sense. A sentence is not a string of words. So long, therefore, as you find it needful to take the words in the lesson separately, *let the right order*—the order in which they make sense—*be carefully avoided.* If you are using reading books let the words be read backwards. If sheets or cards, let the words be taken in any order except the order in which they come.

(2.) As soon as you are satisfied that the children know all their words you may begin to teach them to read. Take the words in their sense order, and make the children connect them by twos and threes. For example, make them say *The child* (stress on *child*) instead of *The | child ; does not know* (three different stresses) instead of, *does | not*

| *know*, and so on. Your own ear will tell you how the sentences ought to be broken up. Bear in mind that if you make the children say too many words at a time you will be teaching them to gabble, and encouraging them to learn by heart.

(3.) You, yourself, must say the words in the right way—connecting them by twos and threes, and, if anything, exaggerating the stresses—and then make the children say them after you (1) *collectively* (2) *individually*, calling upon them to repeat each clause again and again until the right way of saying it has been thoroughly mastered, and the different stresses have permanently impressed themselves on the children's ears.

(4.) Ask the children questions such as *Who kept cows in a wood? A boy. What did the boy do? Kept. Kept what? Cows. Where did he keep them? In a wood.* In answering these questions the children will instinctively stress the words aright.

Modulation of voice is of course not the only thing needful. Good reading, besides being *accurate* and *well expressed*, must be *audible*, *distinct*, and *intelligent*. But these qualities are so intimately connected with *expression*, that the child who has been taught to read with the right intonation and emphasis has also been taught to speak audibly and distinctly, and to enter into the meaning of what he reads. The connexion between audibility and expression is obvious. Reading that is properly emphasised is sure to be audible. Indeed monotony is the chief cause of inaudibility, it being impossible to distinguish between word and word when all are stressed alike. Distinctness again is an essential part of good expression. It is only by the aid of clear articulation that we can give to the different words their different degrees of emphasis. The connexion between expression and intelligence, though less obvious, is not less real. In teaching children to modulate their voices, according to the sense of each sentence and the force of each word, we are teaching them, *unknown to themselves*, to enter with insight and sympathy into the meaning of what is read. In other words we are sowing the seeds of intelligence, and by committing these in the first instance to the unconscious or semi-conscious side of the child's nature, we are sowing them deep, where they will be sure to germinate, instead of scattering them on the surface, where they would probably be blown away. It is indeed conceivable that reading should be well expressed and yet unintelligent, but it is inconceivable that an intelligent appreciation of the subject-matter should ever find its voice in a drawling mumble or a monotonous shout. To teach a good style of elocution is to remove the most formidable of all the obstacles that interpose themselves between the meaning of the reading lesson and the mind of the reader.

Reading will receive more encouragement under the New Code than it has done under the old.

Reading has hitherto been a neglected subject for the simple reason that *style*, as distinguished from accuracy, has neither been demanded nor paid for. Under the New Code its status will, I hope, be improved. The introduction of the merit grant will make it possible for the Inspector to show his appreciation of a good style of reading, and if a proper use be made of recitation, which will be found an invaluable adjunct to the reading lesson, the time will surely come when monotony, with all its cognate vices, will be as much the exception as it is now the rule. Perhaps the training colleges, which are supposed to be the fountain-heads of method, will think the matter worthy of their attention, and will begin to teach their students how reading ought to be taught. It has already been my lot to inspect schools in seven different counties and in 12 different districts, but it has never yet been my lot to come across an infant mistress, fresh from the training college, who did

not teach reading in the very way which I have given my reasons for regarding as mischievous and unsound.

Excellence of the elocution at Mrs. Fielden's school in Todmorden.

I cannot take leave of this topic without saying how much I have learnt in connexion with it from my friend, Mrs. Fielden, of Todmorden, in whose school the art of elocution is taught with consummate skill, and, as far as my experience goes, with unrivalled success. I wish Mrs. Fielden would distil a theory from her practice, and tell us by what magical arts she has contrived to make such virtues as audibility, distinctness, expression, intelligence, refinement of utterance, and, last but not least, a proper regard for the aspirate spring forth from the apparently barren stem of a harsh, uncouth north-country accent. The more widely her methods were made known and adopted the greater would be the gain to the community at large.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. G. A. Holmes.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

Report of the State of Singing in the District by Mr. H. Brown, Inspector's Assistant.

Singing in almost all the schools of the district is taught by ear. I do not know of any school in which the staff notation is used, and it is only in a few departments that the tonic sol-fa system is professedly taught. In these schools I find that this teaching is limited chiefly to modulator practice and scale singing by manual signs. But even this is sufficient to enable children to associate sounds with certain syllables, so that they can readily learn a simple melody when presented to them in this notation. Such knowledge, however, is scarcely worthy of the designation of "music by note"; it should only be regarded as a stepping-stone to a practical acquaintance with music.

The singing of the children thus taught is, as a rule, of much better quality than that of those not so instructed, but I do not attribute this altogether to the system. Much is due to the enthusiasm of the teachers, who make the singing lesson a reality and not merely a time for recreation. Good results, obtained in this way, have been produced for some time past in Ashford British Boys' School, Folkestone St. Mary's National Boys' School, and in the Folkestone Wesleyan School.

The songs learnt by ear are, generally speaking, fairly well sung in time and tune, but the selection made is not always judicious, either as regard words or music.

Some time since I advised that a certain portion of each singing lesson should be devoted to scale and interval practice, in order to cultivate the voice and extend its register. I also suggested that if part-songs were learnt the lessons would be more interesting, and the general effect of the singing much more pleasing.

To what extent the first suggestion has been adopted I have no means of judging, but a very fair proportion of the schools now teach part-songs, and, in many instances, very successfully. This is notably the case in the board school at Brede, where concerted pieces are exceedingly well rendered in correct time and tune, and with good expression. Part-singing is also good in Warehorne Board School and in Sheerness National Girls' School.

It is evident, however, that in some schools the time and attention given to this subject are quite insufficient. In a few departments last year, where the singing was very unsatisfactory, it was found necessary to give a word of caution. There was only one school in which this exercise was not attempted.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, E. M. SNEYD KYNNERSLEY, ESQ., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* CHESTER DISTRICT.

MY LORDS,

THE district on which I have the honour to report remains unaltered in extent since March 1878. There has been a considerable increase in the population of the large towns, and a large increase in the number of children attending public elementary schools. But as the supply of schools was practically complete before 1878, the energies of managers have been directed rather to enlargement of existing buildings than to erection of new schools.

I. In November 1878, the date of my last report, the schools were as follows :— Schools in 1878.

——	Schools.	Departments.
Church of England - - - -	119	178
Protestant Dissenters - - -	11	21
Roman Catholic - - - -	9	17
British - - - - -	7	11
Board - - - - -	7	8
	153	235

There were also eight schools which had applied to be certified efficient under the Act of 1876, and about five schools uninspected.

In November 1882 we have— Schools in 1882.

——	Schools.	Departments.
Church of England - - - -	127	192
Protestant Dissenters - - -	12	22
Roman Catholic - - - -	11	20
British - - - - -	9	15
Board - - - - -	10	10
	169	259

The number of certified efficient schools is now only two. Two have been rejected. Others have come on the annual grant list. One small village is still dependent on an uninspected school for its education. Two or three others have infant schools of more or less merit.

The enlargements of schools have been principally in the towns. In Birkenhead there has been constant activity. In the last five years additional accommodation for nearly 2,000 children has been provided in the borough, and the ratepayers are now engaged in the task of providing, voluntarily or otherwise, for 2,000 more. In Chester it is difficult to check the activity of the builder. Class-rooms have been added to several schools. Three new schools have been built, and a fourth, to replace the present St. John's School, is now being built by the Duke of Westminster. Some of the new schools built in the district deserve notice. The Duke of Westminster's school at Eccleston, Mr. P. Owen's New and enlarged schools.

school (a memorial building) at Great Sutton, and the Rev. G. Heron's infant school at Moore are notable instances of beautiful and costly work. St. John's Boys' School at Birkenhead and St. Michael's at Chester are no less to be commended for good and sensible work at moderate expense.

Improved schools.

Not less important in its way is the work, constantly going on, of improving the old buildings. We have now, I think, only three schools with the baneful tiled floor, which the charity of the last generation thought "so suitable for the children of the working classes." I forbear to mention them. Their poverty and not their will consents to maintain the abomination. Better times may come.

In Hawarden.

Much of the good work of improvement has been done in the large parish of Hawarden. Most of the schools here were built many years ago, at a time when light, air, and warmth were not included in the instructions given to architects. The Hawarden Girls' School was a tithe barn. The Pen-y-mynydd School would have been rather damp for agricultural purposes. Every school had diamond paned windows, a tiled floor, and a defective warming apparatus. And all the schools were inspected in December! How many Inspectors, teachers, and children now in churchyards owe their premature decay to these places I cannot say. But now all is changed. Since 1871 three school chapels, an infant school, and a class-room have been built. Since 1877, when I was appointed to the district, all the tiled floors in Hawarden proper have been removed, and light and warmth are duly provided for. The tithe barn, with a new roof, a new floor, new windows, and a good deal of new wall is a luxurious apartment. The change is marvellous, and, I may add, must have been costly. It has not been carried out without a certain amount of friction. It has been my painful duty year after year to clamour for these alterations, and one cannot always clamour in honeyed words. Now it is my pleasing duty to record the vast improvement effected.

Supply of deficiencies.

Questions of supplying deficiencies of accommodation fortunately occupy but little time in the district. Birkenhead, Hope, and Runcorn are the three exceptions.

Runcorn.

The Runcorn School Board has twice proposed to build one or more schools in the town; but in both instances they have found on inquiry that the existing accommodation was sufficient. Finally, after a long period of childlessness, they proceeded to adoption, and took over a ragged school not under inspection. This they have enlarged, and it seems likely to become an important school.

Hope.

Hope has given an enormous amount of occupation to several officers of the Department. For ingenuity of obstructiveness I suppose this school board has hardly an equal in the kingdom. It was formed in 1871, and there is in the correspondence a letter from the chairman of the first board, lamenting that only one child in three attended school. During the next six years the board built two schools at great expense. They even went to the length of buying a site for a third school. But the next board sold it. In July 1878 the question of supply was reopened. The board twice took a census of the children in the district, and revealed the alarming fact that the average attendance at the schools in the parish was only one in four of the children of school age. They attributed this in part to the hilly nature of the parish, and another school nearer to the homes of some children was required. On the question of site a correspondence ensued, and lasted for three years. At one time it seemed likely that both this board and its neighbour at Brymbo would be wrecked on the question of a school for 40 children at Uwch-y-mynydd-uchaf. In 1872 it had been wrongly supposed that these children would go to the school frequented by, or at least pro-

vided for, the children at Uwch-y-mynydd-isaf. Time and space would fail me if I were to detail the letters, the deputations, the interviews, the public meetings, and the appeals to influential members of Parliament that followed. At one time the site was finally fixed. But finality is a dream. The board began again, and selected a site which seemed to me worse than any that had been discussed. However, they gave a unanimous vote for the site, and, though a protesting minority afterwards appeared, they were held to their bargain. The new school is now nearly finished. It only remains for me to remark that in December 1881 I found a girl 13 years old being taught with the infant class in an adjoining parish, to which she had recently moved. She had lived all her life in Hope, and for several years within a stone's throw of the Llanfynydd Board school in that parish, and she assured me that she had never set foot inside its walls.

Birkenhead.

At Birkenhead the issue at stake has been larger, but the battle has not been so long. The borough was formed in November 1877 by the incorporation of the old parish of Birkenhead with some adjacent townships. Amongst these was Tranmere, with something over 20,000 people. Many of these are of a class above the artizan and labourer, and much ingenuity was displayed in calculating the proportion of this upper class. Eventually I was disposed to fix the deficit in the whole borough at about 1,200. But two parties had appeared in the field. The one urged the formation of a school board; the other preferred to supply the deficiency by voluntary effort. And at this moment the voluntary party made a most unfortunate if not fatal error. They would have gladly accepted the estimate of 1,200, and would have supplied the schools at once. But to fortify their case they forwarded the census returns of all the children of school age, and by some mischance they included the children between 13 and 14, and thus saddled themselves with an additional 1,700. It did not occur to anyone that there was likely to be any excess in the estimate, and these 1,700, reduced by the usual allowance, were added to the demand. A notice was then issued to the borough requiring provision for 2,636 children. Very shortly after the publication of the notice the error was detected, and a public inquiry was demanded. In May 1882 a Commissioner went into the whole question, and in an exhaustive report finally settled the deficit at 2,020, including therein provision for a considerable number of the lower middle class. I have already stated that the school accommodation in the borough has been increased by nearly 2,000 since its incorporation. Whether it will succeed in meeting this new demand without resorting to the machinery of a school board is a question that will be settled before the publication of this report.

Public inquiry.

Result.

II. So much for the externals of education. It is easy to build schools; it is not so easy to get the children to the schools. Yet much has been done in the past five years. In the year ending August 31, 1879, the first full year after the district was constituted, the number of children present at inspection was 27,606; in the year ending August 31, 1882, the attendance had risen to 32,277. It should be noted that the increase is due far more to the operation of the law than to increase of population. The work of the school attendance committees has been unequal. As with school boards, so with these bodies, it seems to be the rule that where there is one strong man with energy and ability to carry on the work the result is good. Failing the strong man the results fall off. In my last report I spoke of the success of the Chester city committee. Mr. R. Frost still takes the lead here, with the same success. The proportion of children in average attendance to the number on the books is about 80 per cent., and the net cost to the rates, in-

Attendance of children.

Under school attendance committees.

In Chester.

cluding maintenance of children in industrial schools, is a fraction over three-eighths of a penny in the pound. In the Wirral Union Canon Gleadowe has taken up the work with untiring energy. Here they claim a per-centage of average attendance of about 82 on the whole union. Individual parishes run as high as 93 and 95 per cent. Birkenhead, since my last report, has made a striking advance, with Mr. Williams as chairman of the school attendance committee. In January 1878, when the committee first got fairly to work, the number on the books was 8,628 ; it is now over 13,000. The average attendance was 6,014 ; it is now about 9,500. It will be seen that there is an increase of over 50 per cent. in the average attendance, and that the proportion of average attendance to the number on the books has risen from 69 to 73. I trust yet to see a further increase. But there is an Irish population of 12,000, and there is an unreckoned population with an aversion for law and order which would be noticeable in Connaught.

In Wirral Union.

In Birkenhead.

At Runcorn.

Runcorn School Board, which has been in operation for eight years, makes an average of about 70. In a town of 12,000 people and small extent one would expect better results. But I know from personal inquiry and observation that the board and its officer take great pains to secure regular attendance.

So far the results may be called generally satisfactory ; but they do not give general satisfaction. There are many complainants, but the complainants do not know how hard it is to establish a grievance. Take, for instance, the borough of Birkenhead. There are about 20,000 children of school age, and if we deduct the usual proportion of one seventh for the upper classes, we have 17,143 children who ought to go to public elementary schools. If all these children were entered on the registers of the schools, and if as many as 80 per cent. attended school regularly, the borough would, I suppose, be doing better than any large town in the kingdom. Yet this would leave a daily absentee list of 3,428 children. At the recent public inquiry in Birkenhead a gentleman complained that he had counted, I think, 300 children in the streets during school hours. It was suggested, to hide the shame of the authorities, that perhaps it was a Saint's day ; but the true answer should have been that he had no right to complain if he had met 3,000 more.

Difficulty of proving neglect.

Therefore, when the school managers and teachers complain of the "shameful neglect and utter inefficiency" of their local authority, it is not always possible to take up their case. I have often found, on looking at their registers, that they expected too much. Or, if the attendance is really bad, there comes the further question, "Whose fault is it?" Is it the manager who does not use his influence with the children and their parents? Is it the teacher who cries "wolf" so often that the local authority has become cautious? And lastly, when we have proved that these are not to blame, it too often ends in the discovery that in the background lurks Mr. Justice Shallow, who "does not hold with education," and dismisses the cases. Who can touch Mr. Justice Shallow?

Defaulters.

Twice I have gone at length into complaints, and finding them to be well founded I have made formal representations to your Lordships. The Urban Sanitary Authority of Wallasey produced an average attendance of from 65 to 70 per cent. The Runcorn Union Committee were equally inefficient. I have not heard what good results followed my complaint.

Attendance under school boards.

There are those who maintain that a school board would do away with this irregularity. Let us turn to the six school boards in this district. These are their results ;—

Daresbury	-	-	-	75
Whitley	-	-	-	58
Aston	-	-	-	66
Dutton	-	-	-	72
Hope	-	-	-	61
Runcorn	-	-	-	70

or an average of 67. This is not encouraging.

Canal-boat children.

One more topic deserves mention in this relation. We have in this district a great number of canal children, belonging to boats registered at Chester and Runcorn. How many hundreds there are I cannot say. That the Act is a dead letter is known to everybody. It is easy to point out this, and to be indignant about it. It is not so easy to suggest a cure. The parents either have no home, or if they have one, they cannot at the same time work their boats and look after their children. It has been suggested that the children should be taken away from the parents, and "boarded out," or collected in a separate institution from which they should attend school. But this is a strong measure, and an expensive measure. I leave the problem to the Local Government Board, who are, I believe, answerable for these children.

Unnecessary schools.

I have already said that in Chester we are more than sufficiently supplied with schools, and new difficulties present themselves. Where is the supply to stop? If it is proposed to refuse annual grants to the new comers, some shallow reasoner is sure to raise a cry of free trade. Free trade may be a good thing or a bad thing. But to subsidize a school that will injure one already in receipt of a subsidy is not a practice suggestive of free trade. It might be equalization of protection, or the indiscriminate bounty system, but all the analogies are bad. When each quarter of the town has its school within easy reach, and all the sects are well provided for, I should be glad to see the list closed. But each little parish likes to have its school, as part of the parochial system, and the competition is overdone. The managers of the Church schools in Chester complained in 1881 that "out of 3,829 children on "the register there were as many as 2,074 admissions in the course of "the year, or about 54 per cent." This is bad. But in the present year they have established two more infant schools. Of late this sort of professional rivalry has sprung up in an unexpected place. The unity of the Church of Rome is proverbial, but in Chester there is dissension that carries us back to the middle ages. The regular and the secular clergy have their camps there, and divide the city into two districts. Hitherto the secular clergy at St. Werbergh's have maintained schools of real merit, with accommodation for the Roman Catholic children of the whole city. But the Franciscans, who take the western side of Chester, insist that they must complete their machinery, and they have built schools. They have not yet applied for an annual grant, but they have taken more than a hundred children from the St. Werbergh's schools, and the result will be that the older schools, keeping up of necessity the same staff, will lose about 100*l.* a year in school fees and grant. These are cases which make one regret that the power reserved under the Code to defer full recognition to unnecessary schools is not enlarged to the full extent allowed by the Act of 1870 in the case of school boards.

Ragged schools.

Another school in Chester raises a more difficult question. The school fees are rather high in the city, and there are many parents who cannot pay. The law provides a remedy. The parents are to choose their public school, and the guardians are to pay a certain fee. But parents will not waste half a day on guardians, to wait about in passages, and to be cross-examined by Mr. Bumble. To avoid dispute, the chil-

dren are granted orders for admission into a Ragged school, where they get free education; and benevolent people subscribe large sums of money for the annual maintenance. It is always with reluctance that one criticises benevolent efforts, but it is manifestly the tendency of such a school to become a Cave of Adullam, an Alsatia, with a painful resemblance in the appearance of the children to Dotheboys Hall. That anyone should suppose the possibility of elevating children by sending them to a school, the very title of which is a degradation, must always be a marvel to the outside world. But rags are the least of the evils of this establishment. Page after page of the log-book records the arrival of children swarming with vermin of the most loathsome description. A tourist speaking of the poorest part of Paris recently described to me certain entomological pests which he said were peculiar to the place. I was able to tell him with pride that there was a public elementary school in Chester no less richly endowed. What is gained by the maintenance of these ragged schools? If parents are such as must be the parents of these filthy children, is it well that the children should remain at home? If parents are merely so poor that they cannot afford school pence, is it right that education should be doled out to them on such conditions—to send children to a school that is called ragged, where they are to associate with the very dregs of the city? I have pointed out to the committee that the money spent on the maintenance of the school would be more than sufficient to pay the children's fees at any other school in the city, where they would be compelled to assimilate their manners and personal habits to the ways of the majority. But a shrewd member of the committee, agreeing with me entirely, said the subscriptions would soon stop, unless there was a school to show for the money.

Progress in instruction.

III. Having discussed the school accommodation and the school attendance, we come to the third branch, the most interesting to the educational world: how have the children been taught. The answer is

Value of statistics.

not so easy to give. Statistics do not answer the question. The per-centage of passes depends on the standard of examination. The average grant per head represents only the sum paid; it is swelled by special grants of 10*l.* and 15*l.* to small country schools; it is diminished by deductions not only for insufficient staff, but also for insufficient income from other sources. Thus at the last inspections in Chester one school lost 20*l.* because it turned out that an assistant's qualifications were technically incorrect: this is 4,800 pence, and if spread over Chester would come to more than a penny a head on the average attendance.

Progress in Chester.

Therefore, though I have per-centages which would prove anything required (for what is so elastic as statistics?) I have none to offer to your Lordships, except the one gratifying fact which I parade constantly to complaining managers, viz., that in the year 1877, the last year of my predecessor's reign, the church schools in Chester earned 11*s.* 2*d.* per head, and that in 1881 the grant had risen to 15*s.* 5*d.* I turn to the more dangerous ground of unsupported opinion.

Elementary subjects.

Taking the work in the three ordinary divisions of elementary, class, and specific subjects, I think we may claim steady progress under the first head. The teachers would probably admit that the per-centages of success are, on the whole, satisfactory. The standard of success, and the educational value, cannot thus be measured.

Reading.

In reading our standard is not high, and, with the large number of children we have to examine, it is not possible to inquire much into the intelligence of the reader. The pass in this subject is more easily obtained because the human element comes in, and it is more difficult to refuse to pass a child than a paper. But reading is not well taught.

In most schools it is not taught at all; the children "get up" two books; the process is superintended by monitors. The class is brought out of the desks, and stands, sometimes 60 or 80 strong, in dense ranks, stumbling through the appointed four or five pages over and over again till the half hour is ended. Or, worse still, they shout a page in shrill unison, producing an intonation, or, rather, a monotone, which they with difficulty lose; and the master says this is Simultaneous Reading. There is always some polysyllable to dignify bad methods. No good teacher will use simultaneous reading except to teach cadence and intonation, and this is done by the teacher reading a sentence in the proper intonation, and requiring the class to imitate it simultaneously. In a training college I feel sure they would call this the imitative method.

Handwriting is much improved of late years by the improvement in copybooks. But there are few schools where it is methodically taught. Children are allowed to hold their pens as they please, and it is seldom that they are given rules for formation of letters, or are taught from the blackboard. Some few years ago a manager complained of a paragraph in the report on his school, which alleged that there was "no character in the handwriting," and he declared himself sarcastically unable to understand the phrase. But unless there is a definite "character," that is, a style of writing taught by the master, and traceable throughout the paper work, it is evident that there has been no instruction in the subject; the children have merely filled up copybooks. If the manager would take all the papers of six schools where real instruction is given, and would mix them up on the floor he would find himself able to sort them again with almost absolute accuracy. Teachers will, I hope, bear in mind that under the New Code handwriting becomes an important consideration. Writing.

Spelling, however, will still be the principal qualification. There are still fewer teachers who teach spelling. What do they teach? They teach spelling as they teach reading. The children "get up" the two books. And here lies the principal advance we have made in the past five years. They used to get up one book. Now they have doubled their library. But they are not taught what a training college would call comparative orthography. I mean that they are not taught to notice classes of words spelt in the same way, and to note the exceptions; or to notice such eccentricities as *seize* (Fr. seisir) and *siege* (Fr. siége); or *proceed*, and *precede*, and so on. Yet this sort of instruction is not only valuable to secure passes, per-centages, and grants: it is an education of the eye and ear, and it compels reasoning and comparison. This is one of the many replies to be made to the phonetic school. This trouble and pain which we cause to children in teaching them to spell is not wasted. If spelling were made phonetic, the trouble and pain must be transferred to some other subject, for without trouble and pain children will not learn to think. Spelling.

Arithmetic is, I suppose, always the subject in which there are most failures. Yet it is not too much to say that in the first three standards no one of ordinary intelligence ought to fail. The range is so limited that the instruction should entirely cover it. There is a standing proportion of about two per cent. of children whom teachers call idiots —sometimes to the idiots' faces,—and there is an uncertain number of children, generally with either white or red hair, who are so nervous that no reliance can be placed on them. But, with these exceptions, all should do mechanical sums with mechanical correctness. Above this point there is room for intelligence, and when this fails the children fail. We use arithmetic cards in the examination, from sheer necessity, to Arithmetic.

Arithmetic cards.

save time and to guard against copying. But I doubt their expediency. The teachers now use cards all the year round, and neglect class teaching with the blackboard. The children work endless examples without ever mastering the rules and principles.

Large classes.

The work suffers too from the great size of the classes in large schools. How is it possible with a class of 80 children to give to the dull and backward the individual care and the laborious explanations which such children require.

Standards.

It suffers also deplorably from our system of inspection generally, by which children are supposed to advance *pari passu* in the three elementary subjects. Our categories of examination are made categories of instruction. The good speller and dull arithmetician is exactly on a level with the bad speller and good arithmetician. I have never yet seen or heard of the school manager bold enough to say to the Inspector, "I will have my children taught throughout the year as their individual "wants require. On the day of inspection they shall go into your "standards, as the Code requires, and I will risk the loss of the shillings "or even pounds." Such language is perhaps too heroic for the manager of a voluntary school, but surely a school board, leaning on the rates, might try the experiment. I think an Inspector estimating the "merit grant" in such a school would be greatly moved.

Class subjects.

The class subjects have perhaps made the most progress, for at the time of my last report they were still young. History does not make much way. Grammar is often taught with great success. In examining I give the three upper standards a short sentence containing as many of the parts of speech as possible, and require each word to be parsed fully.

"Readers."

Geography has suffered greatly of late since the introduction of the geographical readers. Not that the readers are to blame; it is the teachers who misuse them. It was intended, I presume, that the class should have the readers in their hands, and that the teacher, with map and blackboard, should go through the lesson, taking the chapter as his day's work. I have never seen them used in this way, though no doubt it does occur. They are used for home lessons, and they are given to the children to keep them quiet when a teacher is absent. In one school a manager found to his horror that religious instruction had been suspended for five months before the inspection. "And what do you do," he said, "from 9 to 10?" "Oh, we read our new geography books."

Historical Readers.

I trust the historical readers may be more useful. But it should be borne in mind that history has a scientific value, because what has happened before may happen again under similar conditions; and it has a social value, because society expects us to remember the leading facts. But the anecdotal value is very small. A child who knows that King Alfred baked cakes, that Canute sat in an arm chair by the seaside, and that Elizabeth had so many thousand dresses, knows no history and not much fiction.

Class subjects under New Code.

Under the New Code I suppose the girls' schools, which now with hardly a single exception take grammar and needlework, will in some cases add geography to their time-table. It is well that they should know something of geography. But I own I feel some alarm for the girls at St. Moloch's. At present they pass nearly cent. per cent.; they never speak or smile; their needlework and grammar are wonderful. How many hours a week do they spend in school and over their home lessons? and how many will it be when geography is heaped on to the burden?

Needlework.

Needlework will, I hope, not be neglected though it does not bring the highest possible grant. There are many schools in the district where it is

taught with excellent results, and it is one of the few subjects taught in our public elementary schools which leave any permanent effect. The others are valuable mainly for their indirect effect in quickening the intellect, and possibly the intellect remains quickened when the grammar and geography are forgotten. But to the great mass of the girls who attend our schools needlework will always be a valuable possession.

Specific subjects.

The specific subjects require but few words. Some schools learn poetry, and as they have in many cases taken to Shakespeare instead of Scott, I think we may say there has been an advance. The composition which they do at the same time varies in value, but at times it is exceedingly interesting, as showing the great progress the children have made in the art of thinking and expressing their thoughts. A few schools profess to teach physical geography; with one or two exceptions it is worth very little. The girls who learn little text-books about domestic economy are few in number. They can hardly fail to pick up some good from it, but most of them fail entirely to express any ideas on paper. The other subjects in the Fourth Schedule are more rarely attempted. None I think should be attempted unless there is a sufficient teaching staff for the extra work, and suitable apparatus.

Night schools.

The number of night schools has diminished from seven to three. Last winter we had five, but two, in country villages, have succumbed to the counter attractions of the Salvation Army. There there was no charge for admission, and no examination; there was singing and, I believe, dancing; there was the society of Hallelujah lasses, and other "tearless joys," not provided for by any ordinary time-table. The educational value of night schools as measured by schedules has been very small. The masters being limited by the conditions of the Code, which require that the standard of examination should be one in advance of the standard passed it may be five years ago, have been quite unable in most cases to make up in 40 hours for so many years' neglect. I should expect to find much more genuine good produced by a well managed amateur school, where lads would be taught from the starting point of what they know instead of what they knew.

Evening classes.

The night school most to be desired is one that would take on the boys directly after they have left school, and would carry them through the lad period. At present the labour bestowed on boys seems to be like that of the bird-seller who paints the house sparrow so that it may pass for a canary. He flourishes as a canary till he has passed the examination, and then rapidly becomes brown again. At the age of 11 or 12 our boys pass Standard V. or VI.; they can read, write, and cypher better than any ordinary undergraduate; they know more of English grammar and of the geography of the globe than most graduates. They have learned lessons of discipline which might last them for life. Possibly they have dabbled in science, and have learned the rudiments of drawing. Then at an age when, in the upper classes of society, a boy is considered too young to enter a public school, our boys have completed their education, and at once become "lads." In a few months they are hardly to be distinguished from the ordinary arab; they have cast off the authority of their parents, and live at war with society. It is a noticeable fact that on the occasion of a vast crowd in London the skilled policeman will stand for hours with unfailing good temper and courtesy for men, women, and children, but he will run from his place at almost any moment to assault a lad.

For these Ishmaelites I hope some place may be found in future schemes of education. To extend their period of pupilage to the Swiss limit of 16 seems at present hopeless. But meanwhile supplementary

evening classes might at least prolong the canary fiction somewhat longer.

Music.

In music the schools are rather inclined to wait for the arrival of the New Code. I believe many will attempt to teach singing by note. There is, in fact, little difficulty in teaching a class to read simple music from notes. The real work is done by two or three leaders who have a natural gift for music. It is far more difficult to produce tone. A visitor to the 30 cathedrals in England would find, I suppose, hardly a choir where the boys do not sing by note; but he would find few where they have been taught to sing "from the chest," as it is incorrectly called, that is, with open mouth and fully inflated chest. This requires singular skill, the other comes by practice. I trust under the new system both forms of instruction will receive more attention. I trust to be empowered to refuse even the lesser grant to schools where the singing "by ear" is absolutely bad. As regards the system of notation much might be said, but little good could result from saying it. The tonic sol-fa system has been largely adopted by the various dissenting bodies, and its claims are not likely to be kept in the background. On the other hand, it has been condemned by nearly all leading musicians, and Dr. Hullah has shown from his inquiries in musical countries on the continent how entirely unnecessary it is to adopt the system, and how purely "insular" it is. But as long as it is permitted by the Code, teachers in the Chester district who prefer it need not fear any prejudice on the part of the examiner. Those who wish to open the way for children to something more than a few hymn books and glees and half-a-dozen oratorios will have the reward of their artistic consciences.

System of notation.

Infant schools.

It remains to add a few words on infant schools. The improvement in this department of late years has been very great, and the good effect is noticeable in the lower standards of the boys' and girls' departments.

Attendance of infants.

Unfortunately it is very difficult to get the infants to school. Parents are quick to grasp at comforting words in byelaws, and they maintain that five is the proper age for a child to begin school attendance. Five, with a margin, runs very near to six. I ask, where are the "four year olds," ? and there comes the ominous answer; They are kept at home to mind the baby. This seems a hazardous experiment. Meanwhile the school becomes so small that the mistress adds a first standard to her work, and the first class of infants loses her special care. There is hardly an infant school in Chester without a first standard. It used to be assumed that the proportion of boys, girls, and infants was the same in each department; or more minutely it was calculated in the ratio 3 : 3 : 4. But both these calculations are entirely upset. Taking the approximate returns for six months of children qualified for examination I find 7,142 boys, 6,414 girls, and 4,015 infants. This gives (approximately) a proportion of 9 : 8 : 5.

First standard in infant schools.

Instruction of infant schools.

The Code lays down no definite scheme for the instruction of infants, and there are many methods of dealing with them. I take what I can get, stipulating that the mistress shall write out for me a scheme showing how far they go in each class, and that what she professes shall be well done. It should be stipulated also that the children should be in good order, clean, and neat, and, above all, cheerful. At present the teachers are naturally anxious about the "varied occupations" recommended by the Code. I hope we may find a *modus vivendi*, admitting anything that will relieve the monotony of the routine, and excluding, or at least discouraging, anything unnecessarily silly or dirty; or anything that will throw work on the teachers out of school hours.

IV. The teacher's life is one of singularly hard and exhausting work. The system of "piece work," against which the trades' unions contend so vigorously, can hardly be so destructive as the system of payment by results. There is no one who is so fully alive to the danger of increasing the strain as an inspector; no one can more highly respect the teacher and his work. It is not always possible to approve of the work of individual teachers, and one can only strive, like Marcus Brutus, when the decision is against them to send them home "calm and unruffled." Teachers.

The pupil-teachers are still in grievous case. No means have yet been devised either in Chester or in Birkenhead for giving them collective lessons from competent lecturers. In Chester a prize scheme, instituted by the Church of England School Committee, but thrown open to all schools, has produced good effect. But want of funds prevents any further step. The pupil-teachers in very many instances teach with untiring zeal, and turn out very good work. The Birkenhead schools which have taken to assistants, generally ex-pupil-teachers who have failed to obtain admission into training colleges, have not done so well. The assistants work like hirelings. When we come to the pupil-teachers as pupils the result is melancholy. Many of them, I am sure, are not receiving the instruction to which they are entitled, and when I find a series of failures among the apprentices in a school I feel bound to speak strongly to the managers. It is rare to find a boy who has any real knowledge of Euclid and algebra, and I often find that the masters are quite unable to do the arithmetic in the monthly papers. The keen competition in the July examinations has made both masters and pupils more careful. But there is great room for improvement. Pupil-teachers.

V. The managers of the schools may claim a parting word. Our relations have been and are, I rejoice to say, most cordial. Looking through the long list of over 250 departments, I can find only 10 that have complained of their report in the past five years, and few of these complaints were entirely frivolous. I owe them so much gratitude both for unceasing hospitality and also for the above remarkable forbearance, that it may seem ill-natured if I urge some of them to take a more active part in the management of their schools. The clergy of the Church of England have in their hands three-fourths of the schools in this district, and it seems strange that a few should be blind to the fact that the children are in their hands, ready to be moulded and ready to be attached to them for life; and that this can be done by purely legitimate means and with very little trouble. This, however, is rather their concern. I would only point out how greatly the schools would be benefited by their taking sympathetic interest in teachers and pupil-teachers, and encouraging special cases of intelligence or industry among the children. It is, I suppose, partly in consequence of the great size of the parishes in Birkenhead that we find the lack of supervision especially prominent in some of the schools in that borough. There is a passage in *Pilgrim's Progress* which often occurs to me as I visit these schools. Christian is passing through a narrow defile guarded on either side by two giants, Pope and Pagan. In their youth, says the chronicler, they had been powerful for evil, and the bones of former pilgrims lie thick on the ground, but now they are old and infirm, and as Christian passes they can only gnash their teeth at him. Times are changed since the days of John Bunyan. Pope and Pagan have grown young again, and make notable educational pilgrimages for themselves. It seems rather to be the turn of Christian (using the word in the extremely narrow sense of the allegory) to sit and gnash his teeth, and lament the progress of popery and infidelity. Managers' supervision.

This is not magnificent, and it is not war. Both in Birkenhead and in Chester we want not only supervision of individual schools, but also collective supervision of education. We want provision for the proper instruction of pupil-teachers; we want scholarships for children whose special intelligence may make it worth while to give them higher education; we want practical training for girls; we want, in short, all those advantages which a school board would be in a position to give us, or to get for us. The supreme sanction which a definite system of religious teaching confers on education may not be for school boards to give. Let it not be said of our schools that for the sake of the coping-stone the building was neglected.

I have, &c.

E. M. Sneyd Kynnersley.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, JOHN CARRINGTON LEY, ESQ., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* MID KENT (MAIDSTONE) *District.*

MY LORDS,

THE district upon which I have the honour to submit a report comprises the census unions of Gravesend, North Aylesford, Hoo, Medway, Malling, Maidstone, and Hollingbourn. The unions of Tenterden, Milton, and Sheppey were withdrawn from my inspection in the autumn of 1879 upon the formation of a fourth district for the county of Kent. District.

At the date of August 1879 the population (nominal) of the diminished district was 184,566; it is now, according to the census of 1881, 200,788; showing what I take to be no more than a normal increase of 16,222. Increase of population, not more than normal.

The increase is distributed as follows. In the Gravesend Union, consisting solely of the towns of Gravesend and Milton, with the adjacent parish of Denton, the census shows an increase of 2,110. Distribution of increase of population.

The North Aylesford Union shows the largest individual increase of any in the district, having risen from 21,561 to 27,193, an increase of 5,632. This growth of population is, I believe, almost entirely confined to the town of Strood, forming part of the parliamentary and municipal borough of Rochester, and the large parish of Northfleet. The latter, which includes the ecclesiastical districts of Rosherville and Percy Street, receiving on one side the overflow of the Gravesend population, and being moreover the seat of a flourishing trade in cement making. Union of Gravesend. Union of North Aylesford.

The same industry, which is carried on largely in the parishes of Aylesford, Burham, Snodland, and Wouldham serves to keep the population of the Malling Union from declining. The increase here is 2,619. Union of Malling.

The Maidstone Union has risen from 42,017 to 45,105. The increase in the town of Maidstone itself being 3,771, showing that the country parishes comprised within this area must have together decreased some 683 since the census of 1871. Union of Maidstone.

The small union of Hoo is set down at 3,397, as against 3,143 in 1871. This increase, however, is, I apprehend, purely factitious, and is due solely to the new line of railway to the Isle of Grain, which was under construction at the time the census was taken. "Port Victoria" (as I understand it is to be named when it pleases the chairman and directors of the South-eastern Railway Company to call it into existence) is as yet in the womb of the future, or at any rate is too young for the cognisance of the most inquisitorial educational authority. Union of Hoo.

The population of the purely agricultural union of Hollingbourn shows a decrease of eight. Union of Hollingbourn.

The Medway Union, that is to say, the city of Rochester, and the parliamentary borough of Chatham, with the hamlets of Grange and Lidsing, has an increase of 2,526 only. Union of Medway.

The smallness of the growth in population shown to have taken place in the busy dockyard town has, I understand, occasioned some little surprise; the rapid spreading of New Brompton on the east side of Chatham "Lines" having led to the supposition that the building and occupation of houses must have indicated a proportionate increase in population. It is stated, however, that the number of persons actually inhabiting each house is considerably less than in former years. If this is indeed the state of things, no better evidence could be given of the

increased comfort and decency of living which the better classes of workmen have been able to secure for themselves.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the increase in population has, as usual, taken place almost exclusively in urban or suburban districts.

School supply. On the last occasion of my presenting a report to your Lordships four years ago, I stated that the school supply of my district was as far as I was aware complete; or, if there was any questions of further need for school accommodation, it was at Sittingbourne, a locality with which I am no longer officially concerned.

I propose now, briefly, to notice the efforts that have been, or are being, made to supply, in such places as the need existed, further necessary school accommodation.

North Aylesford. With the exception of a small addition to the National School at Strood, made last year, I have not heard of any school building as in contemplation either here (where by the way St. Mary's National is not full) or at Northfleet; but this is a matter which may probably need some inquiry on the part of the Education Department.

Gravesend. At Gravesend the school board, with the sanction of the Education Department, are about to take a census of the children of school age, and upon this census the building or not of another board school is to depend. A committee appointed by the board, having made investigations, has arrived at the conclusion, based on the usual methods of computation, that there is at present a deficiency of at least 631 seats.

The number of children at present on the books of the public elementary schools of this town is 3,172; the admitted accommodation is 2,985, while the average attendance is only 2,417.

Maidstone. The considerable increase which has taken place in the town of Maidstone would appear, primâ facie, to necessitate the provision of further school accommodation; it is, however, a matter of some doubt whether additional building is actually needed over and above what has already been done. The principal increase here appears to have occurred in the parish of St. Michael's, on the left bank of the Medway, and to meet this a large additional infant schoolroom and class-rooms to the boys' and girls' departments have been erected through the energy and zeal of the late vicar, the Rev. J. M. Braithwaite, whose transference from Maidstone to another sphere of activity is generally regretted. The additional accommodation thus supplied is sufficient for 150.

In the course of last year the committee of the girls' and infant British schools found themselves obliged to quit the premises in Week Street, occupied by them for some years, and at the same time the committee of the British school in Wheeler Street (the only other school in the town conducted on the British system) decided finally to close their school. By an arrangement, the permanence of which is not, I believe, finally decided on, the girls' and infants' school has been transferred to the building in Wheeler Street vacated by the boys; the result so far being a loss of school accommodation to the town of Maidstone of 312 seats.

Some five years ago, and since the general settlement of the school supply question for this town in the early part of the last decade, St. James' National School was opened for 153 children. The net result, therefore, is that, over and above the school accommodation required on the figures of 1871, there have been added the St. James' School and a new infant schoolroom and class-room at St. Michael's, and a small class-room at St. Paul's for 50 children, making in all 353 seats. From this must be deducted 312, caused by the closing of the school in Week Street, giving a total of 41 seats as the actual addition

to the school accommodation of the town, to meet the increased population of 3,771. There are at least two roomy, well built, and otherwise efficient schools, situated in convenient parts of the town, of which the boys' department, at any rate, have never been, and are not even now full.

The erection of a school for 100 boys in St. Philip's parish is also proposed.

The school building question.

I have dwelt somewhat fully upon these cases of Gravesend and Maidstone, because they seem to me to be a fair average illustration of a very common difficulty. It is the business of the Education Department to see that necessary schools are built; and it is your Lordships' resolution that unnecessary schools shall not receive the official sanction or a grant of public money; but cases have often to be decided where parties on the one side produce figures, sufficiently verified, to prove the necessity of more schools, while on the other hand empty schools seem to give ocular demonstration of want of more children.

Occasional difficulty of deciding whether schools are wanted.

The decision of this question is not so absolutely easy and free from all doubt as is, I think, sometimes assumed. For the Education Department to decline to order or to sanction school accommodation, commensurate with the statistics of population, on the ground that existing schools were not filled, would be, in very many cases, to place temptation in the way of school boards and attendance committees, by making it the direct interest of the ratepayers to keep the attendance within or below the existing accommodation. Cases too may occur where poor and inefficient voluntary schools are kept open rather for sectarian than strictly educational purposes, into which school boards or committees may not unfairly plead that they ought not to be compelled to drive unwilling children.

The objections to wasting the ratepayers' money in building more schools, while those already in existence are not full, are obvious.

"Where are the children?"

To the question "where are the children?" usually asked by those opposed to new school building, the answer "nowhere" is of course expected. The alternatives are "*in the streets*" or "*in private adventure schools.*" In very large centres of population the former of these is no doubt still in many instances perfectly correct; but in a district such as mine the number of children absolutely exempt from the cognisance of any school teacher whatever is not, I am inclined to think, appreciable; if it were so it would seem to imply a want of activity and intelligence on the part of the school attendance officers which I see no reason to impute to them. My own opinion is that the immense majority of these children would be found to have some relation more or less *bonâ fide* with private adventure schools, and I may add that I do not think we shall be able to come to a thoroughly satisfactory decision as to the necessity or otherwise of more public elementary schools, until the inspectoral or inquisitorial power to deal with these institutions is made far more drastic than at present. Whether the obvious political objections to such a remedy would be worse than the disease itself is another matter, but inasmuch as by the Education Acts the rich are made liable to be taxed directly *for*, and in most cases *by*, the poor for the benefit of the latter, the injustice of making "one law "for the rich and another for the poor" in such a case as the licensing or inspection of private schools is not so great as might appear, and, indeed, it might perhaps be successfully argued that this, no less than compulsory attendance, was the logical corollary of the Education Acts.

Great majority probably in private adventure schools.

Inspection of adventure schools—whether desirable?

Medway.

In the parish of St. Mary's, Chatham, the managers, I understand, have under consideration the erection of a new school; an addition has also

been made to the boys' school at Luton; but I have not heard of any other school building as being in contemplation. I wish I were able to report that the "*shed*," which has hitherto done duty under the name of St. Paul's Boys' School, was about to be replaced by a proper building.

Malling. An enlargement of the Snodland British School, in the shape of an additional class-room, has recently been made by the Misses Hook, of Snodland, by whom this school has always been most liberally supported. An addition to the National School, in the shape of a class-room to the girls' department, has also been recently effected. The wants of this increasing parish are thus, I think, fully met. A small school in the parish of Aylesford, under the name of Eccles, C.E., has also just been placed on your Lordships' list for annual grants, but as this has been open for some years, though not under inspection, it is not to be considered a direct increase to the supply. Further accommodation is also needed at Wouldham, and I understand that steps have been taken to supply it forthwith.

Class-rooms suitable for the accommodation of from 50 to 35 children have also been very recently added to the schools of Platt St. Mary, National, and Ightham, Board. In both these cases the additions were much needed.

As far as I am aware this constitutes the actual or contemplated additions to the school accommodation of my district.

Certified efficient schools. At the date of my last report (August 1878) there were in that part of my district, which is still under my inspection, 15 schools coming under the denomination of "*elementary schools*," not in receipt of annual grant, which had been, or which, as it was then assumed, ought to have been visited by the Government Inspector with a view to be "*certified efficient*." Of these, the schools at St. Mary Hoo, Addington, Linton, Stockbury, Leywood (Luddesdown), and Leybourne, Endowed, are now on the annual grant list. Langley, Luddesdown, Shorne, Cobham (girls' department), and Prattling Street (infants) are annually visited and examined. I believe I stated in my last report that the majority, if not the whole of these schools, applied for certification of efficiency, either directly or indirectly through my recommendation. The law (39 & 40 Vict. c. 79. ss. 5 (2) and 48, and 43 & 44 Vict. c. 23. s. 4) and your Lordships' instructions (Circular, February 8, 1877) are pretty plain on this point, so my official withers, I hope and believe, are unwrung; and I may perhaps be allowed to express a hope that those gentlemen who, acting directly or indirectly on my initiative, have thought it better to comply with the acquirements of the Act may not have found the result of annual official examination so great an annoyance as they may possibly have anticipated. Looking, however, to facts as they stand I cannot but see that it is open to them, if so minded, to regret that they too did not adopt the policy of "masterly inactivity," and dwell secure within their own borders, as untroubled by Inspectors' reports as the children in their schools are, or would be, by the want of "labour certificates."

The schools that have not officially applied for examination are Trotterscliff, in the Malling Union, and Otterden, a small and very remote parish lying on the top of the North Downs in that of Hollingbourne. The former is, I am told, an efficient school in all respects, and I should add that I have been invited by the rector, the Rev. C. W. Shepherd, to visit it whenever I choose. There is still, I understand, a very small school at Cooling, a parish intersected by the New Hoo Railway. I have never visited it; it is stated to be only attended by infants. A very small school for girls and infants is also in existence in the parish of Leybourne.

I mention these matters in some detail, not that I regard them as particularly important in themselves, but because they afford a good illustration of the working of the Act, making "labour certificates" a necessary condition of going to work in rural districts. The respect for private rights which secures the "dames" such a complete immunity from disturbance is common alike to town and country. I believe I am entitled to report that, excepting very exceptional cases, the answer "*tends private school*" is accepted without further question or inquiry by school board and attendance committee alike. I see, with some surprise, that some of my colleagues have been visiting schools of this character with the view, practically, of recognising them as efficient. I must confess that I had no notion that we had any *locus standi* here at all, and I have always been in the habit of advising that the children educated at these places should attend the nearest public elementary school with a view of passing in the standard necessary to enable them to go to work. I may add that little alacrity has been shown in taking my advice on this point.

"Labour certificates" almost a dead letter in this matter.

I come now to the working of the Acts which have from time to time been passed by Parliament for securing due attendance at school among the children of the working classes. This, as your Lordships and all who are in any way interested in public education are well aware, is the most difficult question with which we have to deal; and if I, or any other of Her Majesty's Inspectors, could offer any "practical suggestion" for its solution, we should, I think, deserve well of the department which we have the honour to serve.

School attendance.

It is, however, far easier to state the difficulty than to suggest anything in the shape of a remedy. The attendance officers can, no doubt, be duly instructed to "*comprehend all vagrom children and bid them "go to school in the Queen's name;*" but the problem which the second watchmen put to Dogberry, "*How if a will not go?*" remains, as hitherto, practically unsolved. "*Prosecution before the magistrates*" is, as we all know, the "*remedy at law*," but the school authorities are becoming less and less inclined to resort to the tribunals, and it is surely very natural that this should be so; for even where they feel themselves tolerably certain of securing a conviction, the expense of the prosecution is so enormous in proportion to the results attained that the committees, guardians, and even school boards are naturally adverse to burdening the rates with such large additional costs. A colleague and neighbour of mine, not long since, called my attention to a case where a school board had spent some 10*l.* in obtaining fines of 3*s.* This *reductio ad absurdum* took place in a town, and *not* before an unpaid magistracy; but the results of prosecutions by school authorities in rural districts are, for the most part, much the same, though conducted, perhaps, on a smaller scale. Moreover, fines, unless merely nominal, are, if inflicted, difficult to collect, and are not always paid; in some localities the value of the children's labour makes it worth the parents' while to run the risk, and, if necessary, pay the fine; and cases where fines have been not only paid but promised beforehand by *employers* have been, if I am rightly informed, by no means unknown.

Difficulties of enforcing attendance.

Unwillingness to prosecute.

Expense of prosecution.

Fines difficult to collect and not always paid.

It is as well to face the fact that, apart from the unwillingness of very poor or careless parents to send their children to school, the sympathies of magistrates, attendance committees, and even in some instances of school boards as well are not in favour of the law they administer, and their *interests* are, as all the world knows, in many cases directly opposed to it. I have been looking over the reports of some of my colleagues in the Blue Book of the present year (1882), and among

Adverse sympathies of those who administer Act.

others that of Mr. Smith, Her Majesty's Inspector, upon what I take to be a *very rural* district of a rural county. I should like, therefore, to add that although here, in Mid-Kent, the Education Act cannot be said to be vigorously worked, I do not think that the most indifferent and agricultural of the unions under my inspection can compete with the apathy and impotence such as he describes. It is, I think, a pity that some means cannot be found for placing Her Majesty's Inspectors in some closer and more definite relations to the local school authorities, especially in rural districts. I can only say that on many occasions when I have happened to meet gentlemen connected with these committees, they have expressed themselves as anxious to receive and act upon any advice I might be able to give for the proper carrying out of the Acts, and I know that on many occasions my advice has been acted upon.

I may add (what may probably appear rather surprising) that cases have been mentioned to me where even the teachers are alleged to have shown themselves but little willing to facilitate the work of attendance officers. I cannot say for certain how this may be, but it will be well to bear in mind that under the future system of examination it will become the direct interest of the schools to get certain children *off* the books with all decent and convenient speed.

General progress satisfactory.

Not so marked as in former years.

Speaking generally, I consider the state of elementary education in this district is showing satisfactory and steady progress. The improvement is not so marked as it has been in some former years, nor is it to be expected that it should be, inasmuch as at the end of the twelfth year from the passing of the Elementary Education Act there ought not to be, and there is not, so much leeway to make up. I do not think that the schools which I considered *good* or *fairly good* four years ago are in most cases doing much, if at all, better now than they were then; they maintain, on an average, a steady level of efficiency. On the other hand, a certain set of schools which, when I first inspected them six years ago, were distinctly below par, have now, with a few exceptions, improved and are improving. The point in the elementary work which seems, perhaps, to show the least appreciable improvement is the reading, which is seldom fluent, and still more seldom intelligent. Composition, in which, however, further improvement may still reasonably be hoped for, is decidedly better than it used to be. Discipline is generally fairly good or good, and I seldom have to complain of the *tone* of a school. It is my opinion that a teacher with his or her mind fixed on this point can establish a good *tone* even among the roughest set of children in an incredibly short space of time. There is nothing more gratifying than to note the influence of manner and sympathy taken with the spirit of emulation on the most unpromising material in some of the great towns. If the Act of 1870 stands in need of an "apology," it may, I think, often find it here.

Reading.

Composition.

Discipline.

Tone.

Having arrived at this point I must confess to feeling a little embarrassed as to the source from which I shall select further material for this report. It is open to Her Majesty's Inspectors to confine themselves to reporting "*facts*" which may have come under their observations or to furnish the Blue Book reading public with "*views*" of their own on educational questions; unfortunately, however, the facts at one's disposal are for the most part such as have already been reported and commented on over and over again by oneself and others; while on the other hand it is quite possible that, after spending time in theorizing for a page or so on the shortcomings of elementary education generally, one may find at the end that one has simply been composing a criticism

upon one of the many codes past, present, or future which we have had, have, or hope to have the honour to administer.

There is, for instance, my old friend *Schedule IV.*, a fatally fascinating topic, with which, perhaps, I rather burnt my fingers on a former occasion. Schedule IV. has survived the crash of a system "in honour after so much obloquy," like Warren Hastings, and even if I were not aware that to hint a doubt of his merits is to write oneself down an *ignorant* as well as indolent receiver, I should desire to speak of him with respect, for the simple reason that advancing years leads me to admire any institution which appears to have vindicated its character for stability. Schedule IV.

As a matter of fact *special subjects* are not largely taken up in this district. "*Literature*," which before this is printed will have ceased to come under this category, is of course by far the most common. Special subjects not generally taken.

Domestic economy has been taken, of necessity, by those girls' schools which attempt anything extra. This seems to be especially weak in all that appertains to *food*, its uses, its sources, and, still more, its preparation. To the "sources" and "uses" of food as usually treated of in the books on the subject I must admit that I attach but little importance. As a means of education, elementary as well as advanced, no doubt, useless knowledge has its uses and value, and it is as well for the girls to know the native habitats of arrowroot, tapioca, rice, sugar, and sago, as any other facts of the same relative importance; doubtless, too, the mysteries of chyle and chyme, lacteals, glands, and gastric juices, if they could be mastered, would be still better worth knowing. I am not, however, in a position to report to your Lordships that a school of medicine, even of the most elementary description, has, as yet, given signs of incipient life in any girls' school in Mid-Kent. I regret to have to add that in no instance within the last four years has the teaching of practical cookery been attempted, nor, highly valuable as such courses of instruction might be made, do I see any prospect of anything of the sort being tried. Apart from the obvious difficulties which attend the organisation of such a school, I fear it must be admitted that the working classes of this country are but little appreciative of the high sanitary and social value of such knowledge, or, at any rate, but little willing to spend time and trouble in acquiring it. Domestic economy. Practical cookery never attempted.

The "scientific subjects" appear to be less popular than formerly. I have only, I think, two schools which take "animal physiology" and but one where "botany" is regularly attempted. "Physical geography" is taken in four or five schools, and "mechanics" in about an equal number of cases, but in some even of these they are confined to the boys who have passed the 6th Standard in the preceding year. The papers worked are seldom worth much; some of them *pass* of course, for one must pass something, and the standard has to be more or less regulated by the circumstances of a district, but I confess that I seldom come across a paper that I consider genuinely worth the 4*s.* which the country has to pay for it. There can be no doubt, however, that in large centres of population, where the schools have the chance of co-operation in obtaining scientific instruction, better results are—as they ought to be—obtained. "Scientific" subjects. Papers seldom good.

With regard to the whole vexed question of the relative value of these and kindred subjects in elementary education, there has been, I think, some little misconception of the opinions of many of Her Majesty's Inspectors, including myself, upon which I should be glad to take this opportunity of saying a word or two. Speaking for myself, at any rate, I should be sorry to have it supposed that I regard lessons on "elemen- "Science" and "object"

lessons valuable,

but not necessarily suitable for *oral* examination.

Some difficulties of examination.

tary science" or "common objects," or whatever we are to call them, as otherwise than good in themselves as far as they go. There can be no doubt that such lessons, if skilfully given, enlarge the horizon, as they unquestionably tend to awaken the interest and intelligence of the children. It does not, however, I think, follow *ex necessitate rei* that because such things are desirable mediums of elementary education they are therefore desirable subjects for examination in elementary schools, for examination, that is to say, having for its object a money payment.

It is easy enough for children to listen intelligently to such lessons, something of which may be, perhaps, permanently remembered; but, as most people who are personally familiar with elementary schools are aware, it is practically impossible for them to reproduce what they have heard with tolerable fulness or even accuracy. Yet even if we could get over (and we cannot get over, and it is idle under present circumstances to pretend to hope that we shall get over) the difficulties of reproduction arising from want of power and facility of language, whether written or spoken, there would still remain the difficulty of finding material upon which to found an examination, for in these classes of subjects there is at once too much and too little. Take, for instance, the "habits of domestic animals" or of "birds," or any kindred subjects naturally interesting to children in a rural district. Simple questions on such subjects would, I think, make good exercises for children between seven and eight, or even eight and nine, as indeed they do at present for children under seven; but such subjects proportionately enlarged for older children would be at once liable to become not, perhaps, above their comprehension, but altogether above their powers of expression. Or again, suppose that in a mining district, by way of a little useful knowledge, the subject of *chemical and atmospheric agencies* in their relation to mines were taken for class examinations. It would be easy enough in such a case to formulate some half-dozen or dozen questions to which correct *short* answers (for they must be *short*) could be committed to memory. This, of course, would be, or would look too much like pure cram, but even if it were not so, any subject where the possible number of simple questions is too limited, is in itself objectionable for oral examinations, for where the examiner has no range he has nothing for it but to fail the class upon the first few wrong answers, and the fact that the first answers generally *are* wrong must be tolerably familiar to most people conversant with these things. Moreover, if a right answer, or right answers, are to be expected from at least half the children in a class, it is obvious that a sufficiency of *different* questions must be found for the purpose. The objections to the examiners going too far afield are too well known to be worth dwelling on. Where even the variation of the language of a question will often cause the most hopeless bewilderment, any little extension or attempt at application of the subject matter is pretty sure to produce a collapse, a state of things to which, even under present circumstances, we are by no means unaccustomed.

Your Lordships have now seen fit directly to recognise "*intelligence employed in instruction*" as an object not only to be aimed at, but to be rewarded, and have placed large and unprecedented powers in the hands of Her Majesty's Inspectors for that purpose; and I venture to express a hope that under the influence of this article and the general spirit of the New Code very many schools may be found wherein lessons on such subjects are regularly given, but not exclusively, or at all, with the object of adding a few pounds or shillings directly to the grant.

Pupil-teachers.

Upon the shortcomings of pupil-teachers' education, it seems quite useless to enlarge; neither do I propose to wreathe "friendship's garland"

with flowers culled from the crop of absurdities produced at the monthly examinations. Doubtless we could contribute a posy of our own if so minded. I do not imagine that pupil-teachers in this district are on an average better instructed or generally more efficient than in other districts in the same part of England, but on the other hand they are certainly not inferior.

Marked inferiority of candidates for admission at certain training colleges.

There is one remark, not altogether irrelevant to this matter, that I should like to take the opportunity of making. I have been greatly and increasingly struck, for the last three or four years, when revising grammar and composition papers of candidates for admission, with the marked inferiority of the papers worked at particular training colleges. This may arise from the fact that the neighbouring counties, from which the students are principally drawn, are more backward in education than others; but it may also show, as I am inclined to think it often does, that the schools from which they are drawn are the worst and not the best in the districts from which the college is fed. Anyhow there can be little doubt that a considerable waste of good, or relatively superior, material takes place, as the rejected of college "*A*" must be often far superior to students who obtain easy admission to college "*B*." I am aware that in alluding to this matter I am treading, however lightly, on the *cinus dolosum* of what may some day become a "burning question"; this, however, I for one have not the smallest desire to stir into incandescence. But I cannot help thinking that a more active and better organised system of free trade in students, even if confined entirely to training colleges of the same denominations, would be found greatly to benefit not only the public utility, but the more local and private interest of some of these institutions. The competition for entrance is now notoriously very keen. Students are willing to travel, as in fact they often do travel, great distances for the advantage of being trained, and the extra expense incurred by long railway journeys twice a year would probably, in many instances, be compensated for in whole or in part by lower fees and decreased cost of living.

Training colleges should encourage students from all parts.

I give below a list of certain schools which have distinguished themselves for high and long continued efficiency. My assistant, Mr. Barclay, has prepared a table showing the results of the examinations in the elementary subjects, together with the average attendance in the annual grant schools of this district for the years ending August 1879 and August 1882. I give this as an Appendix to this Report.

Need of further increase in the examining staff.

In conclusion, I regret to have to state that, unless some further addition be made to the staff of this district, it will be practically impossible to carry out the details of the New Code of 1882 in accordance with your Lordships' instructions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. Carrington Ley.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX I.

Exceptionally Good Schools.

Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.
Maidstone, St. Paul's, N. Gravesend, Princes Street, B. Gravesend, Ch. Ch., N. New Brompton, W. Staplehurst, Bd.	Maidstone, St. Paul's, N. Maidstone, Trinity, N.	Chatham, St. John's, N. Maidstone, St. Peter's, N.	Snodland, B. Yalding, St. Margaret's, N.

Other schools that have continued to do good work are:—

Maidstone, All Saints', N. (boys' and girls').
Frindsbury, Bd. (mixed).
Brompton, Trinity, N. (boys' and girls').
Malling, N. (girls'), for needlework especially.

APPENDIX II.

Statistics for the Years ended August 31, 1879, and August 31, 1882.

Average Attendance.		Increase per cent.	Number Examined.		Increase per cent.
1879.	1882.		1879.	1882.	
20,099	22,380	11·3	13,727	15,751	14·7

Per-centage of Passes.

1879.				1882.			
Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	General Per-centage.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	General Per-centage.
87·1	77·1	67·5	77·29	82·9	80·5	74·4	81·43

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, H. W. G. MARKHEIM, ESQ., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* NORTHALLERTON *District.*

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to present to your Lordships my second report on the Northallerton district. The boundary line between this district and the neighbouring one of Darlington is not what Lord Beaconsfield would have called a "scientific frontier"; they run into each other at many points near Middlesbrough and elsewhere. During the past year the schools of the rapidly growing townships of Eston, Southbank, and Ormesby have been taken from me and given to Mr. Swettenham, and I have received a few of his in exchange. This arrangement has considerably diminished my autumn labours; but I regret the loss of some schools in which I felt a particular interest. Changes in the district since last report.

The actual work of inspection is not heavy in my district, but there is a great deal of travelling, and I still find it impossible to take up residence anywhere for any length of time. Instead of one centre, I have half-a-dozen. This is not an unqualified disadvantage, since it entails continual change of air and scene; but the want of a home cuts me off from all companionship of books in the intervals of official duty. My library has lain for years deposited in trunks, which I can never think of unpacking, and my travelling literature could fit in a campaigner's knapsack. I must add, however, that the amount of actual locomotion has been diminished by the opening of new lines and the improved train service of the old ones; and your Lordships have kindly allowed me to regroup my schools in a manner that will greatly reduce the number of travelling days. Want of a convenient centre

Severe illness, on which the more hopeful of my physicians reserved their verdict, obliged me to spend the best part of the years 1881 and 1882 near the Bay of Naples. Hitherto, nature has sided with the optimists, and will, I hope, continue to support their view of my case. To your Lordships' kind and considerate treatment I feel in no small degree indebted for my recovery; the warm welcome which I received on my return to Yorkshire was very gratifying, and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to thank managers and teachers most sincerely for their many acts of kindness and sympathy. Absence on account of illness.

During my absence from September 1880 to June 1881 my duties were discharged by several of my colleagues. I feel especially obliged to Mr. Aldis, whose kind assistance at the most critical period of my illness was of peculiar value, and also to Messrs. Oliver and Elliott. The Siberian winter of 1880–81, which I escaped, and which Messrs. Field and Airy had to endure, must, I fear, have left a lasting impression on their minds, and I felt sorry that the Yorkshire climate should have treated them with marked inhospitality. I returned from Castellammare after a nine months' absence much benefited by the change and able to resume work till the end of December 1881, when I was again advised to spend the winter and spring in the South of Europe. I left Naples in May, and am glad to say that since then my work has suffered no further interruption.

Such long absence during the last two years has prevented me from making myself as fully acquainted as I should have wished with the several matters upon which I have to report to your Lordships. Unable to collect materials for full and precise statements, I am reduced to

School supply very nearly complete.

supply their want as best I can with such general conclusions as seem warranted by facts. With regard to the existing school supply, it is, I think I may say, complete or very nearly so; but there are great difficulties in providing adequately for the educational wants of the scattered population in Upper Wensleydale, and some outlying hamlets in the other dales. The group of cottages recently built near the Hawes Junction station, in a picturesque but desolate situation, present a case for inquiry.

Improvement in attendance.

The attendance of the children is improving. In the Bedale Union, which was specially mentioned in my last report, the school committee appears to be exerting itself, and I think I can see some result of its exertions. It is curious to compare the two neighbouring valleys, separated by the ridge between the Ure and the Swale; in Swaledale education is valued, schools are good, and children attend regularly in spite of snow, rain, and distance. I wish I could say the same of Wensleydale.* I find good attendance at Guisbrough, Skelton, and Marske; bad attendance, if I may trust personal observation, at Redcar. On the whole there is improvement; the number of scholars who "make their times" has steadily increased. We must hope and strive for better things, and not expect too much. Most of the disappointment proceeds from the sanguine expectations raised by the passing of the Compulsory Act; managers and teachers are not satisfied; it would be an ideal world in which they would be.

Improvement in intellectual condition of schools.

The same remarks will apply to the intellectual state of the schools. Progress there is, undoubtedly, but it is slow; we cannot change in one generation the mental habits of a race. Teachers are earnest, unwearying in their work; those who retain full vigour of health are the exception; the more I see of these self-sacrificing men and women the more I learn to respect them; let me comfort them with the assurance that their labours are not lost.

My assistant, Mr. Harrison, who has ably discharged his duties under difficult circumstances, has furnished me with the following statement on the elementary subjects:—

Assistant's statement on the elementary subjects.

"Considerable improvement has been noticeable in the quality of the passes during the past three years; but much room remains for future progress. Reading appears to be the most difficult subject to teach. In schools where the classes are large it is often laboured; and when the children read intelligently and with expression, they frequently hesitate and stumble at long words. On the other hand, when reading is fluent, it is often monotonous. In a large class it is impossible in the time set apart for the reading lesson for every child to read, especially when part of it is devoted to explanation of subject matter, and attention is paid to just expression. In some schools, girls' and mixed more especially, the children read in tones inaudible to the bulk of the class who thus can have little interest in the lesson.

"Pupil-teachers often seem unable to secure the attention of a whole class while one child reads. Too little care is given to the grouping of the class and the posture of the children. They generally hold the book too low, and often turn with their faces away from class or teacher. The pupil-teachers themselves are not sufficiently practised in reading aloud, and are thus unable to criticise their pupils.

"The most unsatisfactory reading is in the upper standards. This partly arises from the unsuitability of the reading books, which are generally too difficult in language and uninteresting in matter.

"Teachers are sometimes satisfied with too low a standard, and aim only at fluency; and it is not uncommon in agricultural districts and in the dales, where reading is liable to be monotonous, to hear a teacher express an opinion that the defect is beyond remedy.

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* I must not be understood as condemning the Wensleydale schools *en bloc*; one of them is good, three or four are very fair, but the majority are indifferent. In Swaledale I cannot point to an unsatisfactory school.

"The reading of poetry is almost invariably a monotonous sing-song without regard to punctuation, the passage generally being more or less known by heart; and one listens in vain for any attempt to introduce into the tones of voice the modulation and pathos indicative of true appreciation of the sense even of passages from the stirring strains of Scott, or the touching stanzas of Mrs. Hemans.

"Better results would, I believe, be secured by a more general use of simultaneous reading, and more frequent illustration by the teacher of what good reading should be. Simultaneous reading is often objected to as being noisy, and inducing harshness and monotony, but the objection more justly applies to the unskilful manner in which it is conducted. At any rate, it affords a greater amount of practice in the art of reading, and in the hands of a skilful teacher, with a judicious arrangement of classes, it may be carried on in subdued tones so as scarcely to interfere with other school work, even when a class-room is not available. In all classes there is a proportion of children who have no access to books at home, and a larger share of individual practice might be given to them.

"In a fair proportion of schools the handwriting is very satisfactory, but in not a few I am afraid the subject receives little attention. The variety of styles in the same school, the eccentric methods of forming letters, pages of uncorrected copy-books, the clumsy way in which pen or pencil is held, and awkward postures, clearly indicate that the children are left to their own devices during the writing lesson. It seems to be assumed that practice is all that is needed to make an expert penman, and the attention of the teacher is devoted to some other subject, a momentary glance being bestowed at the end of the lesson to see that a sufficient number of lines or pages have been written.

"Too little care seems to be exercised in the selection of copybooks, in which the writing, as nearly as possible, should correspond in style with that of the teacher. Where the books are not provided at school it is not uncommon to find as many as 20 or more varieties in use, with as many different styles. The children are often allowed to copy merely the words at the head of the page, and do not aim at making a faithful imitation of the copy. Occasional class lessons on the features to be cultivated, and the faults to be avoided, give the children a greater interest in the work; and good materials, though not always provided, are duly appreciated by them.

"Composition in the upper standards shows considerable improvement. The point of a story is better grasped in Standard V., and in Standard VI. the matter is less meagre, and the children give evidence of more general information. But here, again, the need of supervision and collective instruction is apparent. Punctuation is frequently ignored, and there is great confusion in the use of relatives and conjunctions. Sometimes a number of phrases are strung together without any knowledge of the nature of a sentence. Composition would probably improve if the grammatical analysis were less generally left to be taught during the last fortnight of the year. In these standards spelling appears to receive less attention than in the lower ones.

"There is a connexion noticeable between the character of the mistakes in spelling and the quality of the reading. Where the reading, though fluent, is monotonous and unintelligent, it often happens that difficult words are spelt correctly, but grammatical errors abound, words of the same sound with different meanings are used indiscriminately, and inflexions are omitted or interchanged. The children usually commit to memory long columns of spellings as home lessons, but they are not always taught how to simplify the task by dividing the words into syllables. Too much prominence is given to the dictation lesson, which is looked upon as a method of teaching spelling rather than as a test. Systematic lessons in infant classes on the values of the letters in simple words would prove beneficial.

"Arithmetic is least satisfactory in infant schools and classes. It is seldom that I find a class of six-year old children in which a fair proportion, say half, can add and subtract readily the numbers up to 10. The children are allowed to continue the use of their fingers too long in making calculations, and are not sufficiently encouraged to fix the results in their memories. The teaching appears often to have been unintelligent. It is rarely that a child can tell that $5 + 4 = 4 + 5$ without going through the process of addition a second time by the aid of his fingers; and each of a series of such questions as 10 and 6? 10 and 7? 10 and 8? &c. usually requires a fresh calculation. Some uncertainty prevails also respecting the relative values of numbers. Notation is well taught in most schools, and the exercises in arithmetic are pretty accurately worked in the lower standards as well as the purely mechanical part in the upper standards, but the application of the rules to the working out of problems is not quite so satisfactory. Too much reliance seems to be placed on the use of test cards, and too little real instruction given. In a number of schools, for example, in Standard III., if a problem occurs in which two sums of money are

mentioned, the chances are that they will be subtracted although the operation required may be addition. Proportion is almost invariably taught by the method of stating, and in many cases the children having failed to understand the nature of proportion, make the statement at hap-hazard. The methods employed in the manipulation of fractions are generally cumbrous. For example, addition or subtraction of mixed numbers is almost invariably performed by first reducing to improper fractions and then adding or subtracting. The least common measure is rarely found, but the measure formed by multiplying together all the denominators of the fractions to be added is used. Cancelling is seldom employed, and the work is unnecessarily increased."

Reading the most unsatisfactory subject.

These remarks point to the conclusion already arrived at by most of my colleagues, that reading, the most important of the elementary subjects, is the least satisfactory one in our schools. But I must except the few Roman Catholic schools of my district, whose good reading is partly due to a judicious grouping of classes, and partly to the use of the little wooden signal that checks a careless reader, and enables the teacher to insist quietly, but effectively, and without loss of time, on distinctness and accuracy as a preliminary to emphasis and modulation. I recommend this instrument to the teachers of other denominations; but my best hopes of improvement are in the formation of school libraries and in the use of the books introduced by the New Code. These are generally written in a style attractive to the people, as may be seen by an anecdote I heard the other day at Guisbrough. A boy came to school in the morning with his home lessons unprepared, and when asked for an explanation of his neglect, he said to the teacher "Please, Sir, I had no book." "But you took one home." "Please, Sir, fayther took it and kept reading on it the whole evening." It is encouraging when parents take the children's books and "keep reading on them" the whole evening; let me ask them in future to read aloud, or make the lads read to them.

Class subjects.

Passing to the class subjects, I am sorry to observe that history seems to have dropped out of the lists usually presented for examination. Nothing can be more ennobling to a nation than an interest in its past; a country that does not care for its great men will cease to produce them. Geography is the popular subject; it interests children, parents, and teachers, and seems eminently adapted to the necessities of a shifting population. Grammar is, I fear, mechanically taught; if the time devoted to it were given to reading, repetition, and composition, the children might not know how to distinguish the different parts of speech, but they would use them more correctly and increase their stock of language and ideas.

Specific subjects.

Specific subjects are less indiscriminately selected than they were at first. "English literature," mathematics, and physical geography are those which the children seem best prepared for by their previous training. I am sorry that mathematics are neglected. Physiology excites a child's curiosity, but taught without models is apt to leave nothing in the mind but a string of learned names. Mechanics and botany are not attempted. I have examined one girl in French and two boys in Latin. Domestic economy is learnt from books, without practical instruction, but I see no reason why girls should not be trained to light the school fires, sweep the school floors, and dust the school furniture. They learn that oxygen is a necessary agent of combustion, but they cannot apply the principle to the kindling of a fire. The fact is that manual work is regarded by them as degrading, and this prejudice is sometimes fostered by indiscreet teaching. Some years ago I asked the mistress of a school I was inspecting at Harrogate to set the girls the following question: "How would you light a fire?" On looking at the black-board where she had transcribed the question I found it

emended thus: "How would you *give directions* to light a fire?" At another time I remember listening to a lesson on the duties of a housemaid. At the end of the lecture I desired all future housemaids to hold up hands. Not one hand was raised in a crowded schoolroom. I then asked the girls what professions they intended to adopt. One said, "I wish to be a teacher because it's easy work," and the majority concurred in this view. Another would be a dressmaker in order to make her own clothes, and this girl too found supporters. One unfortunate aspired to the position of a governess. Yorkshire people complain that servants are "bad to find" since Mr. Forster's Act, but I think they overlook the real cause of this dearth of domestics which seems to me mainly attributable to the disdain for *menial* service, perhaps characteristic of our island.* Our schools should re-act against a foolish prejudice by offering prizes to the scholars who swept and cleaned the schoolroom best; perhaps girls would then learn to take a pride in domestic occupations.

Instruction in domestic economy vitiated by the insular prejudice against *menial* service.

Your Lordships desire me "to notice the various systems used in "teaching singing, and to compare these systems in respect of the ease "with which they are mastered and the results they produce." I certainly see a great desire for musical improvement since my last report, and I believe that singing has really improved. There is very little teaching at present, except by ear. In one school (Hutton Low Cross, Guisbrough) the tonic sol-fa system is taught with evident success; the children appear to master it with ease, and the results are good. This is not, I think, a solitary instance, though I cannot call to mind others at present. But music is a branch of education in which progress must necessarily be slow. Mr. John Hullah believes that we are a highly musical nation, and his authority is great, but no man is proof against patriotic illusions.

Singing.

For the last three years the sewing has been inspected by a lady. My mother has been able to accompany me to a great number of schools, and she has seen in every case the specimens brought away from the others. The change of Inspector has been heartily appreciated by the mistresses, who have derived encouragement from the knowledge that their work would be judged by a lady; and I have every reason to believe that a great improvement has resulted in the needlework.

Improvement in needlework since it has been inspected by a lady.

My best schools are those which are frequently visited by ladies. It is impossible to estimate the silent good that a lady's tact and sympathy will do. Children's and teachers' faces brighten in her presence, and gradually the walls themselves assume a cheerful appearance. This privilege is perhaps too exclusively confined to voluntary schools, but some of my largest board schools enjoy the advantage of frequent visits from the ladies of a family whose large hearted and liberal minded beneficence had long ago anticipated legislation, and may be said to have laid the foundations of national education in Cleveland.

Good results ladies' visits.

When I first came to Yorkshire, six years ago, denominational schools and board schools were continually placed in contrast, and I was asked by the friends of rival systems to pronounce in favour of one or the other. Such comparisons are now less frequent, the two systems seem settling down each in its own place, and discussion is subsiding. This is, perhaps, the moment when I can best compare their different merits. The note of Roman Catholic schools is gentleness and refinement; I have very few of them in my district, and I wish I had more. There is

Comparison between voluntary and board schools.

* In France, Italy, Spain, and I believe generally on the continent, no contemptuous word like "menial" is applied to domestic offices.

something very sweet and amiable in their discipline. I cannot enter a Roman Catholic school, however rough and squalid the neighbourhood which supplies the children, without feeling the charm that a southern religion imparts to rags and poverty. With characteristic modesty these schools dread the operation of the New Code; I hope and believe that their fears will eventually prove groundless. The note of the Wesleyan schools is life and intelligence; they are well supported by their people, and they draw their scholars from a more prosperous class of the community. The church schools have no special note, or I have failed to discover it; they are good "all round" schools, and attain a creditable standard of manners, morals, and instruction. It is interesting to notice these different types which spring from the voluntary system, and great would be the loss if this variety of life were superseded by the uniformity of state or municipal machinery. Board schools have the advantages and the disadvantages of a secured financial position; amongst the former, large premises, good and abundant appliances, better paid teachers; amongst the latter, routine, want of sympathy and contact between children, managers, and teachers. It is well that board schools exist, but it is well they do not exist alone; education is the gainer by the development of individual energy and the competition of systems.

Perhaps the most successful type of school in a district like mine is the school supported by a voluntary rate. A committee of farmers may not exactly be a centre of light and sweetness, but the heavy browed and stony featured men who sit on such committees, and who approve, as I have heard them say, of "eddica-a-tion oop to a cer-tain extent," are so many opponents converted into friends. "Thar's nowt loike oopposition" was one of the first phrases I heard in Yorkshire. I would ask the country clergy if it is not possible to disarm "oopposition" by taking adversaries into council.

Voluntary rate schools most successful in dealing with attendance.

A voluntary rate school is especially successful in dealing with attendance. Parents wish to have a voice in the management of the schools to which they send their children; they may be very ignorant, but I generally find that a school condemned by them is a bad school. A farmer who educates his son not only incurs the expense of fees, but forfeits the profit he would derive from the lad's labour; the sacrifice is felt in these times of agricultural depression, and the parent is correspondingly anxious for a return.

Pupil-teachers.

The weakest point in our educational system seems to me the pupil-teacher. The long hours in school exhaust many a bright and studious boy or girl; if he throws vigour into his teaching his own studies suffer, if he devotes himself to study, he has little energy left for managing unruly children. In either case the system fails; a great many minds are dulled, a great many constitutions are injured to no purpose. Discipline suffers as soon as a class is committed to the charge of a young teacher; parents have no confidence in his ability, and support rebellious children against him. Boy and girl teachers may succeed in countries where the working classes are on a higher moral and social level, but looking at the children who are swept into our schools from the streets, I do not know how one can fail to perceive that adult teaching, and adult teaching only, can satisfy the requirements of compulsory education in this country.

Phonetic spelling.

The advocates of spelling reform are anxious to relieve our difficulties; they pay school inspectors the compliment of seeking their opinion, and criticise them freely if it does not coincide with their own views. As it is plain that we shall not escape censure by silence, I will ask your Lordships' permission to offer a few remarks on the practical aspect of

the case with reference to elementary education. It has always seemed to me that a child spells by sight, and very little, if at all, by ear. If he looks carefully at the print he reads, and has an eye for the appearance of a word on paper, he becomes in time a good speller. The ear is a guide to literary people who have definite notions of the values of letters, but the reform is not proposed in the interest of those who do not go to school.* Italian spelling is a very near approach to phoneticism, yet unlettered Italians are no better spellers than unlettered Britons. I hope phoneticists will not suspect me of treating their favourite subject disrespectfully; I quite appreciate their solicitude in the cause of education, and should like to see a field opened to their energy. Let them propose the adoption of the decimal system of weights and measures which is becoming the law of civilized Europe. If successful, they would abolish at one stroke the cumbrous arithmetic of our schools, facilitate commercial transactions, confer an inestimable boon on scientific men, and redeem us in the eyes of the continent from the reproach of insularity.

Advantages of the metrical system.

I will conclude this report by recording the loss of one of the best friends of education in my district, and also of one of its best teachers.

The Reverend G. J. Morehead, for nearly 40 years rector of Easington, had made his school a pattern for the neighbourhood; he was always ready to support the most liberal views of education, and strove in every way to promote the welfare of his people; his memory is reverenced amongst them.

The Reverend G. J. Morehead.

Those who are best acquainted with educational matters in the mining villages of Skelton deplore the loss of Mrs. Anne Jobling, whose infant school was the nursery of that district. Until I saw her teaching, I had no idea of what an infant school could be; such life, such animation so smoothly guided into the proper channels, such sweet and winning simplicity, such ease, such variety in the employment of the little ones; it was a pretty child world, and when I visited that school a year after its teacher's death, it seemed to me like a family of young children who had lost a loving and devoted mother.

Mrs. Anne Jobling.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. W. G. Markheim.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

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* Has it been considered that almost every county would require a *separate* phonetic system for itself? The phonetic spelling of Devonshire would be unphonetic in Yorkshire.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, T. MORGAN OWEN, Esq., M.A., Dublin University, *on the* SCHOOLS *examined by him in the Counties of* DENBIGH *and* FLINT, *and the Unions of* CONWAY *and* CORWEN.

MY LORDS,

FOUR years have passed pleasantly and quickly by since, in accordance with your Lordships' request, I wrote my first general report upon the educational state of the school district of Denbigh.

A retrospective view of the past four years

During the past four years this school district has improved from an educational, a school accommodation, and an apparatus point of view.

Extent of district.

My district extends from Blaenau Dolwyddelen—in the heart of Snowdon—to Threapwood near Malpas, in Cheshire, in one direction, and from Rhyl to Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, on the south side of the Berwyn Range of mountains, in another direction ; it includes the schools within the limits of the space indicated by these names.

Opinion of district.

In my last report I wrote in warm terms concerning my district, the managers and teachers of its schools, and the general interest taken in education by almost one and all within its limits; and have now simply to reiterate my remarks upon these respective points.

New schools.

New schools have been erected in this district since I have been in charge of it in a most astonishing and praiseworthy manner. The following table gives particulars:—

Name of School.	Accommodation.	Erected by
Custom House Lane, mixed and infant department.	298	Northop School Board.
Pentremoch, mixed department -	164	Northop School Board.
Llwydcoed, mixed department -	62	Llandrillo School Board.
Cynval, mixed department - -	69	Gwyddelwern School Board.
Llandudno, infant and mixed department.	400	Llandudno School Board.*
Leeswood, infant and mixed department.	309	Mold School Board.
Bistre, boys', girls', and infants' department.	503	Mold School Board.
Mold, two class-rooms - -	75	Mold School Board.
Denbigh, two class-rooms - -	66	Denbigh School Board.
Gwytherin, a class-room - -	22	Gwytherin School Board.
Llangystenin, two cottages turned into mixed department.	65	Llangystenin School Board.
Holywell, two rooms turned into infants' department.	180	Rev. G. Kammerlocher.
Rhyl, boys' department - -	170	Rev. T. Richardson.†
Rhos Robin, mixed department -	180	Rev. J. Dobell.
Llangystenin, mixed department -	117	Rev. Rees Jones.
Deganwy, mixed department - -	108	Rev. W. Arthur Jones.
Plas Adda, mixed department -	60	Rev. Canon Richardson.
Tryddyn, infants' department -	104	Rev. J. Davies.
Brymbo, infants' department - -	100	Rev. W. Jones.
Gwernymynydd, a class-room -	72	Rev. Rowland Ellis.

* The extra municipal portion of the parish of Llanrhos contributed towards the building fund of these schools, and is rated for the support of some 80 children.

† He was helped by the late Archdeacon Morgan and by the Rev. W. Ll. Nicholas, rector of Flint.

Name of School.	Accommodation.	Erected by
Mold, a class-room - - -	52	Rev. Rowland Ellis.
Pentre, a class-room - - -	74	Rev. W. Ll. Nicholas.
Denbigh, a class-room - -	70	Rev. J. Morgan.*
Rhosesmor, a class-room - -	40	Rev. T. E. Jones.
Nannerch, a class-room - -	39	Rev. Watkin Williams.
Prestatyn, a class-room - -	26	Rev. T. Price.
Brynford, a class-room - -	30	Rev. D. Jones.
Penycae, a class-room - -	23	Rev. E. W. Edwards.
Acton, a class-room - - -	50	Lady Cunliffe.
Llandrillo, a class-room - -	40	H. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
Cynwyd, a class-room - -	36	Miss Jones.
Llanddoget, cottage turned into a class-room.	25	Rev. E. J. Edwards.
Llansaintffraid Glyn C., cottage turned into a class-room.	35	Rev. D. Jones.

New schools to accommodate 650 are about to be erected by the Rev. D. Howell at Wrexham. A national school is contemplated at Rhes y Cae, a bleak plateau of the Halkyn Hills, and a board school at Tryddyn.

A certified efficient school.

Through the munificence of Miss Evans of Preswylfa, Rhyl, a beautiful pile of buildings, consisting of three main and a full complement of class-rooms, has been erected at a cost of some 7,000*l.* The interior of these rooms is beautifully fitted up. They are called Christ Church British Schools, and afford accommodation for about 650 children. As Rhyl had sufficient school accommodation prior to their erection, your Lordships have recognised them as certified efficient.

Enlargements, &c.

The following table gives particulars of these enlargements :—

Name of School.	Accommodation.	Enlarged by
Dolwyddelen, mixed department -	70	Lady Willoughby d'Eresby.
Rhosymedre, mixed department -	118	Rev. J. D. Edwards.
Conway, boys' department - -	60	Rev. H. Rees.
Cross Street, infants' department -	44	Rev. J. Dobell.
Rhyl, infants' department - -	34	Rev. T. Richardson.
Nerquis, class-room - - -	30	Rev. T. H. Lloyd.

It will thus be seen that voluntary effort has provided accommodation for 3,149, and school boards for 2,073, being a total of 5,222.

Schools closed.

From this I have to deduct about 290 as Wrexham Free School (220), and Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog N. School (70), have been closed within the last four years.

Improvements.

Improvements have been carried out in connexion with the following schools :—Llanfair Talhaiarn, N. (this schoolroom has been admirably renewed, and its premises improved and extended) ; Mold, B. ; Dolwyddelen, N. ; Blaenau Dolwyddelen, N. ; Trefriw, N. ; Bettws y Coed, N. ; Capel Curig, N. ; Conway, N. ; Pentre, N. ; Flint, N. ; Colwyn, N. ;

* The money was collected by the Ven. Archdeacon Smart.

Pontfadog, N.; Llansantffraid G. C., N.; Prion, N.; Marchwiel, N.; Nerquis, N.; Bylchau, N.; Bagillt, N.; Bistre, B.; Wrexham, Girls', N.; Yspytty, N.; Bettws Gwerfil Goch Und.; Mostyn, N.; Eglwys Rhos, N.; Eglwysfach, N.; St. Asaph (Inf.), N.; Glyndyfrdwy, Brit.; Llandudno, N.; St. George, N.; Brynford, N.; Ruabon, N.; Burton, N. Throughout the district a marked and pleasing change has taken place in the appearance of the schoolrooms.

The school staff in district.

The school staff of the district consists of 303 certificated teachers, 56 assistants, 304 pupil-teachers, and 54 monitors, being a total of 717.

School accommodation, number on registers, yearly average, number present at examination, number presented for examination, and number of school departments.

The schools in the district afford accommodation for 42,136. The number of children on the school registers was 34,730. The yearly average was 22,835. The number present at the examinations was 28,350. The number presented for examination either as infants or in the standards was 21,160, and in class subjects, 12,985. The number of school departments was 275. Of these 275, 4 were undenominational, 6 parochial, 9 Roman Catholic, 13 British, 17 Church of England, 81 board, and 146 national schools, so that 81 were supported by obligatory rates and 194 by voluntary subscriptions. As there are 261 school days in the year, not taking holidays and other work into consideration, we had just 14 more schools than one a day to examine.

From the above figures it will be seen that the school accommodation exceeds the number on the registers by 7,406; and that the average attendance is less than the number on the registers by 11,895. These figures demonstrate more eloquently than a volume of words the fact that the school attendance in my district is by no means as satisfactory as it could and should be, but that school accommodation is worthy of commendation.

The number of Welsh and English children in the district.

In this district there are 10,076 children who speak Welsh only; 16,076 are able to speak both Welsh and English equally well; 8,578 speak English only; thus there are about 26,152 more Welsh than English children. A few of the children who speak both English and Welsh are of English parentage, but by far the greater number are of Welsh parentage. It is simply marvellous how quickly Welsh children pick up English. I am acquainted with several English and Welsh school districts, and, in my opinion, the purest English is spoken by Welsh children.

Tone and order of the schools.

I attach the utmost importance to the tone and order of a school. Upon the whole I have every reason to feel satisfied with these indications of moral instruction—instruction imparted as much by example as by precept. I have had to recommend your Lordships to withhold the grant from one or two schools, because of the non-observance of these traits of good character. The following schools were excellently disciplined:—

Connahs Quay (Mixed), C.E. Bersham (Boys'), B. Denbigh (Infants' and Girls'), B. Gwaenysgor, N. Llanbedr, N. Nerquis, N. Pendyffryn, B. Penygelli (Boys'), B. Rhyl (Boys' and Infants'), N. Ruthin (Mixed), B. Towyn, N. Wrexham (Boys'), B.

The following were very good:—

Conway (Girls'), N. Gwernymynydd, N. Flint (Mixed), N. Holywell (Mixed), N. Llandyrnog, N. Llangollen (Girls' and Infants'), B. Ruabon (Girls' and Infants), N.

Seven schools were good, and the rest below this mark.

Registration.

Registration appears to be left to the teachers without any direct supervision on the part of the managers. I am glad to find that the latter are now expected to make an entry in the log-book concerning the results of tests of registration. In too many instances managers and

clerks append their names to Form IX. and to examination schedules without ascertaining for themselves that such forms and schedules correctly indicate school attendance, &c.

There have been only a few glaring cases of dishonest registration in this district. In one instance a certain number of infants were pronounced eligible for examination by the simple process of erasing the marks indicative of absence and substituting those expressive of presence. In another the marks relative to some 20 imaginary children were faithfully recorded in the school registers. In another the attendances appeared to be entered in the lump now and again during the course of the week, while the summary, admission register, and log-book were treated as superfluous luxuries. In one school, when Her Majesty's Inspector inquired why several children who were marked as present were not in school, he was told that they had been in school, but that they had "just left," "to take his father's dinner," "to fetch water for her mother," "to mind the baby," "to go on a particular errand;" but, unhappily, this domestic arrangement only existed in the speaker's vivid fancy. In another school "the registers had been marked in a hurry." While one veteran, when he caught a glimpse of the Inspector in the far distance, hit upon a novel expedient to circumvent the foe, as he suddenly dismissed the school and took to ignominious flight; and, when overtaken, his serenity was quite undisturbed, for he had not marked the registers that afternoon "because he had intended to break up before time," and he had not marked the registers in the morning "because there had been so very few in school." This individual had evidently mistaken his vocation. But these cases are the exceptions which prove the rule, namely, that the registration which comes under my inspection is what it should be. The registration of the following schools was very good:—

Capel Garmon, B. Connahs Quay, C.E. Conway (Girls'), N. Bistre (Boys' and Infants'), B. Brymbo (Infants'), C.E. Eglwyseg, N. Gellifor, B. Gwaenysgor, N. Gwersyllt (Boys' and Infants'), N. Llangollen (Girls'), B. Llanrwst (Girls'), B. Llanrwst (Boys' and Girls'), N. Pentre-Broughton (Boys' and Infants'), B. Pentrecelyn, B. Ponkey (Infants'), B. Rhyl (Girls'), N. Threapwood, N. Towyn, N. Wrexham (Boys'), B. Penmaenmawr (Mix. Dep.) N.

Twenty-one schools were good in registration.

Needlework. Needlework is taught with care throughout the district. One seamstress who taught two schools was so well satisfied with the work of the one that she tried to palm off that work as the work of the other school also. I regret to be obliged to state that there are very few ladies' committees to superintend and assist in this most important work. The following schools excel in this subject of instruction:—

Brymbo (Girls'), C.E. Llangollen (Girls'), B. Llangollen (Girls'), N. Pentre-Broughton (Girls'), B. Ruabon (Girls'), N. Wrexham (Girls'), N. Wrexham (Girls'), R.C.

There were 10 good ones.

The needlework scheme issued by me about five years ago is somewhat similar to that sanctioned by your Lordships. This similarity is an undoubted advantage to the schools in this district. In my examination of needlework I solicit the opinion of ladies present at the examination upon the specimen needlework; the work done in my presence or in that of my assistant is carried to Rhyl, where it is examined by Mrs. Morgan Owen and a lady friend.

Infants in mixed schools. The infants in the following mixed schools have done good work:—

Connahs Quay, C.E. Bagillt, N. Llanrwst (Boys'), N. Llansantffraid Glan Conway, N. Mostyn, N. Rhosddu, B. Rhosesmor, N. Ruthin, N. Talybont, B. Towyn, N. Tremeirchion, N. Trevor, N. Wrexham (Boys'), B.

In other departments the infants are fairly well taught.

Infant schools. The best infant schools are the following :—

1. Vron Goch (Denbigh), B.
2. { Llangollen, B.
   { Rhyl, N.

The work done in Vron Goch school is of an excellent character; the other schools do some excellent work.*

Singing. The singing of Penycae National School was simply excellent. In the following schools it was very good :—

Eglwyseg, N. Gellifor, Und. (Brit.). Gronant (Brit.). Gwernymynydd, N. Holywell (St. Winifred's), R.C. Llandyrnog, N. Llanrwst, (Boys'), N. Penygelli (Boys'), B. Roewen, B. Talybont, B. Wrexham (Boys'), B.

In 11 other schools this subject was good.

In allusion to some of the songs usually sung in elementary schools, I may remark that "Rule Britannia" is the representation in song of the very climax of British supremacy upon the waves, and that, as such, it unquestionably influences the hearts, words, and actions of all true Britons, giving them a high courage in the hour of adversity and trial. What is the "Men of Harlech?" Is it not an embodiment in verse and song of the glorious loyalty and the unflinching heroism of a handful of men—of men typical of their fellows? As such it will be handed down to future generations as an historical fact, and as a striking and ever memorable national trait of character. Then we have—

> "Before all land in East or West,
> I love my native land the best:"

the Comrades' Song of Hope—

> "The righteous cause alone is glorious, and wins the fight.
> The friends of truth shall be victorious, for truth is might:"

"Now pray we for our country;" "The Stately Homes of England;" "Hen Wlad fy Nhadau" (the land of my fathers); "The Brook" (descriptive of rural simplicity and scenery); "The Child's first Sorrow" (plaintive and suggestive). Songs like these, when listened to, send a delicious thrill through the system; and, apart from this passing delight, they impart a twofold instruction—a love for music, and simple (though all prevailing) domestic and patriotic truths.

The songs mentioned by me are but a few of the many songs used in elementary schools, and which are calculated to mould or influence the character of the rising generation and that of their homes; for are they not sung almost daily by some 4,000,000 children? Bearing in mind the influence of song upon the offspring of the masses of society, I cannot help giving expression to my regret that your Lordships attach so much importance to the instruction of singing by *note*, and that no apparent stress is paid to the character of the list of songs presented to Her Majesty's Inspector at the annual examination of a school. I am of the opinion that Her Majesty's Inspector, if he has a knowledge of music, should be allowed very considerable latitude in the expression of his opinion as to the relative worth of music (in a monetary sense) when taught by note or by ear.

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* There are 32 infant schools in addition to the above. Of these the following have distinguished themselves more or less:—Abergele, N. Acrefair, B. Conway, N. Bistre, B. Lavister, N. Llandudno, N. Pentre, B. Penmaenmawr, N. Ponkey, B. St. Asaph, N. Tryddyn, N. Satisfactory work is done in the other schools, with four exceptions.

I beg to suggest the division of a school into two sections for singing, the upper section to be taught by note (if practicable), and the lower section by ear.

Per-centages in reading, arithmetic, writing, and spelling.

Nothing is more misleading than per-centage of passes in reading, arithmetic, writing, and spelling. Managers of schools have been not unfrequently taken in by this specious qualification of an applicant for a school, and I confess no sympathy with their disappointment when they discover the utter unreliability of per-centage of passes in the three R's as a real guarantee of sound instructive capabilities. A school may pass 100 per cent. and still be scarcely in a fair state of efficiency, as the greater number of the passes might be weak ones. Herein lies the true virtue of the merit grant under the New Code, as it exposes the fallacy of the per-centage qualification, and rewards with money fair, good, or excellent work, whereas such work is now recognised by mere words, viz., the commendations of Her Majesty's Inspector. I may mention that the following schools have gained 100 per cent. in standard work, the passes, with some exceptions, being really good ones :—

(1) Carmel, Brit.; (2) Cynwyd, N.; (3) Llangollen (Boys') N.; (4) Llansantffraid Glan Conway, N.; (5) Llwydcoed, B.; (6) Rhosymedre (Mixed), N.

Standard work.

The standard work in this district is in a very satisfactory condition. I am happy in being able to assure the scientific people who patronise the many devices suggested to bring about a reform in spelling that neither Welsh nor English children are in need of their orthographical puzzles. The following quotation from one of their journals is quite enough for us :—" Ei am ful ov astonishment at the rapiditi with hwich " these difikultiz hav been overkum, az wel az at the resepshon hwich " the asoshiashon haz reseevd from the kultivated part ov the komiuniti." One poor woman confesses that her children would not attend school " all through that same summing if you will plase to tach them to read " and rite is quite sufficent ;" this quotation is more euphonious and intelligible than the first one.

Class subjects.

The class subjects usually taken in the schools of this district are geography, grammar, and needlework. Only three or four schools have been taught history. It is to be hoped that the introduction of historical readers, under the auspices of the New Code, into our elementary schools, will encourage and help teachers in the instruction of this most interesting subject. Publishers have deluged the teaching profession with specimens of readers, and I must confess my ardent admiration for their celerity, zeal, and success in the production of books beautified with pictures, maps, and other illustrations. These books are wonderfully cheap, but some of them have one great drawback—they intersperse fiction with fact. Too frequently history is looked upon as a mere record of the deeds of the few; of the dates and lists of battles, of foreign invasions and of civil strife, of the birth, accession, and death of rulers. The sanguine credulity of youth is not satisfied with such barren fare as this; hence arises a dislike for a subject that, if properly treated, appeals more effectually to the sympathetic imagination and that arouses more forcibly the fervid glow of enthusiasm in teacher and pupil than any other subject of instruction. In order that the rising generation of the bulk of society should be able to appreciate the present position of our country, agricultural, architectural, political, and social, it is absolutely necessary that the lads and lasses of the top classes in our elementary schools should be taught to know and to realise a leading succession of the broad and relative facts in connexion with the history of England. And this can be done if, dividing the subject into three periods, the first period is taught to Standard IV. Thus, if children

remain in school up to the 6th Standard they will have had three years to go through their historical readers. These books, being also employed as an ordinary school book for these standards, would impart instruction by means of the *eye*, whereas the oral lessons of the teacher would approach them through the *ear*. Thus, by a division of labour on the part of eye and ear, teacher and taught, greater interest, with its consequent attendant, improved knowledge, would follow.

Specific subjects.

Specific subjects are taught in several schools; they are limited to Latin, mathematics, literature, animal physiology, physical geography, botany, and domestic economy. We examine these subjects upon paper.

Latin and mathematics are taken stage by stage* at Wrexham British Boys' School. In connexion with this department is a special class; its scholars pay 1*s.* a week; they also provide themselves with a set of books, which cost 6*s.* It affords me great pleasure to chronicle this fact, as it shows that parents in that neighbourhood readily pay† for higher education as a sequence to elementary education.

Higher education for Wales.

Here, then, we have a partial solution of the question of higher education for Wales.

Thrift in schools.

Many dwellers in Arcadia advocate the inculcation of the habits of thrift in elementary schools. I must candidly confess that I am a thorough unbeliever in such habits in children. Nothing is more angelic than the blissful innocence of children, and I believe it to be positively wicked to try to put in place of this nnocence the spirit of care and of anticipation. I must here relate a true story: a little fellow was encouraged by his parents to hoard up his pennies. He did so, and improved so much upon their advice that, in imitation of the object of Æsop's sarcastic scorn, he ardently wished to get at the source from whence the pennies flowed; and thus he addressed his father: "Dada, I wish you were dead," and, before the astonished mother could put in a word, he continued, "and you too Mama"; "Why, boy?" was their hurried question; his reply was, "because I could get *all* your money then!" That lad's habits of thrift have been suddenly discountenanced.

To the children in my district I always say, "enjoy yourselves with "your tops and dolls, if you are lucky enough to get them, and lend

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* In 1881, out of 60 presented for examination in mathematics, 52 passed; and in Latin 44 passed out of 52. This year, at my advice, Standard IV. did not take specific subjects, and so fewer boys were presented for examination in this class. In mathematics 41 passed out of 47, and in Latin 34 out of 36. Out of a possible 82 marks in stage 1, mathematics, the two best boys won 80½, and 11 other boys distinguished themselves; in stage 2, out of a possible 56 marks, the best boy won 53, and 11 of his class-fellows distinguished themselves. In Latin, stage 2, out of a possible 100 marks, the best boy won 88⅓, and 12 of his class-fellows distinguished themselves; in stage 3, out of a possible 114 marks, the best boy won 87½, and four of his class-fellows distinguished themselves. The above figures need no comment, for they speak for themselves.

† The total amount of school fees paid in the boys' and girls' departments for the year ending 30th October 1882 was 563*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* The average attendance was 551, and the number of children on registers was 666. This school is self-supporting. I might state that 93 pay 2*d.* a week, 116 pay 3*d.*, 130 paid 4*d.*, 93 pay 5*d.*, 133 pay 6*d.*, 36 pay 9*d.*, and 65 pay 1*s.*

There is, I believe, a concensus of opinion throughout the country that something should be done to attach high classes, wherever practicable, to our elementary schools, and to afford really clever lads from these classes, with their parents' help, an opportunity to go on with their education elsewhere. I heartily concur with the Rev. W. B. Garnett, Botfield, who remarked at a conference held at Shifnal:—"I "feel strongly that the education of the sons of farmers, of small tradesmen, of "professional men, and also of what I may call the gentlefolk of very limited means, "is the most difficult part of the educational problem yet unsolved, and is, further, "the part which specially demands our sympathy."

" them to those who are worse off than what you are; spend your " pennies as good children should spend them."

School boards and their officers.

School boards, upon the whole, are improving, and are doing their work well in this district. Unhappily, some members are chosen not because they are endowed with wise or experienced notions on educational matters, but because they happen to belong to a particular political or religious party; hence, not unfrequently, members are to be found who never enter a school, and who are influenced by clerks who are as ignorant as themselves upon school matters, and who also avoid passing over the threshold of a school during the school year! One board, setting the Code at defiance, obliged its teachers to carry log-books and registers to a neighbouring town for the convenience of the authorities! Another appointed the master to the position of attendance officer! I should recommend school boards to appoint ex-teachers to the position of clerks and attendance officers combined; this conjunction answers admirably well under the Ruabon School Board.

I have to thank several clerks for courteous and ready replies to communications. There are other clerks, whose faces I have not yet seen, who are also obliging in their correspondence.

School attendance committees.

The members of school attendance committees, like the members of school boards, are not very successful in securing regular attendance, or in realizing the fines inflicted upon parents because of the non-school attendance of their children.

School board rates.

In my last report I wrote a few words upon the subject of school board rates, and I beg to return to this subject in my present report. Board schools were introduced for the purpose of supplying a deficiency in the school accommodation of a district; where there was no deficiency no school board was instituted, but where there was a partial deficiency hen a school board arose in order to provide for that partial deficiency, nd in this case people who declined to erect and support a school by *voluntary means* were, and most deservedly so too, called upon to erect and support such a school by an *obligatory* rate. But this obligatory rate not only affects the indifferent and careless, but it also touches the pockets of those who subscribe towards the voluntary school. Now, this is considered to be a hardship, as the man who has done his duty by his country for many years by providing suitable education for the children of a portion of the community receives the same treatment as an individual who has obstinately declined to follow his good example.

Relations between managers, teachers, and Her Majesty's Inspectors.

I am happy in being able to state that the relations between the managers and teachers in my district, and my assistant and myself, are of a most cordial and confidential description.

My anticipations of the future of my district.

When, metaphorically speaking, I lift up my eyes over the whole sphere of my labours and behold the continual interposition of the shield of rectitude, honesty, worth, and work by managers and teachers against the evil of their antipodes, I cannot but take heart and look to the educational future of my district with renewed confidence and hope.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. Morgan Owen.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, the REV. H. ADAIR PICKARD, M.A., late Student of Christ Church, Oxford, *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* OXFORD DISTRICT.

MY LORDS, Oxford, November 1882.

I HAVE the honour to furnish a general report for the year ending the 31st of August 1882 on the schools inspected by me in this district.

Decrease in area of district.

Since I presented my last report the area of my work has decreased, the unions of Abingdon and Faringdon having been apportioned to my colleague, Mr. Fitzmaurice, and my district now consists of the registration county of Oxford, except the unions of Thame and Henley-on-Thames.

Employment of Inspector.

Yet, notwithstanding this decrease, my time has been fully occupied. I have spent 175 days in inspecting schools after notice given, and six in visiting without notice; six days were employed with Mr. Warburton and Mr. Sharpe in visiting the Oxford and Culham Training Colleges, and nine more days in holding at the former college the annual examinations for admission and for certificates of merit. Eight Saturdays were spent in the examination of 200 pupil-teachers and candidates, and seven days in revising their papers. At Christmas 14 days were occupied in looking over the papers worked at some of the training colleges and 55 days in correspondence or other business.

This left me 30 days for vacation. During the year I have visited 199 schools, containing 266 departments, of which 258 received annual grants in consequence of my visit, and eight were certified to be efficient for the purposes of the Act of 1876.

Accommodation ample and in some cases excessive.

Out of a population which amounted in 1881 to 147,706 souls, I found about 25,000 children on the school registers, of whom 23,348 were present on the day of inspection; and I can confidently assert that there is ample accommodation everywhere for all who may present themselves, and in some places there is a great deal too much, even if all who ought to attend school were compelled to go there regularly.

Organisation of schools.

Out of the 266 departments there are no less than 153 single schools, and of these 36 (14+22) received a grant under Art. 19 D. because their population did not exceed 200 (or 300) souls; 27 institutions have two teachers, 13 being mixed under a master, with a certificated teacher for the infants, three under two mistresses, one of whom takes the infants, three under a master for boys and a mistress for girls, while the infants' department is under separate management, two under a master and mistress, the latter taking also a large class of infants under her supervision—an arrangement which the Code of 1883 will render impossible—and six of the objectionable class where the master takes the boys, of whom many are under seven years old, and the mistress the girls with a like tail of infants. There remain 19, chiefly in towns, where the school is organised in the best manner possible, with three departments of boys, girls, and infants. Indeed, two of these have four departments, for at Headington the managers have two infants' schools; and the large and important schools supported by the Cowley Fathers are really in four departments, one consisting of boys and girls too young for the 3rd Standard and too old for an infants' school.

Results of examination in elementary subjects.

Out of the 23,348 children present, 12,046 were examined in reading, writing, and arithmetic; 10,477 passed in the first subject, 9,491 in the second, and 9,380 in the third.

These results may be compared (*a*) with those given in my reports for 1874 and 1878; (*b*) with those obtained in my district in 1881; and (*c*) with the results tabulated in the general report on England and Wales in 1881–82. Comparison with those obtained in other years.

	Per cent.			Total Per-centage of Passes.
	In Reading.	In Writing.	In Arithmetic.	
Examined and passed in my district in 1874 -	83	78	70	77
„ „ in 1878 -	82	79	74	78
„ „ in 1881 -	87	79	77	81
„ „ in 1882 -	86	77	76	80
In England and Wales in 1882 -	89	81	76	82

This table shows that there is not much variation in my district from the results obtained after examination held by the majority of my colleagues; perhaps my standard is a little higher or the children are a little below the average in intelligence.

The class subjects, geography, grammar, history, and needlework, have not been taught with so much success as I could wish. Fifty-seven departments received the full grant of 4*s*. per head; forty-six, 2*s*.; and nine, 1*s*. Results in class subjects.

The specific subjects are quite beyond the majority of the children in this district, but they are taken up in some schools with varying success. Now that literature can no longer be presented as a specific subject, I do not anticipate having to examine many children in the subjects of the Fourth Schedule. Results in specific subjects.

But if I have not recommended many extra grants I have not had to recommend many reductions for faults of instruction. In four schools only, Horspath, Kencott, Eynsham Board Girls', and Islip Boys' Mixed, has the grant been reduced, and in four mixed schools the grant for the infants has been refused because they were not properly taught. Reduction of grant seldom enforced.

Nine night schools were examined by my assistant, Mr. Eley, two with the day school and seven at four special centres. The average attendance was 156; 129 were presented, of whom 109 passed in reading, 68 in writing, but only 32 in arithmetic. It is to be hoped that the Code of next year may encourage more young people who have left a day school to take advantage of the opportunities, which the managers are generally ready to give them, of attending an evening school. At the time covered by my last report nearly three times the number of scholars were presented. Night schools.

The largest evening school is that at Bicester, with an average attendance of 46. The master of the day school, assisted by many ladies in the town, is responsible for the instruction given. In another school the wife of the clergyman has been recognised as the teacher under Art. 17 (*d*) (2). In all the evening schools the clergymen take an active share in the teaching.

Oxford has been found the most convenient centre for the examination of all pupil-teachers except those in the Banbury district; 83 males and 117 females presented themselves; about 150 had been already apprenticed, and about 50 were candidates. Pupil-teachers.

Of the pupil-teachers the following obtained a grant of 60*s.* under Art. 19 E.:—

Name.	End of Year.	School.
Liddell	Fourth	Oxford, Wesleyan.
Garnett	Second	Cowley, St. John's, Boys'.
Harvey	Second	" "
Vincent	Third	Oxford, Practising, Girls'.
Baker	Third	Oxford, St. Clement's, Girls'.
Hines	Second	" "
Edwards	Fourth	New Osney, Boys'.
Heath	First	" "
Hitchcox	Third	Banbury, National, Boys'.
Stowe	Fourth	Cherwell, British.
Wheeler	Third	" "
Fowler	Third	Headington, National, Boys'.
Pratt	Third	Witney, National, Girls'.

Forty-four others obtained the mark "Fair," and would have brought 40*s.* to their schools if their services had been needed under Art. 32.

Head teachers. There are about 280 certificated teachers in my district, and I know the history of 265. The majority, 134, had never been trained, and 53 had not even been pupil-teachers. Out of the 131 who had been trained 121 had also been pupil-teachers.

Their training. Of 69 trained masters 20 had been at Culham, six at York; five at Chelsea, and an equal number at Saltley; four at Borough Road, and the same number at Battersea; three at Winchester and Carmarthen respectively; two had been trained at each of these colleges: Carnarvon, Westminster, Cheltenham, Peterborough, Lichfield, and Exeter; while Chichester, Chester, Durham, Hammersmith, Highbury, Glasgow, and Edinburgh Free Church contributed one apiece. Of 57 trained mistresses 17 had been at Fishponds near Bristol, the college which was formerly connected with this diocese; eight came from the Home and Colonial; and six from the Oxford Diocesan Colleges; seven had been trained at Cheltenham, four at Whitelands, three at Norwich and Brighton respectively; two came from Liverpool, and one from each of these:—Derby, Bishop Stortford, Lincoln, Stockwell, Salisbury, Borough Road, and Edinburgh.

While so many have been trained at different places and more are untrained it may easily be understood that they vary considerably in ability. There is also a considerable difference in the salaries which they receive.

Their wages. One master has as much as 487*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, another, 232*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, a third, 211*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; on the other hand, 35 teachers receive less than 50*l.* Neglecting these extraordinary cases, I find the average salary of 198 teachers to be 85*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* In boys' schools the average is 113*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; in mixed school under a master it is 101*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; in girls' schools, 74*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; in mixed schools under a mistress, 62*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; and in infants' schools, 60*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Fees paid by scholars. The fees paid by the scholars also vary considerably:—

		s.	*d.*	
9	children paid more than	1	0	per week.
22	"	1	0	"
410	"	0	9	"
112	"	0	8	"
68	"	0	7	"

		s.	*d.*	
625	children paid	0	6	per week.
96	„	0	5	„
9	„	0	4¼	„
1,110	„	0	4	„
49	„	0	3½	„
3,559	„	0	3	„
72	„	0	2½	„
10,562	„	0	2	„
390	„	0	1½	„
6,518	„	0	1	„
33	„	0	0¾	„
22	„	0	0½	„

766 were free scholars.

Thus it appears that there has been a general increase of fees since the date of my last report.

I proceed to name 16 departments out of 266 which appear to me to deserve to be called excellent; and I have arranged them in order of merit, because I wish to show that it is not only the per-centage of passes, however obtained, which induces me to form my judgment of the value of a school:— State of schools; 16 excellent;

Name of School.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage of Passes.
Lower Heyford, Girls' Mixed	67	96
Oxford, Wesleyan, Boys'	280	90
„ New Osney, Boys'	91	94
„ S.S. Philip and James's, Boys'	64	95
„ Practising, Girls'	84	91
„ Cowley, St. John's, Boys'	189	92
„ St. Barnabas, Boys'	131	93
„ Central, Boys'	143	92
Steeple Aston, Radcliffe's, Boys' Mixed	109	92
Banbury, British, Girls'	166	91
„ National, Boys'	143	91
Cherwell, British, Boys' Mixed	238	89
Middleton Cheney, *Board*, Boys'	99	94
Bletchington, Boys' Mixed	105	94
Ramsden, Boys' Mixed	63	93
Great Tew, Boys' Mixed	79	91

There are also 25 which I should called good:— 25 good;

Chadlington, Boys' Mixed	66	89
Headington Quarry, Boys' Mixed	142	89
Oxford, St. Ebbe's, Boys'	94	88
„ St. Barnabas', Girls'	138	86
Banbury, British, Boys'	166	81
Chipping Norton, National, Girls'	65	88
Cowley, St. John's, Girls'	131	84
Churchill and Sarsden, Girls'	42	86
Garsington, Boys' Mixed	98	84
Woodstock, Girls' Mixed	153	80
Banbury, National Girls'	115	82
Marston, Boys' Mixed	75	87
Cropredy, „ „	106	84
Chacombe „ „	77	91
Witney, Wesleyan Mixed	251	86

Name of School.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Passes.
Oxford, St. Peter-in-the-East, Boys'	53	81
„ St. Clement's, Girls'	80	82
„ Holy Trinity, Boys'	79	86
South Banbury, Boys' Mixed	159	81
Bicester, Boys'	163	82
Launton, Boys' Mixed	100	84
Oxford, St. Peter-le-Bailey, Boys' Mixed	129	83
Cuddesden, Girls' Mixed	76	82
Deddington, Girls'	60	82
Burford, Board, Boys'	68	82
Hanborough, Boys' Mixed	101	81
Clanfield, Boys' Mixed	72	81

In all these schools the full grant under Art. 19 C. was gained. In half of them some passes were gained under Art. 21.

I also give a list of schools which would ordinarily be called good, though in this year, from various causes, they have not obtained 80 per cent. of passes in elementary subjects and the grant for two class subjects:—

32 others which do not this year reach the standard of "good" but may do so eventually.

Name of School.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Passes.
Chipping Norton, British, Boys'	130	71
Alvescott, Girls' Mixed	64	91
Alkerton, „ „	26	94
Oxford, St. Paul's, Boys'	116	84
Wardington, Boys' Mixed	81	79
New Osney, Girls'	75	79
Kirtlington, Boys' Mixed	119	85
Stratton Audley, Boys' Mixed	65	89
Banbury, Roman Catholic, Girls' Mixed	85	83
Oxford, Holy Trinity Convent, Girls'	94	83
„ St. Aldate's, Boys'	82	79
Bodicote, Girls' Mixed	90	78
Kidlington, Boys'	73	77
„ Girls'	64	82
Finstock, Boys' Mixed	102	74
Steeple Barton, Boys' Mixed	129	74
North Newington, „ „	91	82
Dun's Tew, Girls' Mixed	53	86
Somerton, Boys' Mixed	45	88
North Aston, Girls' Mixed	34	85
Heythrop, Boys' Mixed	66	81
Churchill and Sarsden, Boys'	30	82
Middleton Stoney, Boys'	30	82
Oxford, St. Giles's, Boys'	75	72
Summertown, Boys' Mixed	103	76
Bladon, Girls' Mixed	82	78
Combe, Boys' Mixed	93	77
Freeland, Girls' Mixed	46	76
Leafield, Boys' Mixed	87	74
Brize Norton, Board, Boys' Mixed	87	71
Beckley, Boys' Mixed	66	72
Middleton Stoney, Girls' Mixed	46	72

Among the larger infants' schools those worthy of the highest praise are five:— Best schools for infants.

	Average Attendance.
Oxford, St. Barnabas's - - -	173
„ St. Clement's - - - -	165
Banbury, National - - - -	123
Oxford St. Philip and St. James's - -	120
Cowley, St. John's - - - -	116

Among the smaller infants' schools these are the best:—

Steeple Aston.	Leafield.
Kidlington.	Churchill and Sarsden.
Hanborough.	Wheatley.
Chipping Norton, British.	New Osney.
Old Woodstock.	Milton under Wychwood, Bd.
Deddington.	Wootton.
Oxford, St. Mary Magdalene.	Steeple Barton.
„ St. Ebbe's.	Great Bourton.
Banbury, Roman Catholic.	Farnborough.

Some of the children are so fond of the fun of the infants' department that they dislike promotion to the others, and an Oxford mother overheard her seven-year-old boy planning with two or three of his comrades to do their sums and dictation as badly as possible, so that they might be kept for another year in the 1st Standard under their beloved mistress, and escape for the present the dreaded boys' school. How they love their school.

Needlework is mentioned in the instructions issued to me as one of the subjects respecting which your Lordships would like to have information. In my last general report I mentioned the Prize Scheme which had been recently started. The ladies who have given me most valuable assistance in the improvement of needlework have helped me also in furnishing a report upon this important matter. In the first year (1877) the operation of the Prize Scheme was limited to the district under the Oxford Local Board, in which there were 32 girls' and infant departments. Thirteen of these competed. In the following year all the schools in my district were allowed to send specimens, and 30 accepted the invitation. The number would probably have been larger, but for the supposed difficulty of preparing two sets of garments, the one for my inspection, and the other for competition. This was met in 1879 by my arranging that only one set should serve both purposes, and in that year 51 schools competed, and in 1880 58 joined the scheme. Then came the subdivision of my district, and in 1881 the number fell to 46. Owing to this diminution of numbers the committee resolved, with my concurrence, to extend the operation of the Scheme, and to invite not only all the schools in my district, but also those in the districts of my colleagues which were within 18 miles of Oxford, and the result was that in 1882 81 schools competed. Needlework. Oxford Prize Scheme. Number of competitors.

The plan adopted is to offer prizes for the making of garments of various kinds (mending and knitting being also included) suited to the capacities of children, and covering all the various branches of useful plain needlework. A list of these garments is forwarded to every school with an invitation to compete. If this be accepted a schedule is forwarded with a distinguishing letter of the alphabet. This schedule is to be returned by the mistress filled in with a numbered list to represent the competitors from her school, and to show the garments which she desires that each should make. In the early years of our Plan adopted.

Scheme material for the garments was sent, and the children were expected to cut it out. This, however, was found to lead to so much waste and failure, without securing any certain gain to the children, that for the last three years the work (except in one advanced class, in which cutting out is itself a feature of the competition) has been sent to the schools cut out according to good patterns, and with detailed instructions for its execution. The work is allowed to be retained at the school for three months, and is then returned to the Committee. The articles are then grouped in their respective classes and judged, the school letter and the numbers of the candidates, but nothing more, being known to the judges. Prizes are awarded varying in amount from 15*s.* to 1*s.*; the total number of prizes being upwards of 100. In the month of May the work is exhibited in the Oxford Town Hall for two days, and opportunity is thus given to teachers for examination and comparison. On the second day mistresses, scholars, and friends assemble in large numbers. The children receive their prizes and cards of commendation, and certificates are also given to mistresses whose schools, whether they have taken prizes or not, have shown a high average of good work. Pupil-teachers form a separate class. The garments which they have shown at my inspection are exhibited, and two or more prizes are given for the best work of the girls in each year of their apprenticeship.

Prizes distributed in May.

Interest existed in Oxfordshire.

I may mention, in order to indicate the interest excited in the county by our scheme, that the prizes have been distributed by the following ladies:—Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, the Countess of Jersey (twice), Mrs. Mackarness (the wife of the Bishop of the diocese), and Mrs. Liddell (the wife of the Dean of Christ Church). A report of the operations of the year is read to the meeting. Criticisms and comments on the shortcomings or merits of the work exhibited are freely offered. This is done without personal reference, and is found to be of great use. Special deficiencies in methods of teaching are pointed out with the result that defects in gathering, stitching, seaming, buttonholing, finish, and last, but not least, in cleanliness, are gradually being corrected, so that after six years of experience the committee feel themselves justified in asserting that the improvement in the work exhibited is so great that, with an occasional exception, the work which was considered very good six years ago would now be discarded as unworthy of a prize.

How the expenses are met.

It may be useful to state how the expenses of the scheme are met. The sale of competition work covers the cost of materials. The expenditure on prizes, printing, and the other costs of management are defrayed by subscriptions, averaging 30*l.* a year, by a fee of half-a crown paid by competing schools, and by a small charge for admission to the exhibition. A display of art needlework lent to the committee has on three occasions added to the attractions of the exhibition, and left the committee with a balance in hand.

Still needlework is not satisfactory.

But if in such a small number of the schools in my district the managers think the needlework sufficiently good to send in girls for competition, is there not some foundation for the complaint, almost universal among mistresses of households, that servants are now much worse needlewomen than they were 50 years ago? Some of my colleagues have sent me specimens of needlework for which a grant had been attempted to be claimed under Art. 19 C., and I have been able, with the help of those who assist me, to say that some of the best specimens sent to me are such as would not be passed in this district. I regret to find cases in which even a trained and certificated mistress has shown herself incapable of teaching children to sew the very simplest stitches, and from the

bottom of the school to the top every specimen was worked in a wrong way. The managers of one girls' school kept on presenting about 140 girls for a grant under 19 C., and every specimen failed. All were so badly taught that it will take some years to unlearn the evil lessons. And notwithstanding my unfavourable reports the managers continued to repose unlimited confidence in the teacher until fortunately for those who took female servants trained in this school there was a change in the managers and the mistress departed. On these matters I do not write merely of my own knowledge. After 18 years' experience, although from the commencement of my career ladies wondered to see a man who could tell a crooked line from a straight one, and a clean piece of needlework from one that was dirty, and gave me credit for more knowledge than I possessed, I am of the same opinion, as I believe almost all my colleagues are, that we ought to have the help of an expert seamstress when we pass our judgment upon needlework. I almost tremble when I think of the public money given under Art. 19 C. in districts where an Inspector knows as little of the subject as I do, and has no help. Indeed, it would be as reasonable to expect us to be fit judges of needlework on which public money is expended, as to expect a Cabinet Minister, in consequence of his position, to be the best judge of competitions for the Porson Prize for Greek Iambics.

H. M. Inspector ought to have the help of an expert seamstress or public money will be grievously wasted.

Fortunately for myself I find ladies willing to assist me also in judging the needlework of pupil-teachers. The exercise recently ordered to be worked on the day of the collective examination, while the males are doing Euclid and Algebra, has formed part of my examination for 15 years, though the method has been greatly improved since 1873 by the Oxford ladies, who give me the benefit of their help.

Each pupil-teacher brings a garment executed by herself within the year, and all are occupied for an hour in a time exercise, so arranged as to show her proficiency in the various stitches comprised under the head of plain needlework. Specimen and exercise bear only a number, the names of the school and pupil-teacher being known to the Inspector alone—absolute impartiality in judging being thus secured. Each girl's place in the class list is determined by the amount of marks she obtains for specimen and exercise. There are three classes, and the names are published in the local newspapers. Thus a healthy emulation is excited. The ladies who have superintended this work for 10 years believe that great progress has been made especially in the time exercise. They complain, however, that under recent regulations, when payment has been refused for the trifling cost of material for the time exercise, under the plea that pens and paper might just as well be supplied for writing answers to questions on arithmetic, the style of the exercise has been injuriously affected, because the various candidates have brought with them very different materials; and their own efforts to give a fair and systematic judgment have been greatly impaired and hindered. They hail with great satisfaction the progressive stages required in future from pupil-teachers, who are now instructed to show different kinds of garments in successive years.

Pupil-teachers' needlework judged by Oxford ladies.

Hindrances to fair judgment in consequence of recent regulations.

The schools in my district which have shown most skill in needlework are these:—In Oxford, the Practising School, Cowley St. John's, St. Barnabas', St. Clement's, and St. Frideswide's; Banbury British and National Schools; Woodstock, Launton, Great Tew, Freeland, Handborough, Kidlington, Chesterton, Chipping Norton British, Churchill and Sarsden, Garsington, Middleton Stoney, Lower Heyford, Steeple Barton, Kingham, and Shipton under Wychwood.

Schools which show most skill in needlework.

Pupil-teachers in most of these schools have done well, and also in the following:—In Oxford, Holy Trinity, Cowley St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, SS. Philip and James, Girls' Central, St. Aldate's, St. Giles's, St. Peter's in the East, Holy Trinity Convent, St. Mary Magdalene's, St. Ebbe's, St. Peter-le-Bailey's, St. Clement's Infants'; Witney National, Adderbury, and Summertown.

Singing.

I am instructed to take care to notice "the various systems used in teaching singing." It is not said whether information is required about "singing at sight" or "reading music." I know scarcely anything about music myself, and only desire to express a hope that no amount of knowledge of the meaning and value of any musical notation may be accepted as fully satisfactory, unless the children can sing their songs in a pleasing manner and with correct method, and also interpret an unseen piece of easy music. If these results are attained, I do not care what system is used.

A friend's remarks.

The friend who furnished me with some observations on singing for my report in 1878, whose remarks were highly praised by some distinguished musicians, has been kind enough to favour me with the following report:—He says—

"Reading from musical notation is of the utmost importance, and though there is much good singing where there is no great knowledge of such reading, yet part singing at least necessitates some knowledge of musical notation, and singing cannot be said to be really taught unless the learner acquires at least the elements of musical notation, so as to be set in the way of obtaining the power of singing at sight.

The three systems; "Fixed Do";

"For teaching singing from note there are three systems in vogue in England at this present time, (1) the 'fixed Do system,' (2) the 'movable Do,' and (3) the 'tonic sol-fa.' The 'fixed Do' is called the Italian system, because it is used in Italy, and that not merely for singing purposes, but for the names of the notes according to their pitch upon an instrument as we in England use the seven first letters of the alphabet; for instance, in a treatise upon figured bass, where we should speak of D sharp, they would say *Re* sharp.

"Movable Do";

"The system known as the 'movable Do' is sometimes called the old English, and the justice of this appellation is borne out by the peculiar manner in which the priest's part is noted in a cathedral service book of the date of the Restoration, which exists in the Bodleian Library. It is, I believe, used not a little in Lancashire and Yorkshire. In this system the title Do is not given to the note of fixed pitch C, but to the key-note of the major diatonic scale, whatever its pitch may be. Since it is thus moved up and down to suit the key in which the music is written the Do is said to be movable. Thus in the first of these two systems Do is only another name for the note C, and every note to an English advocate of the system has two names, neither of which give the note's relation to the key-note, but only mark its pitch within a semitone. In the second system the Do, Re, &c., point out the note's relation to the key-note of the scale, while the A, B, &c., are reserved for expressing its absolute pitch. But both systems use the same *symbols* for the musical sounds, forming the notation universally known as 'music,' and called sometimes (to distinguish it from the notation of the third system) the 'standard' or the 'staff' notation. The third system or 'tonic sol-fa' has this in common with the second, that it gives the title *Do* to the key-note of the major scale, and names all the notes in their relation to Do the tonic. Key relationship is what is insisted upon, and this involves the principle of the movable Do. But this system has also for its very essence its peculiar notation which is

Tonic sol-fa.

asserted by its supporters to be far superior, at least for elementary purposes, to the staff notation. Manuals for teaching singing according to these systems exist. For the fixed Do, Hamilton's 'Catechism of Practical Singing,' a most valuable little work, is widely used, but only fits the system in its exactness in the key of C. Hullah's manual, by means of a specially enlarged nomenclature, carries the system to a perfection which enables it to be applied with exactness to any key. This book is an English adaptation of Wilhem's method, a system of teaching on the principle of the fixed Do, almost universally adopted abroad. The second system may have a thoroughly satisfactory manual, but I have not yet met with it. William Jackson's (of Masham) 'Singing Class Manual' and Frederick Helmore's 'Choristers' Instruction Book' are embodiments of this movable Do system. For the third system there is an elaborated and very practical 'Standard Course' put forth by Mr. Curwen and his enthusiastic coadjutors, which, besides teaching singing from their special notation, contains many valuable artistic hints which are lacking in Hullah's manual. The first and third systems then are well placed before the public; the second has not this advantage. Those who represent it have not done justice to its merits, and make it appear at least to break down after reaching a certain point. I do not take this at all as a proof of the failure of the system. I believe that, though the system is not carried to the same extent of elaboration that the first and third are in Hullah's and Curwen's books respectively, it enables a fairly intelligent student to grasp certain principles which empower him, after reaching that point, to decipher pretty readily any vocal music he may come across. It is a system actually in the hands of practical men thoroughly possessed of the traditions of singers, and produces excellent results. The question of systems is, of course, important in their bearing upon the ultimate study of music and on the advantage of knowing the universal notation of the musicians of the civilised world, but it must not be forgotten that we are now especially concerned with the teaching of sight-singing, or, at least, of singing from notes, in elementary schools, where the time which can be devoted to the subject is very limited, and where, therefore, if children are to be taught from notes and quick results are looked for, simplicity must be insisted on. There are but seven distinct sounds in the scale, the tonic sol-fa has but seven signs of pitch, and so may in this respect claim the merit of simplicity. The fact that the seven signs are purely arbitrary and give no picturesque suggestion to the eye of relative height or lowness (as the staff notation does) forces the learner to a proper mental effort at the very outset of the acquisition of the notation and presents no temptation to guess at the intervals presented to the eye. It thus ensures ultimate accuracy at the very commencement. The pupil cannot make any progress nor imagine he knows all about it until he has really learnt to distinguish the key relationship of every note of the diatonic scale. If the notation for pitch be thus simple and do thus ensure a perfect grasp of key relationship at the outset it is almost equally simple in its marking of duration of time and rhythm. Here, however, the signs are less arbitrary and more of the nature of a diagram representing divisions of time. The system condemns itself as a perfect system suitable to all music by leading its learners on to the 'staff notation' which it teaches as part of its 'course,' and necessarily so. To follow a score without perplexity, and to see the relative bearing of the different parts, the conductor and the student require the staff notation, and this not only when the parts are numerous and the instruments many and varied, but for the ready general view of an ordinary four-part piece of vocal music. A weak

Manuals for teaching the first.

The third.

point of the tonic sol-fa notation is its representation of time, for it depends for its accuracy upon very minute marks and upon the exactly regular distances at which the bar marks are 'set off' from one another. A little weakness of sight, a bad light, or a very slight irregularity on the part of the printer, and the time and rhythm are obscured. This objection does not apply to the well-defined forms of the 'staff' notation. Still it seems to be a fact that for elementary schools and for more general singing classes the tonic sol-fa most rapidly produces the best results. We hear of children singing at first sight a song in two parts which they had certainly never heard before, and its success, 'as 'regards the ease with which they are mastered,' over the fixed Do system cannot be denied. But I cannot help thinking that the movable Do system, if given the same chance, might succeed, not merely as well in obtaining immediate results, but still better ultimately, inasmuch as the student would learn at the outset the notation which he is to retain to the end. By 'the same chance' I mean that a manual should be put together by a practical singer of sound, good, general education,* and be pushed into prominence by an enthusiastic band of admirers. The movable Do system has also this great advantage over the tonic sol-fa, that while it teaches key relationship it also gives the singer the absolute pitch of the notes he is singing, a matter of the first importance in connexion with the management of the voice.

Second preferred.

"These considerations would lead me to advocate the use in elementary schools of the movable Do method with the established staff notation, if it could be properly taught. But a satisfactory manual is required, and for lack of this there seems no doubt that the most effective system for producing quick results is the tonic sol-fa, which, however, should be regarded only as an introduction to the 'staff' notation, with which the learner must become acquainted if he is to make any real progress in the science of music. The movable Do method is the one which all correct singers consciously or unconsciously use in reading from the 'staff' notation. Few singers, even when efficient readers, have pursued the different systems into their most completely elaborated stage. In all three methods the earlier stages teach both eye and ear the construction of the scale and the perception of intervals, and then anyone with a natural ear for music and some experience reads the notes with an ideal scale moving about, as it were, on the top of his notation, and accommodating itself to the requirements of the music. He reads it not as a mathematical process, every sign of which has its exact value, but as one reads ordinary print, attaching at first sight that meaning which is possible and probable and gathering the varying sense of the signs not merely from themselves but from their context. For such reading the 'staff' notation is superior to the sol-fa, especially in the reading of rapid 'divisions,' which are certainly more readily recognised by the eye in the former than in the latter notation. Considering that only one hour a week is all that can usually be given to the practice of singing in elementary schools, much cannot be expected from the children in the way of reading music or singing from note. It is, however, important to remember that the object of singing is to please. In order that singing may be pleasing care must be taken by the instructor to make his pupils avoid (*a*) bad time, (*b*) coarseness of tone, (*c*) its resultant, untrue intonation, and (*d*) consequent, loss of pitch. These produce unhappiness, not pleasure, in those who have any true feeling for music, and cause the singing lesson to become wearisome and

Education of ear and voice most important under any system.

* Note.—I am told that a Lancashire sol-fa-manual, edited by Dr. Stainer, supplies this want.

useless for the purposes for which it was instituted. They especially silence those who ought to be the most prominent, the possessors of sweetness of voice and delicacy of ear. It is lamentable to hear singing lessons in schools where the teacher knows all the grammar of music but has no feeling for time, nor true rhythm, nor purity of tone. The education of the ear and voice are an essential part of any system of teaching singing, and the result would be greatly to be deplored if that were lost sight of, because the teachers were entirely devoted to teaching singing from notes."

School supply complete,

The school supply in my district is now complete, Hornton near Banbury being at last supplied with a certificated master. I am to pay my first visit in January. For eight years after the publication of the notice requiring a school to be built next to nothing was done; school board after school board died, and at last the building has been erected by voluntary contributions. The state of education among the inhabitants may be conjectured from a letter in the appendix.

but attendance still irregular.

That there is some progress in securing the attendance of scholars most people will admit, but judging from the constant complaints which reach me from almost all parts of my district there is ample room for improvement. The Oxford School Board reports that in 1881 there were 58 prosecutions, 32 attendance orders, and two prosecutions of employers, but no fines were inflicted. The prosecutions are unnecessarily expensive, and the magistrates are reluctant to convict.

Reports from school boards and school attendance committees.

The day industrial school is not so full as it ought to be, for children are only committed for three years, and it seems impossible to get them re-committed. The attendance officer reports that when a boy who has been discharged comes before the magistrates for theft or some other offence, the question is asked, "What school has the boy been to?" and when the reply is given, "to the day industrial school," the remark is made, "then it is no use sending boys to that school."

The Ambrosden School Board also complains of the magistrates, and says that the parents prefer to pay fines, which are very trifling in amount, rather than send their children to school. Much the same is said by the Eynsham Board, who have had 10 prosecutions, four attendance orders, and six fines. Wolvercote had two prosecutions, but both failed. Tadmarton only prosecuted once, but obtained an attendance order and a fine. The other boards in my district are Enstone, Hanwell, Brize Norton, Milton under Wychwood, Chilson, Burford, Warmington, and Claydon. Of these, only Milton had an attendance officer, and none of these boards instituted any prosecutions during 1881. In a previous year a former board at Claydon prosecuted a parent and obtained a conviction against him for not sending his boy to school, but they did not prosecute the farmer who was illegally employing the lad, for he was a member of the school board.

The Woodstock School Attendance Committee, against which I used to receive numerous complaints, were very active in 1881. 174 prosecutions were instituted, which resulted in 26 attendance orders and 88 fines. The Witney Committee prosecuted 66 times and obtained 56 fines; that in the Bicester Union prosecuted 61 times with a result of 16 attendance orders and 34 fines; that in Headington prosecuted 27 times got three attendance orders and 18 fines; while Banbury with 44 parishes only prosecuted 14 times with a result of five attendance orders and five fines; and Chipping Norton only eight times with the meagre result of four attendance orders.

I hail with satisfaction the announcement that your Lordships think the time has come for the adoption of one uniform set of byelaws for the

whole of England and Wales. At present the variations in my district is shown by the following table :—

Variations in standards for total and partial exemption.

The Union of Headington	has Standard IV. for	*total*	and III. for	*partial*	exemption
" Bicester	"	"	"	"	"
" Woodstock	"	"	"	"	"
" Banbury	"	"	"	"	"
" but Middleton Cheney Board	"	V.	"	IV.	"
Hornton Board	"	V.	"	III.	"
Oxford Board	"	V.	"	IV.	"
The Union of Chipping Norton	"	IV.	"	II.	"
except Enston Board	"	IV.	"	III.	"
Milton Board	"	IV.	"	*no*	"
Chilson Board	"	IV.	"	III.	"
The Union of Witney	"	IV.	"	II.	"
except Brize Norton Board	"	IV.	"	III.	"
Burford Board	"	IV.	"	*no*	"
Eynsham Board	"	V.	"	IV.	"

Registers.

I have kept a careful account in my note book of the description of registers used in the schools which I inspect, and I find the following result :—

60	per cent.	are the	Durham.
10	"	"	Martin's.
7	"	"	Binns's.
7	"	"	National Society's.
6	"	"	Jarrold's.
3	"	"	Sherratt's.
3	"	"	Philip's.

and the remainder Dee's, Heywood's, and others.

Registration scarcely satisfactory.

I wish I could give a satisfactory account of the registration in the district. I have only had one case which I considered to be a deliberate act of fraud, and even here the teacher escaped with a warning; but the cases of erasures and alterations are frequent, and those of blanks and pencil marks not wholly unknown. I hope that the question recently introduced into the managers' return will induce them to take more pains to check the registers periodically.

It is very seldom now that I find managers declaring by their signature on the examination schedule that they have verified two or three entries when they have not looked at the registers at all, but on one occasion since my last report I found the registers badly kept and that one of the managers had not seen them. He was not present, so I sent him a message to recommend him for the future not to sign his name to say he had done what he had not done, and here is his reply :—

" My sister has just delivered me a message from you in which you say I have been unjust and dishonourable because I have not added up figures properly and put my name to said paper. I have other business to attend to besides adding up school figures, and leave that to you as a paid public servant; at the same time I consider your imputations against me severe; at the same time I shall withdraw my name as a manager of the school."

General progress of education.

Of the general progress of education since I received my appointment no one can doubt. I should like to add my testimony. By the time this report is seen in print I shall have entered the 20th year of my inspectorate. Some few months after I received my appointment I recollect bestowing great praise upon the master of an important boys' school because he had presented a fairly sized first class to be examined in the 4th Standard, and in that they had done well. No secular subjects were taught beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the boys had arrived at what is now the 3rd Standard. And yet this school was greatly superior to all the others which I had inspected up to that time, and, I may say, to those which I saw during my first year of office. *Now* there are few schools in which some children are not in the 6th or even the (future) 7th Standard, while in all schools to which I

can give praise geography, grammar, history, or needlework are well taught.

If any one likes to see what results can be produced in a village by the teaching of military drill they have only to take the train to Chipping Norton Junction and walk about a mile to the village of Kingham. They will then see a corps of some 30 or 40 boys who will go through everything required from a volunteer corps to prove itself efficient, including skirmishing drill. Military drill.

The only town corps of boys which comes up to a good standard of efficiency is that attached to SS. Philip and James' School in Oxford.

In conclusion, I have again to express to both managers and teachers my best thanks for many acts of kindness. Conclusion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. Adair Pickard.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

This is a sketch of the history of the establishment of a public elementary school in the village of Hornton. First notice, 30 December 1872; second notice, 25 September 1874; election of school board, 1875; my first visit, 24 March 1876; requisition threatened, 1877; my second visit, June 1877 (the case escaped the observation of the Education Department for more than a year); second school board elected, 1878; my third visit, September 1878. The school board begins to talk about acquiring a site, 1879. A new clergyman comes and asks for six months' grace to enlarge parochial school, 16 September 1879; school board agree, October 1879; slight difficulty with Charity Commissioners, November 1879; plans forwarded to Education Department, January 1880; placed in hands of builder, April 1880; the clergyman still in correspondence with Charity Commissioners, October 1880; matter settled, May 1881; building finished, November 1881; school opened, January 1882; to be inspected for the first annual grant, January 1883, more than 10 years after the first notice of insufficient accommodation was issued.

A letter of one of the villagers is subjoined.

Hornton, near Banbury,
Nov. 24.

Dear Sir,

Hornton is a vilag of 5 Hundred inabants and we Have No school To send our chuldren to for Nearley 2 years their is lots that cannot Neither write nor reed som sent To work at any Age and the rest run the street No Body to interfear their is a Parish school But No master put in will you Be so kind as to let me know weather we can compell the Parish to Provide a schoolmaster or not as i think its queite Time the school was opened as I have 5 chuldren wich need A school and No wear to send them to

Yours truly

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector, the* REV. SHADRACH PRYCE, *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in* CARMARTHENSHIRE *and* BRECONSHIRE.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordships my general report for the year 1882.

Extent of district.

My district embraces the whole of Carmarthenshire, as comprised in the census districts or poor law unions of the county, and the county of Brecon with the exception of the census district of Crickhowell. In the census districts of Hay and Builth are included four schools in Herefordshire and twelve in Radnorshire. Though the population of the district is small as compared with some of the English centres, it should be remembered that it is spread over a very wide area; that the railway communication between Carmarthen and Brecon is not conveniently arranged; and that many of the smaller schools are at some distance from railway stations, and that much time is spent in reaching them.

Work done.

All the schools which were open and in receipt of annual grants have been duly visited and examined during the year. This necessary work, together with inspecting two or three certified efficient schools, holding examinations at the Carmarthen Training College, and revising examination papers has fully occupied my time; so that, much as I desired it, and beneficial as I know it to be, I have not been able to pay many visits without notice to schools.

Increase in the number of children attending public elementary schools.

The number of children attending public elementary schools is steadily increasing. In the year 1872 the number present at inspection was 13,113, in 1873 the number amounted to 14,403, and in 1874 to 15,908. These numbers include the children in schools in the Crickhowell Union. Your Lordships, on account of the increase in my work, kindly relieved me of the Crickhowell district, but in the year 1878, though no account is taken of the schools for a population of about 20,000 in that neighbourhood, the number in attendance in the reduced area had risen to 19,768, and this year the number reaches 23,042, or, roughly speaking, the number of scholars present at inspection in this part of the country has doubled during the last 10 years. Again, in the year 1874 the total number of school departments, including those in the Crickhowell district, was 170; this year the number of departments in the reduced district amounts to 242.

Increase in the number of schoolrooms.

The progress made in the general efficiency of the schools.

The progress in the general efficiency of the schools has been equally satisfactory. The instruction given in 1867 and 1868, even in schools in receipt of annual grants, was of a meagre and uninteresting kind. In nearly all of them it was strictly confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic; no class subjects were thought of; and in many schools not even a little singing to enliven the work was attempted. But though the whole time was devoted to the elementary subjects, and the requirements in these subjects were lower than at present, the per-centage of passes in annual grant schools did not exceed 75, in simple inspection schools in 1868 it only reached 60. At the present time class subjects are successfully taught in the great majority of schools. Specific subjects are being taken up in the more important and advanced schools, and there is an attempt made by the teachers to improve the intelligence of the children. The introduction of geographical readers has had a most beneficial effect in this direction. The time given to class subjects has not been wasted, if it has only resulted in quickening the general intelligence of the child, thus enabling him to pass with credit in the elementary subjects. Though very many ignorant children have

been driven into the schools during the last two or three years, which materially affected the passes in some localities, the per-centage for this year reaches 83·3. The general average for England and Wales for the past year was 81·8, and for Wales alone 82. The results, therefore, speak well for Carmarthenshire and Breconshire.

The population during the past 10 years has not increased to any great extent in the agricultural districts; in some parishes it has actually decreased. This is, in a great measure, owing to young men leaving home for "the works" in Glamorganshire and the south of Carmarthenshire, and partly, perhaps, because fewer farm labourers are employed. In the neighbourhood of Llanelly, Pontardulais, and Brynamman, where there are coal, iron, tin-plate, and copper works, the population continues to increase. New schoolrooms have consequently lately been built and old ones enlarged. This has been effectively done at Llanelly, which is the most populous and important part of my school district. Additional room has here been supplied both in the board and voluntary schools; some of these schools now afford accommodation for a large number of children.

The population has not increased in the country districts.

Increase of population in the manufacturing districts.

On the whole, the question of school supply may be said to be in a satisfactory condition throughout the district, and in no case am I aware that a school has been wrongly placed for the wants of the neighbourhood. In some few instances managers feared that a new school, though at some distance off, would sensibly lessen the attendance at an old established school; but where the latter was well situated, with a fair population in the neighbourhood, these fears have not been realised. Of this the new board school at Lower Loughor, Glamorganshire, is an instance. Its erection was strongly opposed on these grounds:—that Upper Loughor town was barely a mile off; that the school was unnecessary; that there were no children to attend it; and that, if it succeeded, it would cause the collapse of the national school. Petitions and letters to this effect were presented to your Lordships. But now that the new school has been about 12 months in operation, what are the facts of the case? It has an annual average of 96, and at the same time the annual average at the older school, instead of decreasing as was anticipated, has increased from 164 in 1881 to 189 in 1882. When the Loughor School Board puts the compulsory attendance clause into force, which, I regret to say, it has not yet done, there will be an addition to the present attendance at both schools. The explanation of the phenomenon that a good attendance at a new school does not sensibly diminish the attendance at an old one not far removed (and I could quote several cases in support of this statement) is, that increased exertions are made to bring children to school; the neighbourhood had not, so to speak, been properly developed, and the managers had not realised the large number of children who were not under instruction.

School supply in a satisfactory condition.

A new school does not necessarily lessen the attendance at an old established one.

The schools in my district comprise 109 departments, under separate teachers, of Church of England or national schools, 101 departments under school boards, 26 British or undenominational, 2 Roman Catholic, and 2 Wesleyan. Four small national schools only which had not been long in operation have been transferred to school boards since the passing of the Education Act of 1870. One other national school has been converted into a church, and a board school has been erected to supply the deficiency. Among other tables at the end of this report will be found one of the attendances in these schools in the several census districts. I have taken one sixth of the population as the number which ought to be in daily attendance, and have given the per-centage of the number of children who are in actual attendance. It is to be noted that whereas the per-centage, calculated on the above basis was,

Number of board and voluntary schools in the district.

School attendance in the several census districts.

for last year, according to the Blue Book, 66·1 for England and Wales, and 69·5 for Wales alone; in the district I have the honour to report upon it reaches this year 71·8. It is highest in the Llanelly district, which stands at 82·6; this, no doubt, is partly owing to the efficient manner in which the Llanelly School Board discharges its duties. Llandovery Union is also creditable at 74·5. This per-centage, it will be found, is lower in Breconshire than in Carmarthenshire. In the union of Brecon it is as low as 60·3.

Attendance highest in Llanelly and Llandovery districts.

Attendance lower in Breconshire than in Carmarthenshire.

Low condition of education at Laugharne.

Elementary education does not seem to be so highly valued in this county as in Carmarthenshire, and the compulsory powers are not so effectively put in force. In the town of Hay, however, the attendance is very satisfactory at the National and British schools. In Carmarthenshire, the Carmarthen Union compares unfavourably with the rest. The attendance in this district or union is exceptionally low in the town of Laugharne. The population of the civil parish in 1871 was 445, and of the township, 1,297; and yet the average in attendance this year at the National school (the only public elementary school in the town) was only 70, the number of scholars above seven years of age presented for examination was only 40. This, I was informed by the manager, was owing in a great measure to the existence of a private adventure school with low fees in the town. But whatever may be the cause of the present unsatisfactory state of things, it is an urgent case for the serious consideration of the attendance committee. Taking the attendance, however, as a whole, and bearing in mind that, as before stated, it has doubled within the last ten years, the progress made cannot be regarded otherwise than satisfactory. Much, no doubt, yet remains to be done in some neighbourhoods, especially in Breconshire, but the improvement must necessarily be gradual. Some managers seem to think that the system should be at once perfected, and in full working order, as if compulsory attendance at schools had been in force for generations; that every child should be in school, or the parent summoned in case of failure. They forget that the whole system is, comparatively speaking, a thing of yesterday. Twenty or even fifteen years ago compulsory attendance was only spoken of by advanced educationists, or by schoolmasters, who regarded it as a consummation to be wished for, but never to be realised. Even those who advocated it allowed that the introduction of the system into this country would be confronted with serious difficulties. This has now been changed. The principle is generally recognised, and parents are every day becoming more accustomed to the law which compels them to educate their children. This alone is a great gain, and eventually will secure compliance with the requirements of the law. If school boards and attendance committees do not shirk their responsibilities in this particular, but discharge their duties firmly and discreetly, taking care to discriminate between cases where public opinion would condone non-attendance, and those of real and wilful neglect, the ultimate end and effect need not be feared. The punishment of a few extreme cases will have a general salutary effect, and as education progresses, and the children now in our schools become fathers and mothers, it may be reasonably expected that they will sufficiently value education to send their children to school, without the pressure of fear of punishment for neglecting to do so.

Attendance in general satisfactory. Improvement must be gradual.

District composed of a Welsh and of an English-speaking population.

My school district extends from Gower Road, in Glamorganshire, to Whitney, in Herefordshire, and is composed of a Welsh and of an English-speaking population. Welsh may be said to be the prevailing language among the common people in the Llanelly, Carmarthen, Llandilo, and Llandovery districts. In the towns, however, more especially in Llanelly and Carmarthen, there is a good sprinkling of English-

speaking children, and the language is very fairly understood by the majority of the rising generation. Llandovery is by far the most pronounced Welsh town. I do not know whether it is the case at present, very possibly it is, but a few years ago the town crier, who, by the way, was a woman, clad in a scarlet cloak, used to cry the public notices in Welsh through the streets of this old and picturesque Welsh town. In the union of Builth, Welsh is not spoken, except among a few middle aged people in out of the way places. In the union of Brecon, Welsh is very general in the Trecastle neighbourhood, which is not very far from Llandovery. In the south-west of the county, however, Welsh is rapidly giving way to English, and is already very much confined to old, or at least, middle-aged people. Even in the town of Brecon itself I found, on inquiry at the national schools, that the proportion of Welsh-speaking children was extremely small. In the union or district of Hay, Welsh may be said to have entirely disappeared as a spoken language. In Carmarthenshire, my inquiries and observations lead me to think that the knowledge of Welsh has not in any way decreased during the last fifteen years. The circulation of Welsh papers has not diminished; the worshippers who attend Welsh services in churches and chapels are as numerous; and the language is spoken as much as ever by old and young. But, whilst the number of Welsh-speaking people has not decreased, the knowledge of English among these same people has during the period rapidly advanced. Though they retain the old language for domestic converse, for their religious services, for their reading, and, notably, for their Bible reading, English is every day becoming more common and valued for all business transactions. The people are becoming familiarised with English terms and expressions in their marketings and dealings with the outside world. The bargaining between a Carmarthenshire dealer and farmer will be in Welsh, but the bill will be drawn out and receipted in English. In Breconshire, on the other hand, except in the Trecastle locality, the Welsh language seems to recede as the English advances. The extent to which English has superseded Welsh in the last twenty years is a subject of general remark among school managers. In the Gwenddwr national schools, Breconshire, the children at present speak only English, and have actually lost their knowledge of Welsh, though the parents of these very children continue to speak Welsh among themselves. I could hardly have believed that the change of languages could have taken place so rapidly; but the vicar of the parish assured me, from his own personal knowledge, that this was the case. In parishes of this description the language will be purely English in the next generation.

Neighbourhoods where Welsh is most prevalent.

The advance of English in Breconshire.

A knowledge of Welsh not decreasing in Carmarthenshire.

The people at the same time advancing in their knowledge of English.

English superseding Welsh in Breconshire.

The question naturally arises in connexion with my duties, what effect has this prevalence of Welsh and the use of two languages in certain districts upon the education of the children, and how are the difficulties resulting therefrom to be overcome? I referred to the subject in my last report, but as it is one of considerable importance, and one which has lately received some attention, and about which differences of opinion prevail, I propose to enter more fully into the matter. If a man were to theorise upon it, and considered the case of children, many of whom when they first entered school were very imperfectly acquainted with, and some quite ignorant of the language in which the school books were written, the instruction conveyed, and the examination conducted, he would conclude that the general results would be much lower in these schools than in schools where this anomaly did not exist. Facts and figures, however, disprove this conclusion. Whether it be that Welsh children are naturally quick, or that they have a special aptitude for learning a new language, which I believe to

The effect the prevalence of Welsh has upon the education of the children.

be the case, or that the very fact of their learning a second language and becoming acquainted with new idioms and words, and mentally comparing words and phrases in one language with those in another sharpens their intellect, or that the teachers, recognising the difficulty of the situation, work harder than their brethren in English schools, the fact remains the same, that schools in Welsh districts pass as good examinations as in English ones. I have already observed that whereas the per-centage of passes last year for England and Wales was 81·8, for Wales alone it was 82, and that in my district this year it reaches 83·3. And if it be said that this may be accounted for by the Inspectors in Wales adopting a more lenient standard than their colleagues in England, I reply, that in my own district, where the standard was necessarily uniform, the efficiency in English-speaking districts was not higher than in the Welsh ones. An examination of the table of passes in each census district appended to this report, and of the table of the districts where specific subjects had been taught, will show that this statement is correct. I may add that the intelligence shown in grammar in Carmarthenshire was equal to that in Breconshire, and in geography it was superior.

Schools in Welsh-speaking districts pass as good examinations as in English ones.

It does not of course follow that Welsh being the common language of the people is not a factor which the teacher has to take into consideration, or that the bilingual difficulty is not a real difficulty, though it may be, and is, overcome. The first step in the improvement of a school is to teach English. A Welshman myself, conversant with the Welsh language, and appreciating its force and character and its linguistic value, it would, at the same time, be idle for me to deny that in an educational point of view it is a hinderance to progress. The limited area in which it is spoken, the absence of text-books, the deficiency of technical terms, and the consequent inadequacy of the language as a medium to convey instruction in modern subjects, unless debased and loaded with foreign words and expressions, make it necessary to adopt the English language in our schools. So far, no doubt, most thinking men would agree with me. The Welsh farmer is keenly alive to the advantage of a good knowledge of English. His own ignorance makes him the more anxious that his child should be able to converse in English, and to read and understand English newspapers and books. This feeling is especially strong in the north of Carmarthenshire, where perhaps the advantages of education are more highly prized than in any other part of my school district.

The Welsh language at the same time presents a difficulty to teachers.

First step in the improvement of a school is to teach English.

Inadequacy of the Welsh language to convey instruction in modern subjects.

Great desire of Welsh farmers that their children should learn English.

What method should be adopted to enable a Welsh child to understand and speak English in the easiest and most expeditious manner? From carefully balancing the results for many years, and from numerous inquiries made of experienced teachers, I unhesitatingly reply that the more excellent way is to exclude Welsh altogether, so far as this is practicable, from the school during school hours. I have invariably found higher intelligence in the upper standards, and a more thorough knowledge of the subject matter of the reading book where this plan prevailed. This principle holds good in acquiring a knowledge of any spoken language. If a child is to become familiar with a new language, he should be sent among those who speak it, and where he himself is obliged, in order to make his wants known, to speak it as best he can. The process of acquiring a knowledge of a living language through the medium of another is not found to be successful. And here it should be observed that the teacher's task in a Welsh school is lightened, because the fresh scholars come to an established school where a knowledge of English will be found fairly general among the older scholars. It is hardly necessary to suppose the case of a hundred or more raw Welsh

How to attain this result.

Welsh should not be spoken during school hours.

Considerations which help to make the task easier.

children collected together for the first time. Besides, a fair proportion of the children, unless of a very tender age, are not totally ignorant of English, even in country districts, when they first enter school. They have learnt a few English expressions at the market town, or at the railway station, or from an English family settled in the neighbourhood, and in numberless other ways the language of the great outside world has been brought under their notice.

The principle holds good in infants' schools that the less Welsh spoken the better.

School work at first of a very elementary kind. The Welsh difficulty to be gradually overcome.

Notation must at first be taught according to the English system. The Welsh very complicated.

The task much limited to making the younger children understand what they are told.

A free use of Welsh only postpones the difficulty.

A good teacher accustoms the children to speak English.

How completely this can be done.

In infants' schools, regarded as stepping stones to the higher schools, the principle holds good that the less Welsh spoken the better. Young children soon learn to speak a new language as they learnt their mother tongue by imitation alone, and not much mental process is necessary. The school work at first is of a very simple and elementary kind, so that any obstacles arising from deficient knowledge or indeed from absolute ignorance of English, can be gradually overcome. No difficulty is experienced in teaching the alphabet according to the English pronunciation. Handwriting is a mere mechanical exercise. Numbers and tables are more easily taught to a Welsh child in English than in Welsh, the Welsh system of notation being a most complicated one. For example, "ninety-eight" in Welsh would read "three and fifteen and four twenties," or as an alternative "two nines and four twenties;" "seventy-nine" would read "four and fifteen and three twenties." It will be noticed that there is no apparent connexion between these sums and the figures 98 and 79, and to refer to the Welsh equivalents in teaching the multiplication table, or in giving the first lessons in notation, would be to add immensely to the teacher's labours, and to present almost insuperable difficulties to the mind of a young child. To write down correctly a sum represented by seven or eight figures when dictated in Welsh would puzzle the brains of older people. From the alphabet we pass on to the reading, which, in the lower classes, is confined to short lines of words of two or three letters, and is merely an exercise in the sounds represented by the combination of a few letters. The task is, therefore, very much limited to making the younger children understand what they are told, to improving their intelligence, and making their school work pleasant and interesting to them. This problem many teachers in Wales have to solve in addition to their other labours. Now it is only natural that a free use of Welsh should commend itself to the mind of an indolent teacher. At first it saves him much trouble, and enables him to postpone the initial difficulty. But a prudent teacher, knowing that excellence in the upper classes largely depends upon a careful training in the infants' school or class, grapples with the difficulty at once, and endeavours to make the children forget Welsh and adopt English during school hours. His object is to instil a habit into the children of speaking English on all points connected with school work. It is astonishing, and at the same time amusing, to find how completely this can be achieved in Welsh country schools. In leaving these schools after the examination is over, some of the children, whose homes lie in my direction, occasionally walk with me a little way, or run behind the carriage, a favoured child being sometimes invited to mount up. I generally address these children in Welsh, but am invariably answered in English. The conversation may last for some time, I resolutely holding to Welsh and the child to English. The explanation is that he connects me all the while in his mind with the school, the teaching, and the examination. It is only by leading the conversation to home affairs, the farm, the horses, and the dogs, or a still more effectual method, by a timely Welsh joke, that the charm can be broken, after which the conversation flows evenly and uninterruptedly in native Welsh. In the lower classes in infants' schools

Progress made when English is the recognised school language.

The teaching by no means dry and uninteresting.

a few Welsh words might occasionally be introduced by way of explanation. No hard and fast rule should be laid down; but the children soon take an interest in a simple object lesson illustrated by a good picture when English alone is spoken, and learn to repeat the English names for the different parts of an animal or plant, and to point them out in the picture. In the first class, where English is emphatically the school language, the teaching is by no means dry and uninteresting; the scholars have acquired a fair knowledge of English, and are in a condition to profit from the instruction in the boys' or girls' department. In these departments Welsh has no place, except it be to explain the meaning of some difficult word in the lower standards. The style of reading in these schools may not be so fluent as in the English districts, but it is generally free from all provincialisms. The composition sometimes betrays Welsh idioms, which it would puzzle an Englishman to understand, but otherwise it is not inferior to the usual average in English schools. The advocates of the plan of teaching English and Welsh reading simultaneously to young children can hardly be aware of the difficulty of the scheme which they propose. A specimen book on this principle has been forwarded to me, with Welsh meanings attached to the English words. But even a Welsh child is not born with the faculty of reading Welsh at sight, he would have to be taught to do so; and when it is remembered that many of the letters have quite a different sound in Welsh to what they have in English, it will be seen what confusion would arise in the mind of a young child, if an attempt were made to teach him English and Welsh together. Teachers have often complained to me that the attendance of very young children at a Welsh class even in the Sunday school interferes with their progress in English reading.

The introduction of Welsh into these schools would be a grave mistake.

To introduce Welsh into the schools, or to endeavour to teach English through the medium of it, would, in my opinion, be a grave mistake. The Welsh language has no kind of relation to, or affinity with the English. German and English or Latin and French are, indeed, cognate languages; but this is not the case with English and Welsh. The construction of the two languages is totally different. A careful study and analysis of these differences might be useful to the philologist and student, but to enter into them in an elementary school would only serve to burden the mind of a child. But the great objection to the use of Welsh is that the language lacks the terms connected with modern education, at any rate the child's knowledge of it is restricted to simple words and expressions connected with every day life in its cottage home. If Welsh terms and definitions in connexion with any subject were newly coined by the master, or if those never found outside of a dictionary were employed, they would present greater difficulties than their English equivalents to the minds of ordinary Welsh children. These statements are no theories, but the results of many years careful observation. Indeed, when I first entered upon my work I was in favour of the alternate method, and even wrote recommending the Committee of Council to sanction it. Subsequent experience, however, has convinced me that it is more advantageous to use English alone, and I feel sure that this opinion will be endorsed by the more successful teachers in the district.

Class subjects has given an impetus to the teaching of English.

The examination in class subjects has given a great impetus to the teaching of English in Welsh schools, especially since geographical readers have been introduced. The historical readers, according to the provisions of the New Code, will further encourage it. At the well-attended Gwendraeth British School, before the master was accustomed to teach class subjects, it was usual for him to ask me to be allowed to give a free Welsh

translation of the passage selected for dictation, a request which, I need not say, I always readily granted. Class subjects are now taught in the school, and, as a consequence, when I reminded the master this year, before giving out the dictation, that there was no objection whatever, if he desired it, to his or my translating the piece into Welsh, he replied that he did not consider there was any necessity for it.

General character of elementary education.

I have dwelt somewhat lengthily on this subject, but it is one intimately connected with education in my district. I now pass on to the general character of the elementary instruction.

Arithmetic.

Teaching of arithmetic sometimes too formal and mechanical.

Arithmetic may be classed as fairly good. The common defect is that teachers are apt to become formal in their teaching, and, as a consequence, the children are confused if a question be set in any other form than that to which they have been accustomed. Difficult sums which may be done according to a set rule will be correctly worked out, but the children stumble at comparatively easy ones, if not expressed in the usual way, or if they require any amount of thought. For example, a child has been taught subtraction and multiplication of money, and can correctly work out a sum involving high figures in "bills of parcels," but he may feel quite lost over a simple question such as the following:—"What change would be left from 10*s.* after "paying at a grocer's shop for a ¼ lb. of tea at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and "3 lbs. of sugar at 5½*d.* per lb., and at a butcher's shop for 4 lbs. of "mutton at 10½*d.* per lb.?" Hence the frequent complaints of shopkeepers and others, that lads, who have passed in the higher standards in elementary schools, are not able quickly to arrive at the correct answers to simple sums which occur in the ordinary way of business. The remedy for this is more practice in mental arithmetic. This exercise, I am able to report, receives greater attention than formerly, and now that it has a recognised place in the Code, it will make a further advance, and the general arithmetic will correspondingly improve. The first 10 minutes of the arithmetic lesson might with profit be devoted to mental arithmetic. And by mental arithmetic I do not understand finding the price of a number of articles at so much per dozen or per score according to certain rules, nor yet training a child to add, subtract, multiply, or divide high figures without the use of pen and paper. Small figures only should be used, the object being to show and teach a child the common sense view of a question, and the principle on which similar questions involving higher figures might be solved. The system once common in arithmetical books, but which is now happily being abandoned, of classifying questions under certain rules and titles, such as "profit and loss," "rule of three direct," "rule of three inverse," &c. tended greatly to cramp a child's mind. It was considered impossible to solve a question until by some inductive and hidden process it had first been discovered "what rule it was in."

The great value of mental arithmetic when properly taught.

Penmanship.

Penmanship is exceedingly well taught in some schools. As a rule, I notice if the teacher is a good penman the scholars follow his example. The Llanelly Copper Works Boys' School has for years been noted for the excellence of the handwriting. At the last inspection one of the teachers gave a lesson on this subject. The mistakes made by the children were copied and exaggerated on the blackboard, and the correct forms of the letters fully illustrated. On examination I found that the copybooks of the children had been carefully marked and revised. This was the secret of success. In some schools the copybooks bear no signs of having been examined at all; a similar mistake in the formation of a letter occurring in successive pages. Writing is so mechanical an exercise that with ordinary care a teacher can generally command success. Bad slip-shod writing and ill-formed figures in a school are a sure sign that the teacher is careless and unmethodical in his general work. But

Copybooks should always be revised.

the failures under the head of writing more frequently arise from bad spelling than from inferior penmanship. In Welsh districts bad spelling generally accompanies bad reading. The per-centage of passes, however, in writing is somewhat higher than in reading and arithmetic.

Spelling in Welsh districts as correct as in English. This explained.

The spelling is quite as correct in Welsh as in English districts. This is to be explained by the Welsh boy having had to pay more attention to the form and appearance of a word than an English child. The Welsh child's first introduction to the word probably was from meeting with it in his book. The sound of it therefore becomes associated in his mind with the characters which form it. In other words, the Welsh child is mainly guided by the eye in spelling a word; whereas the English child is apt to trust to his ear and to spell it phonetically.

Reading.

The general character of the reading greatly varies in different schools, and depends largely upon the efforts of the teacher. It is a difficult subject to teach and a difficult subject to examine in. There are more weak passes in reading than in writing or arithmetic, and more children receive "the benefit of the doubt" whether they should be passed or rejected. This important branch of education is the one which I consider the least satisfactorily taught. Teachers are too apt to regard reading as an easy matter, and one in which a child, especially in the higher standards, is pretty safe to pass, and therefore sufficient pains are not taken with it. In the time-tables of schools where the teaching staff is small I have frequently noticed the reading of one class bracketed with the arithmetic, &c. of another, the teacher considering that divided attention would suffice for the reading lesson. Again, if a lesson has to be entrusted to a monitor, it is generally the reading lesson which is delegated to him; the only correction thought necessary being to rectify mistakes in pronunciation, which is supposed to be a task fully within his power. In reality the reading lesson should be regarded as the most important of all lessons, and one which demands the full attention of an intelligent teacher. Good reading can only be taught by imitation of the teacher's reading. Every sentence should in the first instance be read with proper expression by the master or mistress, and then by the best readers in the class, so that the children may become familiar with the correct method of reading the passage. Again, it is hopeless to expect good reading unless the matter of each lesson is fully explained to the class. This may seem self-evident, but nevertheless it is often neglected. In schools where the master considers himself somewhat of an elocutionist, and takes a pleasure in the reading lesson, I find the reading good, quite irrespective of the position of the school in town or country, in an English or Welsh district. For example, at Capel Isaac British School, in a remote Welsh country district at the foot of the Llanfynydd Mountain, the higher standards were presented in such works as the "Vicar of Wakefield," "Swiss Family Robinson," "Sandford and Merton," "A voyage in the Sunbeam," &c. They had evidently been taught not only to read but to enjoy it. I have met with other somewhat similar cases in country districts. Intelligent reading should be considered as the first requisite in an elementary school, for its effects are the most lasting. A lad may forget his English grammar and geography and even the higher arithmetic he learnt. There is nothing in his daily life to make him recur to these subjects after leaving school, but this does not apply to reading. If he has been taught to read well and to love reading, his education and mental improvement will not cease with his school days, but he will daily increase his stock of knowledge. A taste for reading implanted in the mind of a child will, when he leaves school for the workshop, prevent that waste of knowledge which at present there is so much reason to deplore.

The importance of good reading not always recognised.

How to be attained.

Good reading sometimes found in country places.

Why reading should be regarded as the most important branch of elementary education.

Geography seems to meet with special favour in the schools I visit. The scholars enter heartily into the examination, and as a rule the knowledge and intelligence shown are good. There is a great improvement in this respect since the geographical readers have been introduced. Grammar is the other favourite class subject. It is almost invariably chosen for girls in preference to geography. In the Code, grammar is limited to parsing and analysis; this I regret, and am of opinion that it tends to a superficial teaching of it. I should like to see a knowledge of the elements of grammar added, even if this necessitated a lowering of the requirements in analysis, which after all is rather an artificial exercise. The Inspector should be empowered to ask questions on such points as the rules for the formation of the plural of nouns, the various kinds of pronouns and their uses, when the different moods should be used, the rule as to the sequence of tenses, the correction of common grammatical errors, &c.

Geography and English grammar favourite subjects.

A recommendation that "the elements of grammar" should be added to the syllabus.

A table at the end of this report gives the number of children presented in the various specific subjects, and the districts in which they were presented. The teaching of them is very much confined to the larger and more important schools, where there is a good staff of teachers, and the elementary work is in a forward condition. Though there are a few schools in which it is to be regretted that these higher branches are not taught, and into which I hope to see them ultimately introduced, still I do not consider that the indiscriminate teaching of them in elementary schools would be productive of good. In small country schools and schools where the general work is not of a high order, or where the teaching staff is small, I have not encouraged the masters to be over anxious to introduce these subjects. In some schools where this had been unadvisedly done, the effect was that, whilst the specific subjects had only been imperfectly learnt, there was at the same time a considerable fall in the character of the elementary instruction. The time given to other work has to be shortened, and in small schools an undue proportion of the master's time is devoted to teaching a few senior scholars, the younger children being consequently neglected. It is a wholesome regulation in the Code that no scholars may be presented for examination in specific subjects in any school in which, at the last preceding inspection, the per-centage of passes was less than 70 in the standard examination.

Specific subjects.

The indiscriminate teaching of specific subjects not to be recommended.

The attempt to teach them in small schools, with an insufficient staff, lowers the general efficiency.

Singing in the district is good and popular; many of the Welsh children possess remarkably fine voices, and thoroughly enjoy the singing lesson. Part singing had been practised in 18 schools. The children had been taught and were examined in the sol-fa notation in 40 schools. The singing on the inspection day was marked excellent in 4 schools, very good in 12, good in 39, and fairly good in 74 schools. In 14 cases only was it placed below fair. It had been taught in all the schools with the exception of four. In no instance had the children been taught to sing from notes according to the old notation. There seems to be a consensus of opinion among teachers that the sol-fa system is the best and easiest for teaching young children, and no doubt it will be the one commonly adopted under the New Code. Speaking generally, the best singing and voices were in the north of Carmarthenshire; the singing in Breconshire, especially on the side approaching Herefordshire, was not, on the whole, so good. Singing from notes was very much confined to Carmarthenshire.

Singing.

The number of pupil-teachers and candidates present at the monthly collective examinations this year was 265, composed of 196 pupil-teachers and 69 candidates for the office. The number in country districts and in the smaller schools remains about the same, but in the

Pupil-teachers.

Number not so great in the larger schools.

larger schools it has diminished during the last two or three years. For instance, in the year 1880, in the parish of Llanelly there were 85 pupil-teachers and candidates examined, this year there were only 69. This decrease is owing to a larger number of assistant teachers being employed in the more important schools. The arrangement has not only been advantageous to the schools, but it has also given suitable employment to ex-pupil-teachers. Owing, however, to the large number who apply for these appointments the salaries offered are small and disproportionate to the duties attached to them. It is to be regretted that many young persons who have completed their apprenticeship, and in several instances have passed the necessary examination for admission to a training college, frequently cannot find an opening to continue the work for which they have been specially prepared. The question of the over supply of teachers and of assistant teachers is a difficult one to deal with, but the practice of engaging many pupil-teachers in a school should be discouraged, and every inducement offered to employ qualified assistants in their stead. The examination papers of pupil-teachers show of late years an improvement in their general work. Arithmetic and Euclid are generally strong subjects among Welsh boys, but I seldom meet with a good algebra paper. Grammar and geography are generally satisfactory. History, especially among the older girls, is a weak subject. The practice of making the girls sew in my presence on the examination day has had an excellent effect on the character of the needlework. It is a suggestive fact, connected with the instruction of pupil-teachers, that in some schools they nearly always pass well, and take creditable places in the list of Queen's scholars, whereas the reverse happens in other schools. A candidate from the Carmarthen Pentrepoth Boys' Board School, where the apprentices are generally well prepared, succeeded this year in obtaining the 21st place in the general list of candidates for admission. The Llanelly Old Road Girls' Board School had a candidate, the 6th, and Llanelly Market Street Infants' School followed with the 11th on the first-class list. The Llanelly Copper Works Schools and Llwynhendy Board School are also to be congratulated on the positions taken by their pupil-teachers in this list. The instruction which pupil-teachers receive fails in that it is almost entirely confined to individual teaching, and that no class teaching is given. The consequence is much additional labour to the master or mistress with inferior results. When the master has to instruct two or three pupil-teachers who, not having been apprenticed at the same time, are studying different subjects or different portions of a subject, he has to divide his attention among them, and the teaching naturally becomes unmethodical, and is apt to degenerate into setting pieces to be learnt by heart and revising exercises. There can be no lectures nor collective lessons. Besides, the pupil-teachers have not the same incitement to work, and lose all the advantages resulting from competition with their fellows. Class teaching, where practicable, should be substituted for this system of private tuition. In towns like Carmarthen and Llanelly pupil-teachers of the same standing should be grouped and instructed in classes, the classes being under the charge of experienced masters and mistresses who have shown themselves successful instructors of pupil-teachers. There may be obstacles in the way of carrying out this scheme, but they should not be regarded as insurmountable. All private and party feelings and jealousies should be made subordinate to the welfare and improvement of the many apprentices engaged in our schools.

The over supply of assistants.

Improvement in the general work of pupil-teachers.

Where the instruction now given to pupil-teachers fails.

Class teaching should be substituted for individual teaching.

Night schools. Their almost total collapse in the district.

The most unsatisfactory feature connected with elementary education in the district is the almost total collapse of night schools or evening classes. Two night schools only were examined during the year,

Llanelly Park Street Night School and Dafen Tin-Plate Works Night School. Thirty-six scholars were presented in the former and six in the latter. This decrease in the number of night schools is much to be deplored. School boards, managers, and teachers do not seem to find it worth their while to carry them on; though it might reasonably be expected that a fair proportion of the scholars who annually leave the day schools, especially in the towns, would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to receive instruction of a more *advanced kind than that given in ordinary day schools; whilst others would be desirous of acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the elementary subjects. Night schools are to be commended not only because they enable a clever lad to pursue his studies, but because, in ordinary cases, they help to conserve the instruction once received at the day school. It is lamentable to think of the amount of knowledge that is lost by children after leaving school. Attendance at a night school would prevent this waste. The reason generally given by teachers for not holding night schools is that the attendance is usually very irregular, or, rather, that the attendance considerably decreases before the evening school year ends, so that there is no encouragement to continue them. As an instance of this, I many mention the case of the Carmarthen Towy Side Night School. Application for examination was made, and the returns forwarded to me on the 25th of November 1881 were highly satisfactory, giving 58 as the number to be examined in the standards; but the application was subsequently withdrawn, the reason assigned being that the attendance had fallen off so considerably that it was not advisable to hold the examination. This evil can only be combated by making the instruction useful and interesting; and by members of school boards and school managers concerning themselves about their success. It is to be hoped that the new regulations and increased privileges connected with night schools in the present Code will be the means of increasing their number and popularity.

This to be deplored.

The benefits which result from night schools.

Irregular attendance the reason given for not continuing them.

It would be ungracious on my part to close this report without testifying to the conscientious manner in which the teachers in my district, taken as a class, have discharged their duties. The school registers seemed to have been in general carefully kept, and many of the log-books clearly proved that the teachers took great interest in the progress of their schools. There has been no unpleasant friction in my relation with them; my suggestions have generally been acted upon, and even any necessary fault finding was, I believe, received in no unkindly spirit. I look for their hearty co-operation in carrying out the requirements of the New Code, and hence anticipate a further improvement in the general efficiency of the schools.

The conscientious manner in which the teachers have discharged their duties.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SHADRACH PRYCE.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

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* In the towns a chemistry class would be popular; in country districts a high value is set upon a little knowledge of mensuration and land surveying; whilst along the coasts many a young sailor, when at home during the winter months, would gladly avail himself of an opportunity to learn the elements of navigation.

APPENDIX.

Table A.—Attendance.

Poor Law Unions or Census Districts.	Carmarthen.	Llanelly.	Llandilo.	Llandovery.	Builth.	Hay.	Brecon.	Total for District.
*Population in 1881	35,071	44,616	17,324	14,240	8,182	10,217	17,178	146,828
One sixth of the population	5,845	7,436	2,887	2,373	1,363	1,702	2,863	24,471
Number of children on school registers	5,764	9,180	3,876	2,523	1,337	†1,594	2,638	26,412
Number of children present on examination day	4,870	7,348	2,617	2,221	1,080	†1,399	2,333	21,868
Annual average of children present every day	3,976	6,143	2,133	1,769	865	†1,085	1,727	17,698
Per-centage of children in daily attendance based on the calculation of one sixth of the population	68·02	82·61	73·88	74·54	63·46	†63·74	60·32	72·32

* The population is taken from the Preliminary Report of the Census Office; the figures may be subject to some slight correction in the detailed Reports to be presented to Parliament next year.

† No account has been taken of the children under instruction in the parish of Bredwardine (population 401 in 1871) in the Hay Union. These figures would otherwise have been slightly higher, 3 per cent. may be added on this account to the per-centage of children in daily attendance in this union.

Table B.—Passed in Elementary Subjects.

Poor Law Unions or Census Districts.	Carmarthen.	Llanelly.	Llandilo.	Llandovery.	Builth.	Hay.	Brecon.	Total for District.
Number of infants qualified by attendance and present	829	1,340	404	390	127	194	263	3,547
Number examined over 7 years of age	3,114	4,407	1,742	1,413	769	871	1,507	13,823
Passes in reading	2,785	3,714	1,407	1,238	693	765	1,346	11,948
Passes in writing	2,770	3,793	1,430	1,282	705	732	1,324	12,036
Passes in arithmetic	2,493	3,430	1,276	1,156	604	584	1,131	10,674
Number that passed in—								
3 subjects	2,192	2,838	998	988	545	480	997	9,038
2 subjects only	641	1,017	461	320	159	283	355	3,236
1 subject only	190	389	197	72	49	75	100	1,072
0 subject	91	163	86	33	16	33	55	477
Per-centage of children who passed in—								
Reading	89·43	84·27	80·76	87·61	90·11	87·83	89·31	86·43
Writing	88·95	86·06	82·08	90·72	91·67	84·04	87·85	87·08
Arithmetic	80·05	77·83	73·24	81·81	78·54	67·04	75·04	77·21
Total per-centage of passes	86·14	82·72	78·72	86·71	86·77	79·64	84·07	83·57

TABLE C.—SPECIFIC SUBJECTS.

Poor Law Unions or Census District.	Carmarthen.	Llanelly.	Llandilo.	Llandovery.	Builth.	Hay.	Brecon.	Total for District.
Presented in literature	84	112	37	3	—	—	38	274
Passed " "	52	49	10	2	—	—	27	140
Presented in mathematics	28	97	6	—	—	—	2	133
Passed " "	22	61	2	—	—	—	1	86
Presented in mechanics	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Passed " "	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Presented in Latin	2	18	—	3	—	—	—	23
Passed " "	2	11	—	3	—	—	—	16
Presented in French	17	5	—	—	—	—	—	22
Passed " "	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	19
Presented in animal physiology	177	109	4	29	—	—	—	319
Passed in animal physiology	149	69	4	20	—	—	—	242
Presented in physical geography	87	58	4	9	—	—	7	165
Passed in physical geography	63	26	4	5	—	—	1	99
Presented in domestic economy	30	106	1	14	1	—	23	175

	Branches.		Branches.		Branches.		Branches.		Branches.			Branches.		Branches.	
	1.	2	1.	2	1.	2	1.	2	1.	2	—	1.	2	1.	2
Passed in domestic economy	14	4	35		0	0	4	2	0	1	—	17	13	70	48

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector, the* REV. CANON ROUTLEDGE, *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* EAST KENT DISTRICT.

MY LORDS,

Introduction.

SINCE the date of my last report the unions of Elham, Romney Marsh, West and East Ashford have been removed from my district, which now comprises a population of 188,921.

In this south-eastern corner of England, beyond the immediate metropolitan suburbs, we must not look for any startling changes—any leaps or bounds in education. A county whose motto is "invicta," the descendants of those savage Jutes of whom it is said by an ancient writer that "their direful customs, their acquired passions, and barbarous "education perverted every good propensity," cannot be expected to yield at once even to the peaceful attacks of culture.

But the same writer adds that they had "a pride of mind which could not endure disgrace;" and from this standpoint we may confidently appeal to the men of Kent not to be left behind in the great race of civilisation.

General statistics.

The following is a brief summary of statistics as to the work of the district during the past year:—

Number of schools visited		127
„ departments visited		202
Trained certificated teachers		126
Untrained „ „		80
Number of children present at inspection		23,600
„ „ individually examined		13,613
Of whom there passed in—		
	In 1878.	
Reading	94·7 per cent.	88 per cent.
Writing	81 „	76 „
Arithmetic	77·8 „	72 „
Number of schools with per-centage of passes above 90		34
Number of schools with per-centage of passes between 80 and 90		63
Number of schools with per-centage of passes below 80		53
Number of schools presented in two *class subjects*		108
Number of schools presented in one *class subject*		28
Number of children presented in *specific subjects*		925 viz :—

	Presented.	Passed.
English	452	239
Domestic economy	207	70–45
Physical geography	197	65
Physiology	19	4
Mathematics	33	25
Botany	17	4

It is impossible, owing to changes in the area of the district, to make any exact comparison between the results tabulated in this and my last report; but I have selected the four largest towns as a sample:—

	Number present at Inspection.		Number of Children examined in Standards.	
	1878.	1882.	1878.	1882.
Canterbury - -	2,527	2,806	1,316	1,560
Margate - -	1,518	1,780	696	974
Ramsgate - -	1,918	2,581	828	1,341
Dover - - -	3,258	3,434	1,633	1,979
Total - -	9,221	10,601	4,473	5,854

Effect of delay in publishing report.

It is well to premise that the space allotted in the Blue Book to our quadrennial report is so limited that we can make only a small selection of possible suggestions and remarks; and the long interval between the writing and publishing of the report deprives it of almost all practical value. Enumerating the results obtained under one Code, it comes officially to light in the reign of another Code, sometimes (as in the present case) almost radically different.

New Code.

Though precluded from passing any criticism on the future regulations, I may yet be allowed to say, in common with all friends of education, how sincerely grateful I am for their breadth and liberality, and that their issue marks a distinct advance which teachers may profit by, both as to choice of subjects and methods of instruction.

Improvement in the last few years.

And yet it must not be supposed that we have hitherto been standing still. When I cast my eyes back to 14 years ago (when I first took charge of the East Kent District), I am pleasurably astonished at the marvellous progress that has taken place in almost every direction. It is no slight matter that during this period (*a*) infant schools, instead of being too often dull refuges and mere nurseries for babies, have become centres of energy and life, models of moral and disciplinary training which the upper classes positively envy; (*b*) that the almost universal instruction of the elder children in such subjects as history, geography, and grammar has relieved the monotony of teaching, and widened their mental range as to time, space, and accuracy; and (*c*) that some advance has been made into the region of standard literature, and towards an explanation of the physical laws of nature, while music and needlework have been treated as sciences, and not as mere agreeable interludes for recreation. And while these are some of the intellectual results, no less improvement is to be noted in the outward appliances of education, among which I would include, not only the superior character of reading books and all mere mechanical apparatus, but also of present school buildings in architecture, decoration, healthiness, and light.

Slight drawbacks in the same period.

But against all this candour compels me to set some slight loss. In the first place (speaking generally), under the school board system there is a diminution of that sympathy and affectionate interest such as was shown of old in voluntary schools by clergymen and ladies. The personal labour of love for individual children has given way to zeal for education in the abstract, and the teacher and his pupils have been too often shut up within four walls apart from regular visits of advice and encouragement. And (as a necessary consequence) there is occasionally a slight deterioration in the manners both of pupil-teachers and

of children, partly perhaps due to the levelling and democratic spirit which considers civility as synonymous with servility, but also derived from the fact that they are not brought, when impressionable, into such close contact with a more enlightened and cultivated class. Hence notions of so-called independence and impossible dreams of equality make them forget the words of the poet:

"Moribus et cœlum patuit."

Hindrances to education.

Notwithstanding patent marks of improvement, the hindrances to education are still so numerous and so varied as to engage the earnest attention of all practical men. And (I think) the greatest bar to more rapid and universal progress is to be found in the apathy of many parents—in their lukewarm indifference to the promotion of their children's spiritual and intellectual welfare.

Lack of home influence.

We have lost the middle factor of the old Roman education, which is thus described by Varro: "*educat nutrix, pædagogus instituit, docet magister.*" We retain the first and last terms; but the *pædagogus instituit*, or home influence, is deficient. The duty of the *pædagogus* was to guard his pupils out of school from evils, both physical and moral, to be responsible for their personal safety, and for their avoidance of bad company, as well as to accompany them to and from their lessons. His place has not been supplied; nor (as a rule) does the spirit of his instructions continue to be carried out by the domestic authorities. Fathers and mothers who are at work from morning till night come back so tired that they have neither leisure nor inclination to attend to the training of their little ones, and consequently the loosening of the parental tie has become one of the greatest curses of the age. We cannot therefore wonder that children precociously assert their independence and resent interference from their natural guardians. And if at home they are not kept from moral evils or taught to avoid bad company, how can we expect the teachers' efforts to have fair play? He is called upon to perform duties for which he is for many reasons unsuitable and unprepared, seeing that the functions of the parent and præceptor are not the same:

"nam *hujus* munus est puerum liberalibus instituere disciplinis:
"*ille* proprie est custos vitæ et morum"——

Irregularity of attendance.

And it is to neglect of the maxim, *pædagogus instituit*, that we may in a great measure trace that crying evil which exists in East Kent and elsewhere, viz., irregularity of school attendance. The backwardness of parents has been officially recognised, and an endeavour has been made to counteract its bad effects by the compulsory formation of Attendance committees. It is a mere truism to repeat that (generally speaking) the work of these committees is very far below what it should be. We cannot look for any other result until they are more largely composed of men whose interest is less antagonistic to their duty. In a thinly populated district like ours there is a great difficulty in providing sufficient labour. It would be contrary to the dictates of human nature to expect that employers should be severe in discountenancing the temporary withdrawal of children to their own potato ground or hop gardens, or for the purpose of bird scaring and weeding. Some slight improvement has taken place, but I am still frequently receiving complaints, which I have occasionally forwarded to the Department with very beneficial results. We want more zeal, more leisure, more educational knowledge in the members of the committees, as well as more regularity and systematic devotion to their work in the appointed officers. There can be no proper enforcement of the Compulsory

Want of energy among school attendance committees.

Attendance Act until in each union at least one visitor is appointed with a salary of (say) 100*l.* a year, who will give up all other occupations. He should visit every school at least once a month—oftener in town parishes—receive a list of irregular attendants from the schoolmaster, and *there and then* go to the children's houses with a monition or summons for the defaulting parents. Such an idea is but seldom realised, and even zealous officers are apt to meet with discouragement from the magistrates, many of whom look upon compulsion as tyrannical and un-English, and allow compassion to get the upper hand of justice. The late Archbishop of Canterbury pertinently remarks that though "magistrates like other people have tender hearts, and make this tender-"heartedness an excuse for lenity, yet they should be reminded that "there is no real kindness in failing to enforce the law, for it is not "kind to relieve parents of the duty of seeing that their children are "properly educated." Of all sorts of futile legislation, none is more futile than what is called "permissive"; but my knowledge of the people of Kent has convinced me that they see the sense of submitting to authority when firmly exercised, however easily they detect any want of backbone in either the law or those who are commissioned to execute it.

Remissness on the part of some magistrates.

On this point we must be prepared for monotonous iteration in Inspectors' reports, because irregularity of attendance is the one evil which disheartens teachers, keeps back children, and spoils the symmetry of educational efforts. The longer it is tolerated the worse it will become; whereas a little judicious present severity will not only bring about immediate improvement, but will make the working of compulsion easier and lighter hereafter. The "short service system" has gradually been introduced into our schools, and the *maximum* of instruction is looked for in the *minimum* of time. Let us at least resolve that our recruits shall be regular at their drill, so that when they pass into "the reserve" it may be as duly trained soldiers, smartened in their physical bearing, imbued with habits of subordination and discipline, and qualified to occupy intelligently their allotted station in life.

Advantages of present severity in enforcing attendance.

The time has probably come for revising the estimates of "school accommodation," which should be done by some person independent of the school boards or local committees. So far as I can judge there is no deficiency in my district, with one or two possible exceptions. The number of school boards shows little tendency to increase. A rate of (in one instance) 16*d.* in the £ and (in seven other cases) of over 7*d.* in the £ does not commend itself to the over-burdened agriculturist. The school board of Guston has been a constant source of worry and trouble, and it has on more than one occasion come perilously near to being declared in default. With this exception the East Kent school boards have neither been idle nor aggressive. In towns like Canterbury or Margate they have worked harmoniously and sensibly, because they are principally composed of business men of solidity and capacity. In villages a majority of the members are farmers, with no special knowledge of educational requirements and no special desire for the advancement of learning, but they have been content to submit to the guidance of their clerks and to the suggestions of the Inspector. I can only repeat what I have often said before, that country school boards will never be very efficient until the area of their selection is at least co-extensive with the union.

School accommodation.

School boards.

It is impossible to report on "the state of the schools" in my district without saying something about the teachers. I am astonished to find that out of 206 of the principal certificated teachers no less than 80 are untrained; and I regret it, because no amount of argument will counter-

Teachers.

balance the universal experience, that two years spent at a training college are of incalculable advantage to the teacher in an intellectual and disciplinary point of view, as well as in his capacity to deal with children. He is there brought into close contact with able tutors and with men of his own class, so that he finds his true level in a healthy rivalry, and (if properly taught) will learn that he is not only a being "revolving in a perpetual cycle of declensions, conjugations, syntaxes, "and prosodies," but also an officer in the army of progress, a trainer of the minds of the future generation. It is only in exceptional cases that this knowledge can be thoroughly acquired by practical experience or by instinct. To look for special characteristics in all teachers, as if they were a distinct *genus*, is absurd. They are doubtless right in seeking for mutual support and in taking mutual counsel; but if they are wise they will not (I think) form themselves into a separate *class*, as if they were banded together to resist a common enemy. It is a great pity that among a few there still lurks a feeling of suspicion against the whole race of Inspectors. It would ensure greater harmoniousness in the working of each successive Code, and oil the wheels of administration, if such did not always jump to the conclusion that they will be taken an unfair advantage of. I am speaking of exceptional instances, because during 14 years I have met with great courtesy and confidence from the great body of East Kent teachers, and can look on many of them as valued friends, for whom I feel the greatest respect and sympathy. Perhaps the best cure for this occasional distrust and over-nervousness is to remove from them the burden of excessive pecuniary anxiety. As men presumably of high and trustworthy character they ought to be paid a *fixed* salary; and it has been wisely noticed by a German writer that "the greatest obstacle to a healthy development "of the system of elementary schools lies in the part which money plays "in them. The payment by results is a stimulus to teachers, but the "impulse comes from without, and not from education itself. A real "organisation, *i.e.*, a form which contains in itself the living law of its "growth, cannot possibly be developed under such circumstances."

Danger of attempting too many subjects,

While yielding to no one in my desire to see education many-sided and attractive, removed from grooviness or cram, I cannot help doubting whether the end is not in some danger of being sacrificed to the means —whether, while attempting variety, teachers do not sometimes forget that the thing learnt is not so important as the art of learning, and that the real end of education is the steady working at one subject until it is mastered. It is but a rough and ready method (necessary, perhaps, in our highly centralised system) to divide branches of knowledge into different classes, with a money value allotted to each. But surely a certain proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic being required before any grant whatever is given, excellence in *two* other subjects might be so highly rated as to be equal pecuniarily to mediocrity and passableness in any larger number, including the specifics. This would discourage mere smattering, and would induce schoolmasters to concentrate all their energies on a thorough teaching of one or two things, of which they might have ample choice. It used to be a reproach against Etonians of old that they knew nothing but Latin and Greek; yet I am much surprised if an intimate acquaintance with these did not produce quite as able and ready men all round as the present system. It makes little difference what is the particular subject chosen; if completely mastered it will have on the mind a strengthening and bracing power which will encourage children to pursue other branches of study afterwards with ease and comfort to themselves. Again, are we wise in trying to do two things at once? There is no great advantage, for

and of trying to do two things at once.

instance, in setting important religious or moral precepts as copies for writing. Either we ignore the meaning of the words or meditation on them diverts our attention from caligraphy. Is it useful, in the lowest elementary stages, to attempt to combine geography or history and reading in one? A patient spelling of hard words takes the taste out of geographical and historical facts, or interest in geographical and historical facts renders us careless of syllabic pronunciation. I do not for a moment imply that it is not exceedingly profitable to give children historical or geographical books as one of their series of Readers, because it is better to read sense than nonsense, but teachers must not imagine that this is the chief way to teach such subjects, which can only be properly dinned into children by oral and special lessons. "General information" may be a good thing, but it comes *after* special information, not *before* it. The master who is always trying "to improve the occasion," flying like a bee from one flower of instruction to another, will become an intolerable bore to his class, will leave them in a state of complete haziness, or will cause them to express their feelings on the beauties of nature or the beneficence of the Creator in a series of meaningless ejaculations and sentimental platitudes.

School hours.

I much deprecate the practice of habitually keeping children in school after their ordinary lesson hours. It is said that the school hours are too short, but do we make the most of them? To prevent waste you must first of all secure greater punctuality of attendance. I have urged the teachers in my district to enforce this punctuality by adopting the method of registering in *red ink* children present directly after the school opens, those who come later being marked in *black ink* just before the statutable time of two hours secular instruction begins. But take the average time of $5\frac{1}{2}$ school hours per day. This is reduced practically to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours (inclusive of religious instruction) by the deduction of 25 minutes for recreation, of at least 20 minutes before the children get properly to work, and a quarter of an hour for marking registers. Surely the time for recreation might be curtailed. Five minutes each morning and afternoon is quite sufficient for a run in the playground, and the lessons should go on while the registers are being marked. Home lessons might be given out after the ordinary school hours, and thus, with absolute punctuality of attendance, we might save at least three-quarters of an hour. It has always been a favourite idea of mine that much of the difficulty of adjusting the rival claims of education and field labour in a country district would be surmounted if all the school work in summer was got through in the morning. A little alteration of home arrangements would enable the elder children to breakfast at 6 o'clock, attend *first* school from 7 to 10, succeeded by three-quarters of an hour's interval for play and luncheon; then *second* school from 10.45 to 1, so that the whole afternoon would be free for money-earning or "helping mother." I believe that this plan is adopted at any rate in Switzerland.

Time might also be saved if in all towns instruction in *specific* subjects were given in some central school as an *extra*. The children would thus be much better taught, each master and mistress taking his or her turn, and the pressure of ordinary school hours be sensibly alleviated.

Specific subjects.

Of the *specific* subjects I have not much to say. With regular lessons on such useful things as elementary science and on familiar animals and plants they will become in East Kent more and more a luxury, further curtailed by the wise exclusion from them of Standard IV.

Literature.

Literature is still the favourite one. With the co-operation of the teachers I have been able to limit the pieces learnt to the best standard

authors; and the mere repetition is remarkably good. The fact that nearly 47 per cent. fail is almost exclusively owing to the badness of the composition, which teems with errors in grammar, spelling, and expression. It is a severe test to young children, and I am glad to notice that under the New Code a divorce has been effected between these separate but distinct branches of the same subject. I may mention the following schools as being unusually successful in literature, viz., Canterbury Wesleyan, Dover National, Margate Trinity, Ramsgate St. George's boys' and girls'.

Physiology. *Physiology* drags on a miserable existence, being confined to a single school. My opinion has already been expressed that the "nervous excitement" which, we are told is the great requisite for a commercial country, is in its more limited and technical sense already far too prevalent, and that a superficial acquaintance with the action of the heart, the arteries, &c. is able to make young children hypochondriacs without doing them the slightest real good.

Physical geography. *Physical geography* has but a limited success, there being about 66 per cent. of failures. It will be better taught when amalgamated (as in the New Code) with its cognate subject of political geography.

Mathematics. Of all the Specifics I am inclined to rate *mathematics* as the most useful, since it is confined to those few boys who are likely to get situations as clerks or in places of business; and of all I have no doubt

Domestic economy. that *domestic economy* is the least beneficial and involving the greatest waste of time, taught (as it generally is) entirely from books without any practical experience. There is something ludicrous in the picture of little girls sitting down and elaborately describing the way to dust a drawing-room or cook a mutton chop without ever having done one or the other, or giving minute details as to the proper expenditure of a labouring man's wages, and the best investment for their spare money, when, perhaps, six-

Cookery. pence is the largest sum they have ever handled. Save in industrial schools the only feasible portion of the subject is cookery, and yet the very slightest interest is taken in that, notwithstanding the immense importance both to mind and body of a well-cooked and digestible dinner. If managers will not incur the small expenditure necessary for the elements of plain cooking to be practically taught in their own schools, they might at any rate combine with others (in every town) to provide a cooking class twice a week. It is but fair to the girls of Ramsgate St. George's school to state that they have prepared for me an excellent lunch on several occasions.

Class subjects. There is no part of our educational system which is on the whole more satisfactory than what are called *class subjects*. The very method of *class* examination is so far superior to any other that I would gladly see it extended to reading, writing, and arithmetic in the upper standards, exempting them from individual examination.

I have tabulated the results of the examination in the schools as follows:—

——	——	Schools.
Geography - - -	1st class - - -	13
	2nd „ - - -	37
	3rd „ - - -	25
	Failure - - -	19
Grammar - - -	1st class - - -	75
	2nd „ - - -	70
	3rd „ - - -	36
	Failure - - -	5

		Schools.
Needlework - - -	1st class - - -	9
	2nd „ - - -	15
	3rd „ - - -	5
	Failure - - -	2
History - - - -	Failure - - -	1

Frequency of selection does not represent the suitability of each subject but only its facility for securing a pass. As to their relative importance we must expect difference of opinion. *Grammar* may be represented as a logical training which ought to teach children to reflect and reason; but it is well nigh useless unless it produces greater accuracy of language. And my experience is that English grammar is so wrapt up in metaphysical subtleties and apparent contradictions that the necessarily perfunctory study of it is apt to puzzle scholars instead of clearing their way. Its compulsory introduction into elementary schools can only be justified when in its rules and definitions we meet with greater precision and simplicity. Whatever be its advantages, it is not taught *well*. I seldom find proofs of an intelligent knowledge of analysis; and the comparatively easy work of Standards II. and III. often secures a pass for the whole subject which has not been earned by real merit. The per-centage of passes in these standards averages 75, whereas in the higher standards it probably does not exceed 40. I am frequently asked which grammar I recommend. I am officially precluded from answering the question, even supposing I were able to do so, but it seems to me a great pity that we do not follow the example of the head masters of our chief public schools with reference to the Latin Primer, and assemble a congress of those engaged in the work of education for the purpose of preparing some book which, even if it were not made compulsory, would gradually win its way to general acceptance by its intrinsic merit. Grammar.

Geography commends itself to me as an eminently practical branch of instruction, and as a very useful test of general intelligence. It expands the range of children's minds, and opens out never-failing sources of interest. Reminiscences of my own youthful experience have perhaps led me to undervalue the great importance assigned by some Inspectors to map-drawing, *i.e.*, if by map-drawing is meant original tracing of coast lines, &c., though I would by all means recommend the filling up of a blank or skeleton map, which does not necessitate any capacity for draughtmanship. The work of Standard II. is much better since the universal introduction of globes, but one does not often expect to meet with an intelligent explanation of such a difficult subject as the "causes of the seasons." The fewest passes are in Standard III. (only about 49 per cent. as compared with 65 per cent. in Standard II.); not, I hope, because acquaintance with the geography of England is rated below its proper value, but because Standard III. is always the weakest part of a school, since it comes less under the immediate eye of the head-teacher, and the direct impetus of a good infant training is just beginning to wear away. I should like to see the utter abolition of all printed "manuals" and compendiums, and every child taught to draw up its own abstract from the geographical reading-book used throughout the year, and from the oral lessons he receives. Geography.

The utter collapse of *history* in my district is sad, but not wholly surprising. Interesting sketches of leading historical events by competent authors are indeed gradually taking the place of the dry sum- History.

maries and mythical anecdotes once in vogue, but history written to order, written down to the comprehension of a 10 years' old child, broken up into short fragments suitable for reading lessons, is but the ghost of a grand subject, however fascinating it may appear. The proper comprehension of it involves a political and social knowledge which rustic children do not possess, and cannot acquire in some 60 hours per annum; and therefore, while I consider history as one of the very highest and most instructive branches of English education, I deprecate its being taught in ordinary elementary schools (save in exceptional cases) with a view to *examination*. It would, in my opinion, find its proper place in Schedule IV.

Needlework. *Needlework* shows steady signs of improvement, and the requirements of the Code do not seem to me at all incapable of being mastered in three lessons per week of 1½ hours each. I doubt whether sufficient attention is paid to cutting-out, which is often confined to paper patterns. A child of 13 who leaves school without being able to cut-out in calico the ordinary under-garments required by the labouring class has only been taught sewing in a limited sense. The work of such schools as Faversham District, Ramsgate St. George's, St. Peter's Orphanage, Northbourne, Margate Dane, Barham, Deal Central, and Whitstable Board deserves special commendation.

Singing. The tonic sol-fa system prevails in a majority of schools, and seems admirably adapted to the capacities of children. Whether from a strictly musical point of view it is equal to the old notation and helps its pupils to understand the standard work of the best composers, I am not competent to say. *Singing* is still, in a few cases, treated too much as a recreation, for testing the strength of the lungs, instead of a science, and is relegated to a spare 10 minutes now and then, whereas a musical lesson should be a serious thing, involving with other points an excellent training in discipline. Process of time will probably reconcile masters and mistresses to the prospect of teaching by *notes*, which is at present unpopular. The chief points that require remedy are shouting, carelessness in pronunciation, and the inordinate length of certain popular songs.

The three R's. If I dwell briefly on the subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic, it is not that I undervalue their supreme importance as the backbone of education, but because continued experience only confirms my own previous statements, and the almost unanimous opinion of my colleagues. The per-centage of passes in my district has been as follows :—

——	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
1880 - - -	94·	82·5	74·4
1881 - - -	94·	84·2	77·
1882 - - -	94·7	81·	77·8
Throughout England -	89·	80·9	75·7

The figures are, on the whole, satisfactory, though my standard in reading (quite unconsciously to myself) appears on comparison to be too low, and must be raised. My assistant, Mr. Smith, has drawn up the following table as to the passes in the several standards :—

——	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
Standard I. - -	85·3	86·6	80·7
„ II. - -	93·3	87·	86·5
„ III. - -	96·8	71·7	76·
„ IV. - -	97·4	74·4	69·8
„ V.* - -	94·4	82·3	70·
„ VI.* - -	99·8	80·	64·6

The above table affords much subject for study. Reading is decidedly weakest in Standard I. Bad spelling is responsible for the large amount of failure in the writing of Standards III. and IV. Arithmetic gradually becomes worse and worse after Standard II. (with a slight exception in Standard V.) till it culminates for Standard VI. in a failure of nearly 35½ per cent. This latter result is in some degree owing to greater irregularity of attendance, but chiefly to the absence among the children of intelligent thought required in the sums set to the higher classes. It is a melancholy fact that only 1,334 problems out of 6,836 were correctly worked, and yet these problems were of an elementary kind. My requirement of two sums right out of four for a pass is not unreasonable; but the cause of the numerous failures in arithmetic is to be traced to habitual carelessness in turning words into figures; the great neglect of mental arithmetic, which is only even *fair* in 30 schools out of 143; a fear of attempting problems; and the want of due attention on the part of many teachers in preventing copying during the ordinary daily work.

Such points as the proper method of teaching reading and dictation, the disadvantages or advantages (if any) of the phonetic system of spelling, and the best character of handwriting are most profitably discussed at the annual visits of inspection, and I see no necesssity for making this brief report a vehicle of my own opinions and arguments. Your Lordships have learnt already from an almost wearisome iteration that, though the passes in reading are comparatively numerous, yet this result is no proof of excellence—that without the power of reading fluently no child is at all likely to pursue his studies hereafter, and that proficiency in this subject is the best of all tests for ascertaining soundness of instruction. There seems grave doubt whether those who require "intelligent reading" to mean "ability to interpret all hard "words by synonyms or equivalent expressions" are not presuming on a larger acquaintance with etymology than they have any right to expect. Men who have been trained in classical studies are apt to forget the intense difficulty of many English words to those who have learnt no language but their own. The paragraph in the "Instructions" is surely wise which bids us "be careful rather to ask for the meaning of short "sentences and phrases than to require explanations of single words."

Merit grant should be applied to each subject separately.

I respectfully adhere to my former recommendation that the best way of improving these elementary subjects is by applying to them separately the so-called "merit grant," giving, *e.g.*, in each subject, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, or 3*s.* for fair, good, and excellent results respectively. This would, in my opinion, be a most important and desirable change.

Infant schools.

Quinctilian tells us that in his time there were people who thought that children under seven years old should not be instructed "in letters." With the spirit of this opinion I am disposed to concur; and though looking to the educational pressure of the age and the short average

* 1,320 children were examined in Standard V. and only 486 in Standard VI.

school stay, we are obliged to teach infants the elements of the three R's, yet the main object must be to cultivate their powers of observation. It has been remarked that, with definite devotion to two or three subjects, the power of observation is apt to become lessened.

Kindergarten. My experience of the Kindergarten system is so limited that I hesitate to express myself positively, but it strikes me that, unless carefully watched, it is apt to become mechanical. It is not an intellectual pursuit; I doubt whether in time it is even amusing—to build up bricks or to thread straws after a prescribed pattern, for a fixed period, in company with children who are doing exactly the same. The principle of it is, doubtless, right; but the machine requires intelligence and care on the part of the mistress to set and keep it going. The time-table in an infant school should liberally provide for lessons on natural history, common flowers, colour, familiar objects, as well as for marching and singing; and (above all) habits of strict discipline and obedience must be inculcated on impressionable minds. The patience, cheerfulness, and general flexibility of such teachers as those in Faversham National, Patrixbourne, Thanet St. Peter's, and Reading Street schools are beyond all praise. I wish I could truthfully say that the result of their efforts was more permanent. But the fault is not with them, but in the dispiriting change from the first class of a good infant school to the lowest standard of a higher school, wherein few children can keep their brightness unimpaired. Finding that they receive less individual attention, and that their lessons become dry and monotonous under the superintendence of an inexperienced pupil-teacher, or an inefficient assistant, they frequently sink into a state of listlessness and apathy.

Whether such a system as that in the *écoles maternelles* of Paris will ever be introduced into England is very doubtful, though the prospect of getting rid of their infants for the whole day must be an attractive one to a considerable proportion of busy and over-worked mothers.

Pupil-teachers. The efficiency of pupil-teachers in my district is not satisfactory. Out of 285 examined, but 74 earned the 40*s.*, and only 16 the 60*s.*, *i.e.*, less than 32 per cent. passed even fairly. It is a great pity that more teachers do not patronise the "East Kent Pupil-teacher Examination Scheme," whereby periodical examinations are conducted by the teachers themselves and class lists published. Since its introduction I have noticed a great improvement in the neatness and accuracy of the worked papers, and I heartily commend it to all masters and mistresses. How can we expect pupil-teachers to pass well, when such a system of cram is prevalent as the habit of publishing what is called the "Pupil-teacher's Course," *i.e.*, all the subjects briefly treated in a single volume written to order? That is to be their sole yearly *pabulum*, and I can conceive nothing more abominable or more likely to cramp their intelligence. I hope that I am not transgressing the appointed limits of criticism in saying that there is a monotony about the style of questions set (at the annual examinations) in geography and grammar which might advantageously be remedied, and that many questions in history are far too difficult. There are also many complaints as to the shortness of time allowed in the afternoon.

In their school work, pupil-teachers, as a class, are tolerably attentive and intelligent. There is less banging about of the children than there used to be, and more interest shown in their work; but their formal lessons are a weariness and vexation of spirit. Almost every lesson on an animal begins and ends with the same words, with a middle slightly varied, and *that* man has much to answer for who first invented the description of all objects (*e.g.*, salt, coal, glass,) under the heads of transparent or opaque, flammable or inflammable, &c., &c. It is a

delicate subject to touch upon, but I cannot conceal my opinion that a great cause of failure in examination is due to the extreme prevalence of "engagements" among pupil-teachers. We know that "Love rules the court, the camp, the grove," but it would be better if he were conspicuous by his absence from the schoolroom. An evening walk is fatal to proper preparation of home lessons, and, whatever powers of composition Cupid may inspire, he is not a friend to Euclid or to Grammar.

Registers.

The registers are kept more systematically and accurately than they used to be, and cases of suspicious tampering are much less frequent. This I attribute partly to the attention of teachers being more constantly directed to their importance, partly to the effect of visits without notice, but scarcely at all to the so-called supervision on the part of managers who are requested to examine them at least once a quarter, and generally fulfil their duty by doing so after due notice and by a perfunctory examination at stated times. A thorough supervision and overhauling at uncertain intervals would act as a most useful check, nor would it imply any want of confidence in the teacher's honesty, but be treated as a mere matter of business. By the plan which I recommended in my last report, of keeping the attendance registers fully added up to date by marking in red ink the total number of attendances made, under the attendances of the week, much labour and anxiety would be saved at the end of the year. Taking 154 departments as a sample, I find that 77 (or exactly one half) used the Durham registers.

Physical and manual training.

I am warned by the limitations of space to bring my remarks to a conclusion, though there are many subjects on which I would willingly have recounted my experiences or tried to suggest improvement. The future of England depends almost as much on physical as on mental development, and I earnestly direct attention to the expediency of military drill, and of all means for strengthening the muscles and bodily endurance of children by athletic games and exercises. Elementary technical instruction," to familiarise boys with the tools and instruments which are used in the ordinary mechanical trades, and to give them dexterity of hand," might also be superadded to ordinary school teaching, and time might be found by having a two hours' school meeting for this special purpose on a Saturday morning.

Night schools, like the snakes in Ireland, are non-existent, and therefore call for no comment. But I should have liked to write on the scheme of "organising masters" which I fully believe in and recommend. If these organising masters are looked upon by teachers, not as inspectors, but as sympathising friends; if they remember that their rôle is not one of interference or command but of advice, they might do an incalculable amount of good, might strengthen the weak points in a school, be a medium of communication between the various parts of a district, and be useful unofficial depositaries of suggestions which an Inspector is now only able to make in the course of a hurried annual visit.

Organising masters.

Want of elasticity.

I will now only add that the success of education depends on a due amount of *elasticity*. The fetters of each successive Code have been so long and tightly bound round its struggling victims that it is no wonder when relaxation is attempted that the nerves have become stiffened and lost their pristine freedom. Inspectors are many minded and arrive at similar results by different methods; their action should not therefore be needlessly impeded by stringent arithmetical rules, neither should teachers be forced to throw clever and stupid children into one chaldron, and be pecuniarily fined if each does not come out equally well cooked. Before payment is calculated on the average attendance, at least 8 per

cent. should be allowed for children who are either idiotic and incapable or unable to attend through sickness.

There might also be more *elasticity* among Inspectors. Their individual fads and fancies are so closely studied that it becomes positively painful to watch the anxiety of teachers for any information as to their peculiarities; and any change in the method of annual examination is resented as an unfair surprise. For this we may partly thank ourselves, because we have glided so long in a certain groove that our orbits seem fixed and regular. The best cure would (I think) be a more frequent interchange of work among Inspectors who should be encouraged to visit each others districts, and to hold frequent communications with their colleagues.

The occasional want of *elasticity* among teachers is in some degree the natural consequence of the above. But also they share in common with all other professions of this busy greedy age from a congestion of studies, from a rivalry which forces them to dip into all branches of education. And (disguise it as you may) the office of a schoolmaster is often a depressing and trying one, apt to degenerate into mere routine, and sometimes (in a rural district) inexpressibly dull. Without words of counsel and visits of encouragement a teacher can hardly be expected to keep up high spirits; and it requires something above the ordinary run of human nature to fight against the anxieties and disappointments which attend the dreary round of an unnoticed and uneventful career.

In all these respects the string of the bow is either perpetually stretched, and loses its power of rebound, or it is never drawn and so becomes hard and stiffened.

Conclusion. Let me conclude by recording my strong sense of gratitude for the invariable courtesy and hospitality which I receive from managers of all denominations, and by acknowledging the great consideration and support which I have always met with from your Lordships.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES F. ROUTLEDGE.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

General Report, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, the Rev. H. Sandford, *on the* Schools *inspected by him in the* Sheffield District.*

My Lords,

Since I had the honour of reporting to you two years ago no change has been made in the area of this district, nor is there any very striking improvement to be recorded, though, I believe, steady progress has been made.

Area of the district.

The district, which may be called that of South Yorkshire, still consists of the unions of Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Doncaster, Penistone, and Wortley, and contains 305 schools with 493 departments.

Character of the population.

The population is mainly engaged in the manufacture of hardware, and in coal mining; the hardware manufacture being carried on in the unions of Sheffield, Rotherham, and Wortley chiefly in the large towns, but also in the old fashioned riverside works and grinding wheels that fringe the River Don and its tributaries. The mining population is that which lies on the northern edge of the Derbyshire coalfield, in the valley of the Rother, as well as in the wider region of the South Yorkshire coalfield, which lies both to the north-west and to the south of the town of Barnsley. A small portion of the district is agricultural, *e.g.*, the greater part of the union of Doncaster, and some thriving villages on the Nottinghamshire border, east of Rotherham; a portion, too, of those who inhabit the fair domain of Wortley, and the bleak moorland district round Penistone, are engaged in rural labour, though, even here, many seek employment in the various quarries on the rocky hill sides, or in the small works that stud the water courses.

In spite of the fluctuation of trade, from which both the mining and manufacturing populations have suffered during the last 10 years, the population has considerably increased since I took charge of the district.

Increase of the population and of the per-centage under education.

The following table is given to show what the increase has been in the four largest towns of South Yorkshire, and to show, also, how far the increase in the number of children in public elementary schools has kept pace with, or gone beyond, the increase in population.

1875.

Town.	Population.	Number on Rolls.		Average attendance.		
		Total.	Percentage of Population.	Total.	Percentage of Population.	Percentage of No. on Rolls.
Sheffield - -	257,923	39,665	15·3	24,099	9·3	60·7
Rotherham -	30,640	4,350	14·2	2,840	9·2	65·3
Barnsley -	25,686	4,443	17·3	2,889	11·2	65·0
Doncaster -	19,738	3,312	16·7	2,307	11·7	69·6
Totals -	333,987	51,770	15·5	32,135	9·6	62·

* N.B.—This report is printed as it left the hands of Mr. Sandford, whose sudden and lamented death, while the MS. was with the printers, prevented his revision of this proof.

1882.

Town.	Population.	Number on Rolls.		Average attendance.		
		Total.	Percentage of Population.	Total.	Percentage of Population.	Percentage of No. on Rolls.
Sheffield -	288,870	49,254	17·0	34,280	11·9	69·6
Rotherham -	35,060	5,619	16·0	3,605	10·3	64·1
Barnsley -	29,336	4,326	14·7	3,424	11·9	79·1
Doncaster -	21,460	3,898	18·1	2,949	13·7	75·6
Totals -	374,726	63,097	16·8	44,258	11·8	70·1

It is satisfactory to notice that the per-centage of the town population under education is higher now than it was seven or eight years ago. It is now, taking the number on the rolls, 16·8 per cent. as compared with 15·5 per cent. what it was (about) in 1875.

Irregularity of attendance still complained of.

It is not so satisfactory to notice how far the average attendance still falls short of the number on the school books. The proportion is only 70·1 per cent. in the urban portion of the district generally, and, in the largest towns, Sheffield, only 69 per cent., in Rotherham, 64 per cent.

Attendance in different parts of the district compared.

The proportion which the average attendance bears to the number on the rolls is the highest in Barnsley (79 per cent.), where the compulsory clauses of the Education Acts are well carried out, and where, consequently, the attendance is more regular than in many places, though the proportion attending school at all (*i.e.*, at public elementary schools) is not so high in Barnsley as in the other towns. The proportion is next highest in Doncaster (76 per cent.), where there is no school board, but regular attendance is enforced by a school committee, appointed under the Act of 1876, who employ a very efficient school attendance officer. One reason why this proportion is lower, and why, as this implies, the attendance is more irregular in the largest towns, is to be found in the fact that population is apt to congest in these great centres, and there is, therefore, a greater mass of rough and neglected people, and also of that unsettled and unsatisfactory class who perpetually move from place to place, to be dealt with in the largest towns than in places of less unmanageable size.

Various causes of irregular attendance in various neighbourhoods.

The proportion of this class of population is, I have noticed, always large where the hardware manufacture is carried on; as it is, sometimes, though not always, in the mining districts. But though, in such places, the local authority has greater difficulties to contend with in securing regular attendance than elsewhere, still, I think, continuous efforts should be maintained in this direction, especially in Sheffield, where the local expenditure on education is so large that a satisfactory result in the way of a regular attendance may reasonably be expected.

In Rotherham the great difficulty in the way of securing good attendance is (as the clerk to the board informs me) the inability, or professed inability, of many of the parents to pay the school fees, and the reluctance of the local authorities to dispense with payment, unless they are really satisfied that the parents are not in circumstances to meet this small expense.

Even where free schooling is claimed for children attending board schools the board naturally hesitate about admitting them as free scholars if they doubt the inability of the parents to pay; while, in the case of children attending voluntary schools, the poor law guardians are naturally still more reluctant to pay school fees out of the funds that they administer, unless a very clear case can be made out. Of course the difficulty may to a great extent be got over when the local authority will set itself resolutely to overcome it; but I confess I think there will always be some difficulty, unless some such plan as I mentioned in my last report could be adopted, viz., that of having the school fees levied in the form of a tax, very small in amount, and varying for each householder according to the number of his children. A plan of this sort is adopted in Holland.

Under our present system I fear two evils will always be of frequent occurrence; either children will not be sent regularly to school, because their parents will not, or cannot, pay the fees, or the authorities will, in many cases, pay for those who ought to be paying for themselves.

It has sometimes occurred to me that it might not be amiss if there were some general and well known rule to meet the case of widows' children, and of large families were the fathers' earnings do not exceed 20*s.* a week; perhaps allowing the payment of half fees, for instance, in all such cases.

Expenditure in school building.

When I spoke of the great amount of public money that has been spent for educational purposes in Sheffield and other large towns, I alluded chiefly to what has been spent in *building*. It is to be hoped that schools enough have now been built in most school districts to render it unnecessary to draw upon the public purse for building purposes for some years. The amount expended by the Sheffield board has been about 276,000*l.*, with a population of 284,410; in Barnsley 11,380*l.*, with a population of 29,336; in Rotherham 14,800*l.*, with a population of 35,060. It must be admitted that however liberally school accommodation has been supplied, the population has shown a remarkable capacity to supply children in sufficient numbers to fill the schools.

Improved character of school buildings.

The schoolrooms erected have been, in Sheffield especially, well built and substantial structures, well adapted to their purposes, especially in being liberally supplied with class-rooms, in which respect they are vastly superior to the schools of an older date, which generally consist of one long, large main room in which all the classes are taught simultaneously, where it is very difficult to avoid a good deal of noise, and in which the work of each class is very liable to interruption from that of all the other classes. A teacher with great power as a disciplinarian, and with great skill in organizing, would indeed always succeed in reducing these evils to a minimum,* but the more modern plan of having a main room of moderate size, with numerous class-rooms, is much better calculated to ensure the quiet working of a school.

More personal interest in educational work on the part of members of school boards needed.

School building with its handsome visible results has been from the first, and probably always will be, the most popular part of the work of every school board; but it is much to be lamented that it should ever happen that when the task of school building is accomplished, and the impetus of novelty connected with the first formation of the board has

* One of the best schools in the district has precisely this inconvenience to contend with.

worn off, a great want of interest should be felt by members of some school boards in the practical working of their schools.

Even in the largest towns where everything is done that can be done by the school boards in the way of providing educational machinery, and where a very great deal of time is spent in committee in devising arrangements and framing regulations for the conduct of their schools, there is often very little encouragement given in the way of personal visits by members of the board, and almost none of that personal knowledge of, and care for, individual teachers and scholars which managers of voluntary schools often bestow with such good effect.

The members of the Barnsley School Board have, indeed, set a good example in this respect, by dividing among themselves the labour of visiting their several schools, looking into the registers, being present at inspections, &c., each member taking one or two schools into his especial charge; but in the case of the largest school boards, which sometimes have 20 to 25 schools under their management, the defect I have mentioned will never, I believe, be remedied until the plan of appointing sub-committees under the boards, and responsible to them, according to the 15th clause of the Education Act, be more generally adopted—a plan recommended to the largest board in this district by a former vice-president, and which would doubtless help to extend the interest in kindly feeling towards the educational work of our school board, among the more intelligent and influential citizens of our large town; an interest and kindly feeling which can never be so general as might be wished, whilst board schools are rarely visited except by the officials of the school board.

The case of country school boards, whether in mining, manufacturing, or rural districts, differs, in many respects, from that of the boards in the large towns. A few such boards are fortunate in possessing individual members, who know something about educational matters, and are willing to give time and attention to visiting the schools, and doing all that can be done to make them efficient; but there are instances where even what is actually necessary to keep the schools going is not properly attended to. In one such board school, out of *five* recommendations made by Her Majesty's Inspectors, *four* were disregarded, although the total outlay required was very trifling. In another instance a question was absolutely asked as to *which would cost least*, to undergo a dimunition of grant, or to provide the minimum staff required. In another case, when the board meets, there is often a difficulty in forming a quorum, and even the clerk rarely visits the schools; whilst, in a fourth instance, the attendance is so badly looked after that out of 336 present at inspection only 186 were qualified by attendance for examination.

It is, I think, much to be regretted, especially in the case of mining and manufacturing villages, that the parochial clergyman, who is generally more *au fait* at the educational part of the work of a school board than most people, is so seldom, in this district, a member of the school board.

Progress that has been made in attainments.

As I remarked above, a good deal has been done in the last few years towards supplying what was needed in the way of school accommodation; fair progress too has been made educationally. In the elementary subjects the per-centage passed is somewhat higher than it was when I first reported on the schools of South Yorkshire. The following table shows the total number of scholars examined in standards, and the per-centages passed in the various parts of the district as well as in the district generally.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Town or District.	No. presented in Standards.	Passes per cent. in			Passes per cent. in the three subjects.
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	
Sheffield - -	23,777	90·5	84·6	80·	85·
Doncaster - -	2,006	91·8	81·9	74·2	82·6
Barnsley - -	2,320	93·5	83·8	80·1	85·8
Rotherham, Masborough, and Kimberworth - -	2,158	88·1	74·5	74·5	79·
Mining Districts -	2,911	85·7	77·9	72·1	78·9
Rural Districts -	3,712	89·4	72·5	66·6	76·1
Other places, not included above -	6,827	89·4	81·8	77·3	82·8
Total No. examined in Standards -	48,711	—	—	—	—

The passes per cent. for the whole district were :—

Reading - - - - - -	90·
Writing - - - - - -	81·6
Arithmetic - - - - -	77·8

The results of the examinations in the Sheffield schools may be more fully shown thus :—

Description of Schools.	No. examined in Standards.	Per-centage passed in		
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
National Schools -	7,384	88·	80·	73·
Roman Catholic Schools	1,267	90·	77·	68·
Wesleyan Schools -	2,424	87·	80·	77·
Totals for Voluntary Schools -	11,075	88·4	79·4	73·1
Board Schools -	12,702	92·3	89·1	86·
Total for Sheffield -	23,777	90·5	84·6	80·

Of course the standard of attainment varies to some extent in the different parts of the district. The same excellence of work can hardly be expected in the schools of our rough mining villages as is to be met with in the more civilized parts of our towns.

How far the standard of attainment varies according to character of population.

In reference to your Lordships' wish that a uniform standard of examination be applied as far as possible to all the inspected schools in the country, I have thought it well to try and ascertain what difficulties (if any) are to be apprehended in carrying this out owing to the varying circumstances of schools, according as they are situated in towns, or in rural or mining districts.

It appears from the above that there is not a very material difference in the per-centage of passes in the various parts of the district, though

this per-centage is somewhat higher in the towns. The general idea I know is that the standard is much lower in the rural parishes, and certainly schools in such parishes have a good deal to contend with both in the very irregular attendance which prevails during a large portion of the year, and in the lax manner in which the local authorities sometimes do their duty in the way of compelling attendance. But village children if not so sharp and precocious as town children, are, as a rule, more plodding and persevering, and, in Yorkshire at any rate, are not wanting in brains. The pupil-teachers from country villages are often the most satisfactory that we meet with, and in many cases a comparison between them and their compeers from the towns, who are often more quick but far less careful, fully bears out the old lesson of the hare and the tortoise.

Of course the best town schools are a long way in advance of ordinary rural schools; and one reason why the average standard in the town districts is not higher than it is, may be found in the fact that the schools in the rough low parts of a town have to be taken into the calculation, and these are far harder to work up to a satisfactory level than any ordinary country school. Certainly the teachers who have the *greatest* difficulties to contend with are those of the poor town schools, and of the schools in the more remote mining and manufacturing villages. This is my experience both in Staffordshire and Yorkshire, though in my present district there are one or two exceptions to the comparatively depressed condition of schools in mining villages, *e.g.*: the schools at High Green, Chapeltown, Hemingfield, Hoyland Nether, Tinsley Park, Birley, and of late years Tankersley, which, though attended by colliers' children, have always been more or less flourishing and efficient. But as a rule it will be hard to expect the same standard of efficiency from schools in mining districts, and from many country and poor town schools, as can be attained by those more favourably situated, and while the work of all schools is measured by the same uniform standard, your Lordships, I am sure, will wish us to consider to some extent the circumstances of each school in applying it. Something might be done both in rural and mining districts towards improving the circumstances referred to, and removing some of the hindrances which militate against educational progress.

In rural parishes much more might be effected towards securing regular attendance without in any way interfering with the claims of the farmer or the parent on the labour of the full grown child; and in mining districts the age at which boys are allowed to leave school, and work full time in the mine, should be raised at least to 13, the age for full-time work in factories.

Still, whatever may be done in the way of improved regulations in regard to education, or in the more vigorous carrying out of such regulations, a *high* standard in elementary education will always be more difficult to reach in certain districts than in others; but that excellent order, and a *good* standard of solid, if humble, attainments may be secured, even in places where circumstances are most untoward, I am convinced by numerous instances. Even in the roughest part of Sheffield, in a school where the scholars were once in the wildest state of disorder, and the attainments were of the most meagre description, perfect order now reigns, the boys are well grounded, and, so far as their knowledge goes, answer very intelligently, and though the discipline in this school is firm, the boys are treated with even more than the usual kindness. Again, in a rural school where for years the children appeared to be sunk in bucolic stupidity, and all the blame used to be attributed to irregular attendance, I have known the introduction of a

Even under unfavourable circumstances good results may be secured.

new teacher, gifted with brightness and energy, and the power of dealing with the young, actually infuse new life into the school, not merely improving the elementary work, but awakening an intelligence in the children, which no one even believed they were capable of. This leads one to reflect upon what it really is that makes one school differ from another, and on what excellence really depends. As I have already said, it depends to *some* extent on circumstances over which managers and teachers have no control, such as the character of the population, and the claims of the labour market in the neighbourhood of the school. *No one* can do *much* good with a school in the midst of an ever fluctuating population; and parents who are always on the move should be warned of the bad effect constant changes have upon their children. It depends next on the school, if it is a large one, having a good staff of assistant teachers, not so much of pupil-teachers as of adult assistants. The superiority of most of the board schools in Sheffield and Barnsley, as compared with *some* of the voluntary schools, is in great measure due to the ample supply of adult assistants, many of them as able and active, within the sphere of their division, as the fully developed masters and mistresses, with which they are provided.

On what the superiority of a school really depends.

But after all, the superiority of one school to another does not depend mainly on the suitability of the school buildings nor on the liberal supply of assistants, but to a great extent on the interest the managers take in the school, and chiefly, and above all, *on the spirit which the head teacher infuses into his work.* The advantage to be derived from the attention which managers may devote to a school is a very great one, but in the main the merit of a school depends on the merit of the head teacher. It depends first and chiefly on his capacity for discipline; on his having an eye for order and neatness, and having power to secure them. Some teachers really seem to have scarcely any sense of order; and are not even pained when untidiness and roughness are apparent on every side, seeming to accept these evils as inevitable. But a teacher's success depends not only on his skill in organizing and arranging, but above all on his being able to pervade the whole, and to put life into the work of every class. When the head teacher is possessed of this enthusiasm himself, and has the power of imparting something of his own spirit to his young helpers, so as to lead them to co-operate with his plans; when he is addicted to intelligent methods himself, and also takes pains to see that his assistants carry them out, it is astonishing how good a school can be created even out of the most unpromising material. It will be I believe the presence of this spirit, combined with practical ability in the head teacher, and of this interest on the part of the school managers, which will cause those various excellencies to be developed, which are to be the ground for recommending the merit grant, that forms so prominent a feature in the New Code.

The spirit and work of the head teacher the main thing.

Your Lordships have thought well to reward by this grant some of the good points which are the sure results of the enthusiasm and skill which I have referred to, but neither the one nor the other can be really secured by any system of grants; and teachers, who have little, if any, zeal for their profession, or pride in their work, or love for the young, and who think mainly of the emoluments and grants which their calling brings, may do well to reflect that the highest excellence will never be found in their schools, because the spirit which is the chief element of such excellence must be altogether wanting.

The influence and work of the head teacher is less felt, I fear, in the very large schools which it is now the fashion to establish, especially under school boards, and this is the chief reason why I would deprecate having schools containing more than a certain number of scholars under

the control of one head teacher. If the number of classes and divisions is more than one able man or woman can animate and pervade as well as organise, the school will not, as a rule, attain to the highest degree of merit.

School discipline : points specially needing attention.

The claim of a school to be entitled good in regard to discipline ought to depend not only on its condition on the day of inspection, but to some extent also on the state in which we find it when we visit it without notice.

There is a certain air of disorder and untidiness about some schools when we visit them in this way, even when there is not much actual noise, which contrasts strongly with their appearance on the day of inspection. In a very smoky neighbourhood it is I know most difficult to secure cleanliness and neatness, but the effort has to be made, if educators are to do their civilizing work ; while in some of the rougher parts of the district a little more training in politeness, and of the younger children in some of the proprieties and decencies of life, are much needed and might confer an invaluable benefit on the young. I read lately that at Mulhouse in Alsace, so remarkable for its educational and other institutions established for the good of the work people, instruction in manners is a regular part of infant school drill. After the children have been examined each morning, to see if they are clean, and each child has been taught to repeat its own name and surname, and the address of its parent's house, there is an exercise expressively termed "exercise du mouchoir." I don't know whether English mothers of the working class would approve of their little ones being drilled in the use of the pocket-handkerchief, but there are many useful hints in analogous, and far more important matters, which a teacher who will take the trouble to watch the young folk as they go out of school and enter the street or playground ought to see the importance of giving. Boys especially are never too young to be trained in habits of decency and self control; and neglect of these matters is not a trifle.

Intelligence versus cram.

The chief merit of a school after good order, conduct, and accuracy in the ground work, is that the intelligence be drawn out; now this I need hardly say does not mean imparting a number of undigested facts, on a variety of subjects; yet this in many cases is what is meant by teaching specific subjects; and it too often happens that no sooner has a young and energetic teacher managed to raise the standard of his scholars in elementary subjects, and just begun to awaken their intelligence, than he immediately thinks it necessary to hurry them on to specific subjects. Thus for the sake of cramming up some dry bones of physiology, or to the children, rather unmeaning facts about the constituents of food, misnamed domestic economy, really important matters are neglected. I am not speaking against either of the above-named subjects, where the scholars can really grasp and enter into them, but where children's minds are only imperfectly developed, the names and terms used in treating such subjects are apt to be names and words to them and nothing more. It would be much more for the children's real benefit if some of the time devoted to such subjects were spent in trying to secure (in schools where these objects have not already been secured) really distinct, intelligent, and expressive reading, and in training the elder scholars in expressing themselves clearly and correctly in writing.

Want of more intelligent reading.

As to reading, it is to be hoped that while hearing the recitation of poetry (which is to be introduced to so great an extent under the New Code) teachers will try as much possible to obtain distinctness of utterance and proper modulation of the voice when their scholars repeat aloud, and this may tell on the reading. I confess I am not very sanguine, judging from past experience when poetry had to be repeated

under a former Code. It was then too often gabbled over in a parrot-like fashion; and this, as might be supposed, had no improving effect. I fear the labour spent both in learning and in hearing poetry, which will be very considerable, will not be productive of much beneficial effect unless especial pains are taken to make the children understand the pieces they repeat, and where possible enter into the spirit of the poetry.

Mr. Howard, my excellent fellow helper, observes that the attainment of good reading is largely influenced by the judicious selection of reading books. "It sometimes happens" he says "that very difficult readers "are selected for poor schools, in poor localities, where we should not "be in any way straining the Code by accepting an easier book." Again, the Code requires a second set of books, but these are sometimes represented by "a number of dilapidated specimens, which have been almost "worn out during the first half of the school year" although "two sets "of books *ought* to mean, two sets used alternately, so that children "may have real practice in reading, and not merely in learning books by "heart." Reading books.

I am glad to find that one of the sets of books in the upper standards will in future always be a historical reader, so that before long the general outline of the history of our country may be well known to every English boy and girl. The result of reading lessons in which nothing but reading is taught is seen in the vacuity of mind which is far more common than it ought to be even in our best schools, and is apt to betray itself unmistakeably, when we come to composition. This subject has on the whole improved, and several glaring defects which we have frequently pointed out have materially diminished; but there is still little or no evidence of its being often taught on any system; and I do not ever remember any teacher selecting "composition" as a subject of a lesson to be given before the Inspector. Yet the writing from memory in Standard V. and the composition of a letter or short exercise on a given subject in Standard VI. might be made the means of very useful training of taste and judgment, as well as of hand and pen. It was at one time our frequent practice on the day of inspection, to desire the children in Standard VI. to write, as their exercise in composition, an account of *any celebrated man they had ever read of;* but, after a very little while it became necessary to add to the above description the words, "*not a murderer*," so frequently and persistently in school after school, did the children at once write an account of *Charles Peace*. It may be objected that this story is merely an illustration of a vulgarity of mind which is common enough; but to correct that vulgarity by raising the standard of taste is, or should be, one of the objects of education. Composition: more attention to it needed.

In writing in copy-books there is one improvement to record, viz.: that the scholars can now generally read what they have written; but it does not look well to see, as we sometimes do, the same mistake in five or six successive lines. It should be remembered that the writing lesson needs as much care and attention as the other lessons, and that this time should not be selected for making returns, adding up registers, and the like. Copy-books.

I am glad to see that under the the New Code scholars may not be presented in specific subjects, unless at the last inspection a fair per-centage has been passed in elementary subjects. This is a limitation which my Yorkshire colleagues and myself have long desired to see introduced. Specific subjects.

Whenever a school is at all fit to take specific subjects, I generally find that the mathematical subject is taught with best effect as it admits of less cram than the natural science subjects do; but I hope to see the day when intermediate schools, in which all such higher subjects can be properly taught, will be generally established, and when such subjects will be confined to these schools.

Intermediate instruction: central school in Sheffield.

We have, as your Lordships are aware, one school, answering to this description in the Sheffield district, and certainly what I have seen of this school since I last reported confirms the view which I then expressed, viz.: that while on the one hand it is a kind of school much needed in this country, being a valuable link between the elementary and the superior grammar schools, yet on the other hand it appears to me to draw too much money from the public purse, and too little from the parents of the scholars.

That it is just the kind of institution needed in our large towns I maintain, in that it is a *middle or intermediate*, rather than a *middle class* school; it is, I mean, not an elementary school for children of a social grade above the working class, but one in which suitable teaching in rather more advanced subjects is given to those who have been prepared to profit by it whether of the working class or any other. When my colleague and I inspected the school we found the elementary work, only the upper standards of which are undertaken, was well done. In the higher subjects, the curriculum was, I thought, rather too ambitious, but it certainly had drawn out a great deal of intelligence.

It must, however, be owned that the school is a costly one to the public, drawing, as it did, about 411*l.* from the taxes, and as much as 1,378*l.* from the rates, during the past year, and only about 1,150*l.* from the parents of the scholars. Certainly, if schools of the sort are to become general, some re-adjustment of the incidence of the expense connected with them will have to be made.

My opinion is, and has been for the last 20 years, that some sort of State aid, or at least supervision, is needed for intermediate education generally, but it ought to be on a basis which is fair for all classes of taxpayers; and, before we proceed further in this direction, Parliament will have, I presume, fully to consider the question.

Standard work and class subjects, as expanded by New Code, sufficient, as a rule, for elementary schools.

As to our elementary schools they would find an ample field for their energies in the programme of class subjects as expanded under the New Code, without having recourse to specific subjects at all. It is sometimes forgotten that the *eldest* children in our elementary schools are very rarely more than 13 years old.

The labour involved in teaching even one class subject, now that all the children above seven, including the lowest standard, have to take it up, will be so great that the managers and teachers of all but the more advanced schools would be wise, in my opinion, not to attempt more than one, for the first year at any rate, under the New Code. I do not mean that no second subject should be taught at all, but that the scholars should not be worked up for an examination in it. A very fair ground work may be laid in geography and history, wherever the new reading books are regularly used, and the scholars have been well and thoroughly questioned in their substance. The effect of the historical readers has been quite remarkable in the few schools where history has been taken up, in the way of awakening the interest and drawing out the sympathies of the scholars. I have noticed with what keen zeal, even in the lower standards, the boys have entered into the stories from English History as given in the National Society's reading books, which are a good deal used in this district, and in other similar readers.

Class subjects: history.

The introduction of physical in addition to political geography will tend to make the lessons in that subject more interesting and give more opportunity to the teachers to exercise the intelligence of their scholars. Hitherto the physical geography as set forth in the geographical readers, on which the teaching is very much based, has been too much confined to the 2nd Standard. It will not be so confined under the New Code. I could have wished that that very interesting part of the

subject, the physical geography of hills and rivers, had been assigned to a higher standard than the second, which consists mainly of children of eight. The introduction of elementary science into the programme will afford an opportunity for any teacher *who really understands the subject and is fond of it* to train his scholars in habits of observing and of exercising their minds upon the common objects around them. I fear the subject is not likely to be much taken up in this district. Even the work arranged for 4th Standard, viz.: to understand the simple kinds of physical and mechanical appliances, is as much as our *best* scholars at present would be able to master. If it is ever found possible to add to the programme elementary lessons on the laws of health, or on matters connected with what is called sociology, to use a grand name for what ought to be a very simple subject, such lessons might be made of great practical use in the hands of a sensible teacher.

Lessons on health and thrift desirable.

Such subjects might of course be taught with still greater effect to the young people attending our evening schools. Lessons on health or on thrift would speak more home to those who are beginning to learn by experience the importance of such subjects than to children.

Class subjects for evening schools.

I am glad to see that the grants for class subjects are now to be extended to evening schools. These institutions greatly need encouragement, especially in these parts, where the rough labour of the mine and the forges soon effaces almost all the good effects of early schooling, unless measures are taken, by means of Sunday and evening classes, to continue to some extent the work of education.

Importance of evening schools.

Mr. Howard, who takes a particular interest in these institutions, has supplied me with the following valuable statement, according to which the number of scholars in evening schools in this district will be seen to be under 1,000, an exceedingly small number, considering the population.

"Twenty-eight schools were examined in 1882. The numbers exceeded *100* in one school only, whilst in *9* schools the number presented in each was under *20*.

"The total average attendance - - - - 963
" " number present at the examination - - - 990
" " number examined in standards - - - 903
"Passed in reading, 819 or 90·6 per cent.
" " writing, 609 or 67·4 " "
" " arithmetic, 471 or 52·1 " "
"Number in the upper standards, 647, or 71·6 per cent. of those presented.
"Number of scholars over 18 years of age, 392.

"It will be seen that a very satisfactory per-centage was passed in reading. The results in writing, spelling, and composition were very uneven. In some cases composition exercises were better than those we get in day schools, whilst in others little or no attempt was made at writing an essay, or reproducing a story. The lowest per-centage was as usual in arithmetic, and, in one school, only one tenth of the scholars passed; and yet this was in a locality where a night school does much useful work.

"The arithmetic presents the greatest difficulty in night schools, for not only have the scholars forgotten a good deal, but they have had to do in *40* hours what in a day school has taken *500*.

"The regulation that night scholars might not be presented again in the same standard has pressed hardly in some cases, and in one instance the master stated that he could only have a night school once in *three* years, with a fresh set of pupils each time, as he found it impossible to present them half prepared one year, and yet make them advance a standard in the next.

"The order in night schools has greatly improved, and is, as a rule, all that could be wished. The attainments are higher as testified by the fact that 71·6 per cent. are in the upper standards. There are still, however, many backward boys and girls in our towns who do not find their way into any evening school."

It remains yet to be seen whether the system which makes the payment of grants depend on the regular progress of scholars from year to year will *ever* work advantageously for evening schools.

Pupil-teachers

The pupil-teachers continue to do well in the schools of the district. To judge by the class list which we publish, the attainments are on the whole pretty much the same as they were two years ago, but among those who attain a place in the two highest classes (A and B) the standard is higher than it was. A good deal has been said about grouping pupil-teachers at centres for instruction; and much may be advanced for as well as against the plan. I must say that, in my opinion, the advantages are counterbalanced by the disadvantages. I think what is wanted is more time for systematic study, and that young teachers should not have to begin their lessons when they are fatigued with teaching, and that, if possible, better *candidates* should be presented in the first instance, that they may have the advantage of a good start. But even those who start well often fall off if too much extra work is put upon them, such, for instance, as retaining them after school hours to grind up dull scholars. If teachers work hard and well during school hours the time is long enough for any of them; and if *young* teachers, more especially, are to be tired out by their regular duties in the school, and then allowed too little time for the mid-day meal, or kept over hours for little extra bits of work, whilst they have, besides, their own lessons to prepare at night, their breaking down is merely a question of time.

Pupil-teachers sometimes over worked.

The care of school registers is a somewhat onerous business: I am glad to find that on the whole it is well attended to. In only one or two instances during the past two years have I had occasion to believe that the registers have been kept otherwise than honestly. There have been a few cases in which registers have been kept in a slovenly way, and in paying visits without notice, which have been made very frequently in this district, one or two errors have been occasionally detected, but I have not during the past two years been led to suspect any intentional fraud in the registers we have inspected. To master the various changes introduced by the New Code, will entail considerable labour; so it is a matter of congratulation that one at least of the changes introduced by it will be in the way of lessening labour. The child's book, the filling up of which has been a cause of labour and sometimes of perplexity, is no longer to be required. Might not the local authorities follow in this respect the example of the Education Department by dispensing with some of the returns they ask for, the utility of which has not been found equal to the labour they involve?

In October last I lost the able co-operation of Mr. Whitmell whose careful and methodical work has been of great value to me, and whose fairness and sympathy with their efforts had gained the confidence of the teachers.

It has been a great satisfaction to me to be permitted to retain the services of Mr. Howard. His appointment to the position of sub-inspector, of which your Lordships have thought him worthy has met with general approval in the district. In a neighbourhood where he is both liked and respected he will be able to discharge the duties of a new office far more acceptably than any stranger could.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. SANDFORD.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX I.

Notes by Mr. C. T. Whitmell, H.M.I.

Premises.—Many rooms are still very inefficiently warmed, a stove is often desirable in rooms which have only open fireplaces. Ventilation without severe cold draughts is still a desideratum in perhaps the majority of schools; experience has made me strongly in favour of the Tobin-tube method, by which the admitted air has an upward direction given to it at entrance.

Registers.—Are fairly well kept, but the admission register is rarely in a thoroughly complete condition; this important book will require to be still more strictly kept under the New Code, 1883.

Pupil-teachers.—Arithmetic is fairly done, though attention to common sense would save many from answers manifestly absurd. Reading still lacks expression, and repetition both expression and intelligence. Geography is fairly satisfactory, and often good. History, however, seldom merits much praise. Music seems often taken at a venture, an undesirable thing. Lessons are in many cases not very well prepared, and are too frequently lacking in proper practical illustration.

Infants' schools.—These have fallen largely to me as Junior Inspector. Some of them are well taught, and in them the children are happy and intelligent. *Reading.* The reading of the upper classes is still often monotonous. Far too often the alphabetical method is the only one practised, and the baby class is tortured for a whole year by being made to learn nothing but the letters, instead of beginning with easy words on the look-and-say method. *Writing.* The necessity for ruled slates and for writing large-hand is still in some schools not adequately recognized. *Arithmetic* is often too ambitious, the thorough mastery of small numbers and the acquirement of some easy mental arithmetic being the main points, more concrete illustration is needed in this subject; among the elder infants and first standard children counting on the fingers prevails to a great extent. Thoughtful teachers not seldom provide with great advantage coloured ribbons, wools, &c. for the teaching of colour, but the colour-board often continues in use long after it has become a mass of coloured lies. Object lessons still lack objectivity. Physical exercises need usually more developing and are much improved by music.

Boys' and Girls' Schools.—Grammar is fairly well done, though occasionally the parsing of Standard IV. is very erratic, and in analysis, Standard V. are often puzzled by an inverted sentence, and Standard VI. by a relative pronoun in the objective case. In Geography the results, especially with boys, are often praiseworthy. The point calling for attention is the frequent absence of outline maps and globes. The intimate relation of political to physical geography needs specially dwelling on.

Sewing when taught really systematically is generally satisfactory, but I fear that hap-hazard teaching is more frequent in this subject than in any other. In the foregoing remarks I have purposely drawn attention mainly to the weak points, believing this to be the most useful thing I could do, but I cannot conclude without stating how often it has been my good fortune to find really good results well worthy of warm praise.

Note added February 1883.

It was with great regret that in October last I terminated my connexion with the Sheffield District; a regret now mingled with deep sorrow at the sudden death, only four months later, of my beloved and esteemed chief, with whom I had worked for three years in unbroken harmony.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector the* REV. W. F. TREGARTHEN, *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in* SOUTH DORSET *and* SOUTH-WEST HANTS.

MY LORDS, Weymouth, 14th October 1882.

I HAVE the honour to present to your Lordships my general report for the year ending 31st August 1882.

When I wrote my last report, in 1878, my district consisted of the county of Dorset and South-west Hants, and I had the assistance of a second Inspector. It is now a single district, and covers a much smaller area. In April 1881 the Fordingbridge Union was transferred to Mr. Fraser, and in the following June 121 of my Dorset schools were placed in the Sherborne District, assigned to Mr. Hughes.

Present district and number of schools in it.

The present district consists of 181 schools, subdivided into 228 departments, under certificated teachers.

I.—SCHOOL SUPPLY.

Sufficient school accommodation.

There is now no want of accommodation for the children who ought to attend school. Bournemouth is the only town in the district where the population rapidly increases, and where additional accommodation is wanted from time to time, and there voluntary effort readily and quickly supplies new schoolrooms when required. When I first visited Bournemouth, 10 years ago, there were, on the "Annual Grant List," *six* schools divided into *seven* departments; there are now *seventeen* schools divided into *twenty-six* separate departments.

Increase in number of schools at Bournemouth.

Dame schools certified efficient.

In the Dorchester Union there are dame schools at Compton Abbas (population 98), at Compton Valence (population 146), and also in the Weymouth Union, at Buckland Ripers (population 135), and at Fleet (population 166), which are "certified efficient." There is also one school at a small village in the Cerne Union, which has reached the standard of efficiency.

All the schools in the district are placed either on the "Annual Grant" or "Certified List."

II.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Answer to questions as to attendance.

From the managers of schools, in 39 places in the various unions, I requested answers to the three following questions, and their replies

give a fairly accurate account of the attendance question as it stands at present:—

1. Have the numbers on the books increased since the local authority began to exercise compulsory powers?
   Twenty-two replied, "yes"; *seventeen*, "No."
2. Is the average attendance larger?
   Twenty said, "yes"; *nineteen*, "no."
3. Are the attendances, for the most part, now consecutive?
   Fifteen answered, "yes"; *twenty-four*, "No."

The result is, that the majority think (1) the numbers on the books have increased, and (2) the average attendance is greater, but (3) *irregularity* still continues as much a hindrance to real progress in school work as ever. And this agrees with the impression I had previously formed from repeated conversations with managers and teachers. It is generally admitted that, the power given by the Legislature to school attendance committees to frame byelaws and enforce attendance, has not had the effect of making education really compulsory and really efficient.

Attendance as irregular as ever.

Byelaws not effective.

The blame is generally laid at the door of the committees, who are accused of being indifferent as to the enforcement of their byelaws. They excuse themselves by pointing to the unwillingness (which cannot be questioned) of the magistrates to convict. Three cases lately were brought to my notice where parents, for no sufficient reason, kept away their children from school on the day of inspection, and so deprived the managers of "the grant" which these scholars might have earned. Acting on my advice, the managers referred the cases to the attendance committee, which refused to "summon" the parents, and only issued a "warning."

Why so?

Defective administration.

Cases in point.

It is, perhaps, too much to say that the Act has quite broken down through lack of administration; but it may be asserted, without any exaggeration, that it has not produced that amount of improvement in regularity of attendance which was generally anticipated. The byelaws and the digest of the Education Act, circulated by the union authorities, have made the parents perfectly acquainted with the requirements of the law, but they don't believe in the penalties, because committees are so loath to summon and magistrates so very slow to convict and punish. I cannot better illustrate the view parents take of the matter than by stating what occurred to a school manager in Purbeck, who, after remonstrating with a stonemason for not sending his boys regularly to school, and pointing out that, unless they passed the specified standards, they could not be legally employed as soon as they otherwise would be, clenched the argument by adding, "The "Queen says so." His reply was, "Never mind, Ma'am, we'll risk it; "perhaps the Queen will change her mind before that." In unions where the law has been slackly administered the parents and employers have arrived at that state of mind which is described in "*we'll risk it.*" And when we find the agents employed to enforce the law manifesting a feeling of rebellion against compulsory attendance itself, we cannot wonder at it.

Parents' view illustrated.

Law not observed; they risk it.

The following table shows that some unions and boroughs are more active and earnest than others in enforcing attendance.

Some unions and boroughs more active than others.

—	How many Parents has your School Attendance Committee taken proceedings against for the Neglect or Violation of the Byelaws this Year?	How many Persons were convicted and fined?	Have any Cases of Illegal Employment been brought before the Magistrate?	Standards of Exemption.	
				Total.	Partial.
UNIONS.					
Bridport	None	None	None	IV.	III.
Cerne	3	2	None	IV.	II.
Dorchester	None	None	None	IV.	III.
Wareham	12	None	None	IV.	III.
Poole	None	None	None	V.	III.
Christ Church	2	2	None	IV.	III.
Lymington	10	3	None	IV.	III.
Ringwood	27	22	None	IV.	III.
Weymouth	14	10	None	IV.	III.
BOROUGHS.					
Bridport	—	—	—	V.	II.
Dorchester	57	54	None	IV.	III.
Lymington	None	None	None	V.	IV.
Poole	373 before committee. 36 before magistrate.	33	None	V.	III.
Weymouth	36	32	None	IV.	III.

Uniform standard for total and partial exemption called for.

Your Lordships in your last report state that "*the time has come for the adoption of one uniform set of byelaws for England and Wales.*" All friends of education will welcome this decision. The want of uniformity which at present exists works very injuriously, and parents are often puzzled to know what the law of attendance is in various places. At Wareham, for instance, a child cannot secure "*partial exemption*" unless he has passed the *3rd* Standard; but, if his parents remove to Morden, a distance of 6 miles, he may become a "half-timer" after passing the *1st Standard.* Labourers living at Cattistock, in the *Dorchester Union*, cannot secure "*partial exemption*" for their children before they have passed the *3rd* Standard; but if their next "hiring" takes them over the hill to a farm in the *Cerne Union*, they find the *2nd* Standard only insisted upon. These varying standards in a small area are confusing and misleading.

The apathy of parents the chief hindrance to regularity.

But, after all, the greatest hindrance in the way of regular attendance is the fact that parents do not yet see the value of the education offered to their children, and they therefore regard "compulsory attendance" as a hardship, and make use of any opportunity for evading the requirements of the law. And until parents come to think education of more value than the money which the children earn by going to work, we shall be still a long way off the complete fulfilment of our ideal school system.

The indirect means which were employed before "compulsory powers" were given to the local authority should not be discarded or despised because a more rough and ready way has received legislative sanction. The manager of a small school in Dorset, one of the best of its kind—the Rev. G. L. Nash, writes, "I have found parents, generally, "most anxious to send their children to school, and it is very seldom "that scholars are absent without a reasonable excuse. During the "last three years, of scholars whose names were on the books for the "whole of the school year, only one failed to make the 250 attendances. "I have no wish to see any stricter administration of the Education "Act in country places." I could lay my finger on other parishes where similar results are obtained by similar means, where constant and careful supervision of the school; frequent and friendly intercourse with the parents and children; have led the people, insensibly to acquire the habit of early and regular attendance.

Indirect means still valuable and in some cases effective.

Another manager says, "I have been given to understand by the "attendance officer that the attendance at our school is more satis- "factory than elsewhere in his district. If this is so, I attribute it "mainly to a club which I established. Any child attending the "school can pay into it. The amount of payment is optional. A "bonús of 1*d.* a week is added. But every absence from a school "meeting loses 1*d.* of the bonus. In 1876 the money paid was 16*l.*, "the bonus 7*l.* 10*s.* In 1880 the sums respectively were 39*l.* and 29*l.* "Both parents and children take pride in their club cards, and regu- "larity of attendance, by this simple expedient, has become the habit of "the school." Wherever, in fact, the joints of the educational machine are oiled by some little benevolent enterprise, and submitted to frequent and kindly supervision, there it appears to move along smoothly, and to accomplish its work without any jarring friction, or disagreeable application of the compulsory screw.

Another instance where a school bank has produced the same result.

The *relieving officer*, for the sake of economy, is employed in the greater number of unions to enforce the "byelaws." To find a more suitable person without a larger salary would be difficult. But yet, as I have stated in a former report, I question very much whether he is the most suitable agent for the work. Association of ideas exercises an influence not to be overlooked, and he is necessarily associated in the minds of the poor with "outdoor relief" or the "workhouse." We want education to make the rising generation know less and less of either.

Attendance officers not the best selections.

I would venture to suggest that "letters of warning" or "summonses," sent direct by the "clerks of the committees" to offending parents, would produce a greater effect than verbal threats from the attendance officer; the labour and expense of it would be comparatively insignificant.

Letter of warning from clerks of unions suggested instead of visiting officer.

In the Weymouth Union the experiment of educating the workhouse children in the Holy Trinity schools has been tried now for about three years, and with the greatest success. I must confess that I had my fears at first that the poor little children might be bullied by their more fortunate schoolfellows, but such, the teachers have over and over again assured me, has not been the case. On the contrary, the other children treat them with the most considerate kindness, and are often found sharing with them their "sweets" and "playthings." Mixing with children of their own class in life and joining in school games has had the best effect on the children themselves; they no longer look frightened and shy when you meet them out of doors, and they appear most happy and comfortable in school. The Rev. J. D. Addison confirms my impression, and adds, "The evident happiness diffused among "them by the kindness they experience, the feeling that they are not

Education of the workhouse children in elementary schools in Weymouth Union.

Mr. Addison's testimony to the success of the experiment.

" shut out of the world, not such Pariahs as they thought, and the " school teaching and contact with other young minds has had a won- " derful brightening effect on their intelligence. The results are such " as the most sanguine among the managers could not have foreseen." The chairman of the board of guardians, Geo. E. Eliot, Esq., has also assured me that the arrangement has not disturbed the "internal economy of the house." "We have not experienced the slightest " difficulty at the union house with regard to the children attending " the Holy Trinity schools; it has been a great success without a single " drawback. We allow the children to leave the house half-an-hour " before school begins, and do not require them to come back until an " hour after school closes; this gives them time to play about with the " other children. They are not escorted to or fro, nor do they wear " the union uniform at school. There never has been any case of " truancy. As you have yourself often observed, the alteration for the " better in the general appearance of the children is most marked. I " might further add that we get most excellent characters of the " children from the schoolmaster and mistress."

The chairman of the board of guardians thinks it a great success without a single drawback.

Registers for the most part well kept.

Registration.—The registers on the whole are carefully kept, and only comparatively rarely, at "visits without notice," have "errors" been detected sufficiently serious to call for immediate and stern warning. From ignorance or from over anxiety to secure particular neatness in the record, the holiday rule is the rule oftenest broken. The line is not ruled at the time, and the teacher forgets to do it afterwards. Some managers inspect the school registers frequently; others do not appear to regard this as part of their duty oftener than once a year.

III.—The Present State of Proficiency in Schools under Inspection.

Number and condition of inspected schools.

Owing to the changes in my district, all the schools have not been visited during the year ending 31st August 1882. However, I have before me a tabulated statement giving—

(1.) the number present at inspection;—(2.) the number on the books;—(3.) the average attendance;—(4.) the fees paid by the scholars;—(5.) the number under seven years of age on the schedules;—(6.) the numbers examined in Standards I.–III. and IV.–VI.; (7.) the per-centage of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the three combined;—(8.) and the school staff of 194 departments examined between the 17th October 1881 and the 4th August 1882.

These schools are fairly representative of town and country, and a just inference may be drawn from them, as to the present condition of schools in the whole district. Deducting 31 infants' departments, there remain 163, some for boys under masters, some for girls under mistresses, and others for both sexes ("mixed") under masters or mistresses.

The general results of the examinations appear in the following table:—

Number of Schools, with per-centage of Passes.

100.	Between					Below 50.	Total.
	100 and 90.	90 and 80.	80 and 70.	70 and 60.	60 and 50.		
2	49	57	30	15	8	2	163

Where the passes exceeded 80 per cent. I have classed the schools as "good," or nearly so; where they have fallen between 70 and 80, "fair"; between 50 and 60, "moderate"; and below 50, "bad." Many other things besides the per-centage of passes have to be taken into consideration, everybody knows, before forming a judgment upon the actual state of a school; but, as a rough test, the per-centage of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic is seldom very misleading. For when 80 per cent. of the children can read with ease and fair intelligence, write quickly, evenly, and neatly, without gross blunders in spelling, and work sums without hesitation and in a way to exhibit familiarity with the various steps in the several processes employed, you will not find much amiss with the organisation, discipline, tone, and methods of instruction. To produce these results there must have been orderly arrangement and fairly skilful teaching at least in all the classes, and no needless waste of time. The weekly examination of the classes has put the head teacher in possession of facts, which no examination considerately and kindly conducted will materially alter, and he will never express surprise at the results of a close inspection.

Analysis of good, fair, moderate, and bad schools.

The character of the work varies very much in different schools. Sometimes you meet with correctness and intelligence without neatness and finish. Wherever I have noticed this, I think I have been able to trace it to some personal defect in the head teacher himself. If he is a little inclined to be slovenly in his dress, or if he is not neat in his penmanship, or if he is apt to forget that constant attention to every and the smallest detail is essential to good discipline, you invariably see the signs and tokens of his weaknesses in the school as a corporate body, as well as in the individual members which compose it.

Work varies in character; reason for it.

> "Think nought a trifle, though it small appear;
> "Small sands the mountain; moments make the year;
> "And trifles life."

The two schools which appear as having passed all their scholars are not so efficient as very many others, although they are good schools of their kind. Both are small country schools, one taught by an earnest and active young teacher, and the other by an experienced and hard-working mistress under Art. 59. Small schools labour under peculiar disadvantages, and deserve exceptional treatment. In my present district there are 66 parishes, with a population less than 400, so that, taking one sixth as being of school age, the schools must of necessity be small. In such places the families are generally scattered, the roads to the school rough, and in wet weather nearly impassable, so that they have to contend with more than ordinary irregular attendance. From the difficulty in collecting funds the teaching staff also scarcely ever exceeds the minimum requirements. Still in these schools the same classification of scholars is demanded, and all the work must be done, as a rule, by one competent teacher. It is only natural that there should be frequent changes among the teachers of small schools. A young mistress, after having given proof of natural aptitude and ability, and having secured her parchment certificate, as a matter of course, seeks a larger school, where she will find at any rate less drudgery, if not less work.

The character of the two schools in which all the scholars passed.

Small schools can seldom be more than "fair" schools, from the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed.

Frequent change of teachers.

Of "bad schools" I will only say that I hope they may soon be wiped off the face of the country altogether. for they only waste the poor children's precious time, and act as blisters to the tempers of Her Majesty's Inspectors.

Bad schools.

IV.—The Standard Work.

1. *Reading.*—A "pass" has been secured where it was correct, airly fluent and intelligent. But I should find it very difficult were I

Reading, when "pass-

able," seldom really good.

asked to name any school where really good reading might be heard. I cannot think of a single school in the district where I should be sure of finding proper modulation of the voice according to the sense of the passage, intelligent attention to punctuation, from an analysis and quick comprehension of the various clauses in the sentence. Unless the children are interested in the lesson, they, of course, read mechanically. And when I think of the uninteresting character of many of the lessons in the ordinary reading books, and remember that the poor little children have no "story books" at home, but depend entirely upon these dry manuals in learning to read, I often wonder that they make as much progress as they do. Where there are three or four sets of reading books for every class, and the teacher has the good sense to see that constant change of books insures the most rapid progress, there I find the best reading. But I seldom find the reading lesson as carefully prepared as it might be, and I am sometimes inclined to believe that it is never considered beforehand at all. If the lesson is to be interesting and instructive, the teachers must illustrate and add to the information given in the book, explain in simple language all the difficult words, and by true accent and correct pronunciation show his class exactly how each passage ought to be read. Without "preparation" pupil-teachers cannot be expected to do this, and I am inclined to think many head teachers would be more successful were they to devote a little more time to "preparing" notes of lessons.

Variety of books produce best readers.

Reading lessons should be prepared beforehand.

Better reading books now published.

The publication, during the last few years, of a greater variety of suitable school books has done much to awaken the intelligence of children in elementary schools. Some of the geographical and historical readers at present in use are excellent, and are written by persons who evidently possess the peculiar talent of writing in a manner suitable and interesting to children. The illustrations are a great attraction, and are in many instances beautifully and artistically executed.

Good writing not seen everywhere.

2. *Writing and Dictation.*—Not much progress has been made in these exercises. They are seldom very bad, but only now and then so conspicuously good as to deserve special mention. Clean copybooks and bold free writing are what I require, and this is secured when close attention is given to the writing of the lower classes, and short slate pencils, unruled slates, and small unevenly formed letters are never permitted.

Improvement in notation.

3. *Arithmetic.*—Notation, as a rule, is now well taught, and it is the exception to find teachers resorting to mechanical shifts to hide lamentable ignorance of first principles in numbers.

Abuse of test cards.

"Test cards" are a mushroom growth of modern days, and when they supersede, as they sometimes do, class teaching and the use of the blackboard, they are mischievous.

The working of a number of examples, as alike as two peas, is no test of the child's ability to apply "the rules" to the solution of the little problems which meet him in every day life, and unless his school teaching does as much as this for him, it is of very little practical use.

The class subjects generally chosen are geography and grammar.

4. *Class Subjects.*—The greater number of schools have taken geography and grammar as class subjects. The examination in grammar has generally been on paper in the higher standards, supplemented by oral questions. Pointing out the "parts of speech" and "simple parsing" are more correctly and readily performed than "analysis of sentences."

Geographical teaching improved by the use of reading books.

Since geography has been taught through "reading lessons" the children's interest in the subject has increased, and it is now, at times, very amusing to watch the eagerness they display in wishing to answer questions, especially when they have reference to the "diagrams." The parrot-like repetition of long lists of capes, mountains, rivers, towns,

manufactures, &c., learnt from those little "summaries," where the information is so closely condensed that no child in the world can inwardly digest it, is no longer a daily infliction.

5. *Specific Subjects.*—In schools where the staff is only equal to meet the requirements of the ordinary routine, it appears to me foolish, to say the least, to attempt to teach these subjects. Nothing deserves more severe censure than shallow and pretentious teaching, for it is simply a sheer waste of valuable time. And yet I have seen "*Literature*," for example, on a time-table, and been requested to examine children, who when put to the test were incapable even of spelling the word correctly. From my point of view, this betrays a deplorable want of ordinary common sense, as well as want of technical knowledge on the part of a teacher. The desire to earn as large a grant as possible is the plea put forward, as if "earning a grant," and not giving sound and suitable instruction to the children, were to be the teacher's aim and object. In comparatively few schools in this district have these extra subjects been attempted. Only in large schools, where a sufficient number remain to form an advanced class, can children be found with mental capacity to assimilate such teaching. A shallow smattering of "scientific" or other "miscellaneous information" is mere "cram," which leaves behind no profitable residuum of new ideas, or solid mental improvement.

Specific subjects unsuitable for schools with a small staff of teachers.

6. *Cookery.*—The interest in teaching cookery has declined, and the classes which were formed in some large schools have been given up. I am informed that there was no demand for the dishes after they were cooked, and so the expense proved generally too great for the undertaking.

Cookery classes have not succeeded.

7. *Laundry Work.*—It has often occurred to me that laundry work might be attempted with advantage in some schools. To acquire the art of washing, starching, ironing, and "getting up fine linen" is a most useful accomplishment, appreciated equally in "the cottage" and at "the hall." In schools, in the outskirts of towns, work of this kind might prove remunerative for the elder girls. The whole "plant"—boiler, tubs, mangle, &c.—would not entail a very serious outlay at the commencement. A room in some cottage near at hand would make a comfortable laundry, and in most places a matron could readily be found and engaged willing and competent to superintend and direct the work.

Laundry work might be done with profit in some schools.

8. *Needlework.*—The specimens exhibited on the day of inspection continue to be very good, and if the children when required to work in my presence could only perform half as creditably, I should feel perfectly satisfied. But I cannot disguise from myself the marked difference between "the specimens" and the "sewing" done at the inspection. The difference is so great that, making every allowance for nervousness and haste, I cannot account for it, except by supposing that the "beautiful garments" presented, like one's own early efforts in drawing, owe their excellence to touches from the teacher's hand. Were it practicable, I should like to be able to submit all the specimens worked in my presence from every school to the judgment of a professional sempstress, and be guided by her opinion as to what points demanded attention, or what was deserving of praise.

Specimens prepared beforehand better than the work done on the day of inspection.

The opinion of a sempstress would be a great help to Her Majesty's Inspectors.

9. *Music and Singing.*—"Singing by ear" is still the rule, and "from notes" the exception. The "tonic sol-fa system" is the most popular notation, because it is supposed to be the easiest to learn, and the one which most quickly furnishes a variety of songs. Sometimes, when the teacher has a refined taste and competent knowledge, the singing is very sweet and pleasing, at others, when these essentials are wanting, it is very

Singing by ear still the "rule."

Tonic sol-fa supplies variety of songs.

Music teaching successful in infants'schools.

harsh, loud, and unmusical. Without pretending to be in a position to give an authoritative opinion as to "how a sound knowledge of music "can be best and most generally disseminated," from my experience, I can affirm that, "the first steps can be taken in the nursery and "infants' schoolroom." Often have I been astonished at the ease and facility with which tiny children have followed their leader, and joined with interest, and seeming enjoyment, in a new tune. Before leaving the subject, perhaps I may be allowed to mention "the Practical tone Ladder," a "mechanical contrivance for adapting the Immovable 'Do' "to the 'Movable tonic,'" invented by the Rev. E. S. Bere, and which has met with the approval of many experienced and practical teachers, as well as of distinguished Professors of Music. In connexion with "the Children's Vocal Hand Book," it appears to convey enough musical science for children to learn to sing from notes.

The Rev. J. C. Bere's Practical tone Ladder.

School bands deserving of encouragement.

10. *School Bands.*—In many boys' schools these have been established, and give much pleasure and amusement, not only to the performers, but to all the children in the school. The difficulty is to supply efficient recruits to fill up the places of those who have completed their full school time. As most valuable helps to smartness and order, they are deserving of encouragement.

School savings banks succeed and spread slowly.

11. *School Savings Banks.*—Wherever these have been formed, and received moderate support and attention from the managers and teachers, they have succeeded admirably. At Buckland Newton one was established in 1867, and on June 30, 1882, there stood to its credit in Dorchester Savings Bank 245*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The number of members who had deposited

Buckland Newton bank.

From 1*d.* to 10*s.* - - - -	26
„ 10*s.* to 1*l.* - - - -	7
„ 1*l.* to 5*l.* - - - - -	16
Over 5*l.* - - - - -	10
	59

Boldre bank, and how it is managed.

At Boldre School, Hants, Captain John Liddle, R.N., manages the school bank, and as his method of procedure is very simple, and combines the necessary security to the depositors, I cannot do better than quote his letter :—

"Every Monday morning, immediately school is over, I attend with a supply of postage stamps and forms; any child desiring to become a depositor has its name written in a 'form' and affixes the number of stamps it chooses to buy, and when the 'form' is filled up, the child signs a 'Declaration' before me, which I take to the Post Office, obtain a book, and open an account on behalf of the child. After this, the child is supplied with new forms as required, and as they are filled up they are taken by me to the Post Office and added to their account. The present number of depositors is 26, but new ones are constantly being added, and I find the children are much interested in it and very eager to add to their accounts. I am of opinion that in addition to the valuable lesson of thrift which it teaches, the movement is a most popular one."

Teachers without much additional trouble could conduct postage banks in all schools.

If in every parish an influential resident could be found willing to take up this special work and to do it out of school hours, I can conceive no better way. But in nine places out of ten it cannot be done in that way. If it is to be done in all schools the teacher must do it himself. And this has led me to consider whether the teacher would really incur a great amount of additional labour supposing he undertook to do it as part of his regular school work. The postage stamp system of savings affords every facility, and in no better or easier way is it possible to teach the valuable lesson of "thrift." With the very smallest addition of labour, any teacher interested in the subject may,

for a few minutes every day, when he calls the "roll," transform his school into a "post office savings bank." I can see no objection in small schools or moderately sized ones (it may not apply in large town schools) to the teacher keeping a number of P. O. Forms and a "Postage Stamp Sheet," and so converting any scholars' "spare pence" into a "stamp receipt," every morning and afternoon, as opportunity offers. In one little board school the mistress, acting on my suggestion, adopted this course, directly the "Postage Stamp Forms" were issued, and as far as I am aware, the plan has presented no difficulties and has worked with uninterrupted success. "Thrift is a virtue, and as such cannot be "had to order; but children must be accustomed to it from infancy." No one disputes the accuracy of this statement, and we also admit that our country, compared with other nations, is behindhand in the exercise of the virtue; it is therefore not a matter of choice, but necessity, that those who have the education of the rising generation in their hands should impart lessons in thrift. My interest in this subject was excited many years ago, and I have from time to time scattered broadcast over my district "*suggestions as to the establishment and management of school banks.*" I confess that the suggestions have not been adopted as readily and generally as my ardour anticipated, still, I see no reason to be disheartened or discouraged, for although the progress is "slow" it is also "sure." I cannot recall a single instance where the interest of teachers and managers having been once really aroused, success has not followed. I hope therefore to see the day when the "Postage Stamp Savings Book" will become as necessary a school register as that for "Daily Attendance" or "Quarterly Average."

The plan suggested has been tried and succeeded.

The great importance of teaching thrift in schools.

The postage stamp savings book might be adopted in all schools.

12. *School Accounts.*—The publication of school accounts is advisable in all cases, whether the school is supported voluntarily by *one* person or by 500. The ignorance of the poor as to the cost of the education given at the elementary school is wonderful. I have met with parents, who were firmly convinced that the squire or parson was making some profit out of the school pence, when they were not higher than 1*d.* a week per child. They had no means of knowing what their children's education cost, and were not so much to blame as those who made the mistake of not printing a simple statement of the school accounts.

School accounts ought to be published and circulated among the subscribers and parents.

The following summary, which I take from a printed form before me, supplies the information required.

Form of statement of school account.

1. Cost of each child's schooling $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ a week, or 1*l.* 7*s.* $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ a year.
2. This payment is met by—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
(1.) The Government grant -	51 per cent. or	0	14	$0\frac{1}{4}$
(2.) The subscribers -	27 per cent. or	0	7	$5\frac{1}{4}$
(3.) The parents -	22 per cent. or	0	6	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Total -	-	1	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$

To print such a Bill does not cost a large sum.

13. *Infants' Schools.*—In former reports I have stated my opinion in detail as to the importance of these departments, and how urgent it is, seeing that the school life is so brief, that as much as possible should be undertaken in the earliest stages. I will only add that increased experience has not led me to modify any of my statements, and that I am still an advocate for an infant department, with its distinctive methods of instruction, wherever the number admits of it.

The great importance of infants' schools.

14. *Evening Schools.*—The requirement of the Department that a higher standard than the last should be passed by every evening scholar each succeeding year has had the effect of removing nearly all of the

Evening schools have rapidly declined; reason

for their doing so.

evening schools from the inspection list. Under the more liberal terms of the new regulations, I trust these necessary institutions may revive and flourish. As to their necessity no one will express a doubt who is acquainted with the marvellous facility displayed by the "lads of the village" in forgetting nearly everything they learnt at school.

Suitable candidates difficult to obtain.

15. *Pupil-teachers.*—To secure the services of suitable candidates becomes more difficult every year. At the termination of their apprenticeship the best of them seek other employment, and many in this district compete for offices in "the Excise." The monthly examinations are not satisfactory, and I am sometimes tempted to think that, either the pupil-teachers are too exhausted after their work in school to be able to devote sufficient attention to their private studies, or that their teachers do not give them that attention and assistance which they ought to receive.

Their papers are unsatisfactory.

Corporal punishment seldom necessary.

16. *Punishments.*—Without going quite so far as to say that I consider corporal punishment unnecessary, I maintain that resort to it should be very rare and occasional. Where the cane is never seen on the table or desk, and where it is used only to punish cases of untruthfulness or deliberate disobedience, there I find the teacher most respected and obeyed. Quiet firmness and determination, unfailing good temper and habitual kindness, combined with transparent justice in dealing with all cases which seem to demand punishment, always win the respect and affection, and secure the unquestioning submission of children. During the past year I have been informed of one or two masters in "mixed schools" who had thought it necessary to cane girls, nothing more serious than a certain number of strokes on the hand; but even such light punishment appears to me unsuitable and unnecessary. Full particulars of all punishments should be entered either in the "log book" or some other book provided for the purpose, and should be open to the inspection of the managers.

A black book should be kept, in which full particulars of all punishments should be entered.

Managers do not take such a personal interest in their schools as they did formerly.

17. *Managers.*—Teachers now complain of the want of interest on the part of managers in their work, and lament the absence of the cheering smile and kindly word which formerly relieved the monotony of their daily toil, and gave them encouragement and renewed energy.

The inflexible time-table, which must not be bent to meet individual tastes, which forbids needlework at the hours most convenient to the ladies' committee, or religious instruction except at the stated time, may have cooled the ardour of some managers. But it will be a serious loss to the children, as well as to the teachers, if managers generally come to the conclusion that, because the work of instruction is conducted in an orderly manner, in conformity with official "rules and regulations," that, therefore, kindly supervision and encouraging help can be dispensed with without injury to the schools.

Children leave school now at an earlier age.

18. *Children do not now remain at school as long as they did formerly.*—Whether this is owing to the "byelaws" having taught the parents that they are not compelled to send them after they have passed the prescribed standard or to some other cause, I am unable to determine. But the effect in the schools is that the upper classes are small and the lower ones very large. At Ringwood National School, for example, the per-centage of boys on the books above 10 years of age in 1876 was 61·53, as compared with 42·6 this year. The average age in that year of the 1st class was 12·2; it is now 11·4. The master of the British Schools makes a similar return. In 1876, 15 per cent. of his scholars were over 13 years of age, now there are only 5·2.

Teachers often too anxious about results

19. In the standard and class subjects the requirements of the Department are not oppressive, and I have never heard of children "declaiming poetry in their dreams or doing sums in their sleep"; but

still I cannot hide from myself that many teachers on the day of inspection look over anxious and harassed, as if they attached too much importance to the results of the individual examination. The proposed "merit grant," allowing an inspector to give full weight, in future, to the "quality of the work," as well as to make "reasonable allowances for special circumstances," will, I trust, have the effect of relieving the minds of good teachers, and of giving them increased help and encouragement in the discharge of their duties. of examinations.

We should sadly degrade the teacher's office were we ever to forget, that outside the pale of mere instruction, he has other, higher, and more important duties. He has to educate his scholars morally and socially, to train them so that they may grow up into good Christians and good citizens. And, unless our elementary schools accomplish the work of education as well as instruction, they will not fulfil the purposes for which they are supported and were established.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. F. Tregarthen.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

General Report, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector,* J. A. Willis, Esq., *on the* Schools *inspected by him in* Middlesex.

My Lords,

Population. The Middlesex district, when entrusted to me in 1876, was returned as containing 179,999 souls; the number with which it is now credited is 241,497. The main increase of population has been in the immediate neighbourhood of London, viz., at Finchley, Willesden, Harrow, Ealing, Acton, and Chiswick. The population of the rural parishes is generally stationary.

School accommodation. The school accommodation generally keeps pace with the growth.

Census district Staines. In the Staines census district, some pressure has been felt in the parishes of Ashford and Cranford. This is now in course of being dealt with by voluntary means. In the parish of Bedfont and Hatton there is also a lack of accommodation.

Census district Uxbridge. In the Uxbridge district the school accommodation is so peculiar both in nature and amount as to have called for a special report, on which I am now awaiting your Lordships' instructions.

Census district Hendon. In the Hendon district there is a lack of a boys' school at the large and increasing centre of population at Harlesden, close to Willesden Junction. In the parish of Hendon there is some pressure in the national school, which is, however, counter-balanced by a surplus of accommodation in the British schools. There appears also to be a certain amount of deficiency in the district of the Harrow School Board, owing to the increase of the population on the north-western line; to meet this it has been necessary to exact contributions from the adjoining parish of Pinner.

Census district Brentford. In the Brentford district there is a chronic deficiency owing to the constant increase of suburban population above mentioned. Under the régime of school boards at Acton and at Chiswick this is met with reasonable promptness and liberality. The case at Ealing is less satisfactory.

Parish of Ealing. This important parish consists of two distinct districts, Ealing proper with a population of 16,000, and Brentford with a population of 11,000. The matter is complicated by the fact that Brentford is for all but school purposes cut off from the mother parish and united with the parish of New Brentford to form the district of the local board of Brentford. In both portions of the parish of Ealing the school accommodation has been deficient. In Ealing proper your Lordships have by some pressure induced an increase of accommodation which will suffice for a year or so; in Brentford there has been for some time a serious want of efficient accommodation, and at this moment I am unable to say whether it is to be met by voluntary means or not. This parish is unfortunately possessed of an educational endowment producing for school purposes under its present management an annual income of some 200*l*. How far the existence of this endowment has assisted or checked voluntary liberality it is not for me to say; but I cannot refrain from remarking that the actual poor of the place obtain less than no benefit therefrom; the two schools which are supported thereout charge more than the average fees, and have so arranged their scale of charges as to put a special tax on all scholars above Standard III. It is also to be remarked that the arrangement and position of these endowed schools

are open to objection, and that the quality of the existing girls and infants accommodation of this district is far below the average.

In the Barnet district the tide of population, for a long time restrained by the Highgate hills, has at length found its way through them and has flooded the parish of Finchley. The deficiency thus caused is being liberally met by the exertions of the school board. Census district Barnet.

Nearly all the schools which supply recognised accommodation to this district are in receipt of annual grant; seven only hold the minor "certificate of efficiency," viz.:—in the Uxbridge district, Uxbridge Moor St. John's School, Cowley National Girls' School, and West Drayton British School; in the Staines district, Ashford Welsh Charity School, Sunbury Good Templars School; in the Barnet district, Barnet Free School, Potter's Bar Infants' School. The existence of any recognised schools professing a lower standard of attainments than their neighbour has always appeared to me to be a blot on our educational system. I am glad, therefore, to be able to report that with the exception of the Uxbridge Moor and Barnet Free Schools the above are examined on the same footing as annual grant schools. Certificate efficiency school.

Among the regular annual grant schools and the certified efficient schools there are a few which call for special mention as belonging to a class which has only lately made its appearance. They are the schools belonging to charitable institutions, which, while giving no local accommodation, receive a grant on the ground that they educate children who in their own districts would help to earn annual grant. Without venturing to discuss the principle on which your Lordships have allowed these schools to share in the educational grant, I may be permitted to doubt whether it can be applied to all charitable institutions without arousing some denominational jealousy. The only representatives of this class at present are the Twickenham Boys' Home, to the educational efficiency of which I have great pleasure in giving my testimony, and the Kilburn Orphanage, which is connected with the larger educational establishment of St. Augustine's, Kilburn, but being just outside the London School Board district comes into my province. The Ashford Welsh Charity School, which belonged to the same category, but which satisfied itself with a well-earned certificate of efficiency without claiming annual grant, has been closed and re-opened on a new footing during the past year. Schools of charitable institutions.

There are a few schools still in existence which were passed as efficient in 1871, but have not since been inspected. Of these, of course I know nothing. But I trust that your Lordships will see fit before long to insist upon their qualifying themselves by submitting their attainments and their registers to regular inspection. The most important of these schools is, I believe, at Uxbridge, where it is largely patronized by the girls and infants. This has been the subject of the special report above referred to. Uninspected schools. (*a*) Schools inspected in 1871.

Below these classes come the schools which refuse all inspection. The number of these appears to me to have been but little affected by recent legislation. The vast majority of them consist of the ordinary inefficient Dames' schools; but one in the Barnet district is the private property of a member of the Legislature. (*b*) Schools never inspected.

One important school, taking in 300 to 400 children, which was for a year or two under inspection as a certified efficient school—the Brentford Free School—has since withdrawn itself from your Lordships' observation, and to judge from the reports I receive from the neigh- Inefficient school passed by magistrates.

bouring teachers it has not been of much account as a means of education. It has nevertheless been accepted as efficient by the local authority, under pressure of the magistrates. I am glad to learn that the scandal hereby created is now removed by the closing of the school.

School boards.

Since the date of my last report in 1879 three important districts have elected school boards—Heston, Finchley, and Willesden.

Heston.

The parish of Heston forms a portion of the township of Hounslow with respect to which I need not trouble your Lordships with a repetition of the remarks in my last report; but the inconvenience of a parochial division running through the centre of a town is not less marked, now that one side of the road is under a board and the other under the voluntary system. The Heston Board has so far profited by the arrangement that its neighbours have built a good infant school, of which it gets the benefit.

Finchley.

The Finchley Board came into existence owing to the difficulty of providing accommodation at East End. I have every reason to believe that its creation will be a boon to the district.

Willesden.

The important parish of Willesden came under a board in the spring of the present year, owing to the want of a sufficient school to occupy the place of the Willesden Junction Wesleyan School, which was closed for want of support. Your Lords are aware that the order for the election of a board created a good deal of soreness at the time. I trust that on calmer reconsideration of the facts the aggrieved parties will remember how persistently I warned them of the necessity of keeping up a boys' school in the locality, and of the risk they ran by not giving it proper support.

Difficulties in suburban parishes on voluntary system.

The state of things in the suburban parishes of this district where the voluntary system is still maintained is to my mind anything but satisfactory. The constant growth of the population is only one, although the greatest of their difficulties. Another of nearly equal magnitude is the naturally anarchic condition to which they are reduced, when they have grown out of their original parochial simplicity, and have not yet adapted themselves to the quasi-municipal status under a Local Board. The full force of this difficulty comes upon your inspector, who is expected to provide your Lordships with specific information, and to suggest specific remedies, with little or no help on the part of the local authorities.

I would submit to your Lordships that in all cases in which the inspector can certify in general terms as to the existence of a deficiency and of any extraordinary difficulty in obtaining the necessary detailed information, the local authorities might well be required to furnish the latter in a form which the inspector could use as the basis of further inquiry or immediate report. As the matter stands at present, one of the economies of the voluntary system is effected by saddling your inspector with the work of a parochial officer.

The suburban school boards of this district are Finchley, Willesden Acton, Chiswick, Harrow, and Heston. The districts of the same nature still under the voluntary system are Friern Barnet, Hendon, Ealing, Hanwell, and Isleworth.

Number of children on registers.

The number of children on school registers in the past year is as follows:—

In annual grant schools - - - -	29,526
In certified efficient schools - - -	585
Total - -	30,111

The nature of the schools in which these children are taught is as follows:— Classification of schools according to sex and ages.

	A.G.	C.E.
Boys' departments - - -	48	1
Girls' - - - - -	40	1
Infants' - - - -	62	—
Boys' and girls' - - -	56	—
Boys' and infants' - - -	3	—
Girls' and infants' - - -	9	—
Boys', girls', and infants' - -	34	5
	219	7

The general arrangement of the schools is tolerably satisfactory, but there are some six of the boys' and girls' schools which ought to be divided into separate departments. Some eight of the boys', girls', and infants' schools are unnecessary, and might be advantageously amalgamated with neighbouring schools; and the infants should all be turned out of boys' schools.

The teachers employed are:— Number of teachers.

—	A.G.		Total.	C.E.		Total.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
Principal - - - - -	83	136	219	3*	4†	7
Certificated Assistants - -	13	33	46	2	—	2
Assistants under Art. 79 - -	32	59	91	—	2	2
" " " 32 c. 3 -	—	16	16	—	—	—
	128	244	372	5	6	11
Pupil-teachers of all years in actual employment.	48	166	214	—	—	—
	176	410	586	5	6	11

* Two certificated. † Two certificated.

The average attendance in annual grant schools in the years 1881–2 has been 21,053, showing an average for each unit on the staff of 35·6. Average attendance.

The attainments of the children in this district barely hold their own compared with those of the country in general. My returns of results in annual grant schools for the last four years will be found in the second Appendix. It appears thence that the per-centage of passes has been as follows:— Attainments.

—	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Total.
1879 - -	84	71·3	55·9	70·4
1880 - -	90·1	77·5	65·8	77·7
1881 - -	88·5	77·8	66·5	77·6
1882 - -	88·1	80·1	64·5	77·6

Against a per-centage for England and Wales, as returned by your Lordships in the last Blue Book :—

Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Total.
88·9	80·7	75·6	81·7

It thus appears that while the results in reading and writing are fractionally below the average, in arithmetic they are very seriously less. I am bound, however, to state that the above returns are more favourable than the actual attainments warrant. I have been painfully struck with the number of "bare passes" made in reading and writing; and after reading your Lordships' late instructions I cannot but conclude that the standard of proficiency, which I have required, is below that desired by your Lordships. A great part of the reading is distinctly not "intelligent," but monotonous at best, and often halting; and I constantly have to pass whole standards who can read fairly, but fail to answer the simplest questions on the subject matter. In the writing, bad penmanship has too often been passed over in consideration of fair spelling; and a far larger number of mistakes in spelling has been allowed than your Lordships countenance. In the summing I have followed a rule coinciding almost exactly with that laid down in the instructions, and the result, as seen above, is that the per-centage pass of the district is 11 below that of the country in general.

Reading.

Writing.

Arithmetic.

Art. 19*c*. Grammar.

The results in class-work are difficult to summarize; there is some good work done; but the bulk of it is but moderate. The grant for grammar is still mainly earned by the lower standards, parsing being generally very superficially understood; thus children will parse such a sentence as, "The man opened the gate," but are floored by, "The man "with the white hat opened the gate." Geography is, on the whole, more satisfactory. History is rarely taken, and still more rarely with success. It is a spécialité of certain teachers.

Geography.

History.

Historical readers.

I may make a passing remark on the flood of historical readers which has poured in of late. I should be sorry to pronounce judgment upon them without some larger opportunity for perusal than my work allows; but it appears to me very difficult to hit off the exact mean between twaddle and verbosity; and while I admit the necessity of making the books interesting, I doubt whether the historical value of the interesting stories is sufficiently brought out.

Needlework.

Of the success of needlework, as a class subject, I cannot persuade myself. I find that the schools in which the best needlework is done do not profess it as a class subject, while on the other hand the general quality of needlework in the schools where it receives the special class grant is, at most, not more than average. It is certain, at any rate, that the allowance of a grant on 50 per cent. of passes has been an absurdity; a school in which no higher results can be obtained deserves to be fined for bad needlework; in two or three cases I have been inclined to pass the grant according to instructions, and recommend a corresponding deduction. The most favourable view that I can take of the needlework schedule is, that it informs teachers and managers of the possibility and necessity of methodical instruction in needlework; but even with this limited function it is of little avail against the feminine dislike of system. The best hope I have for this subject is, that the training colleges may be induced to take it up in earnest.

Speaking generally as to class subjects, I think that a large number of schools in my district would do better to confine their attention to one only; but managers are too hungry for grant, and the competition for schools is too brisk to encourage teachers in taking the humbler and wiser course. One class subject would be generally sufficient.

Specific subjects are no longer presented as readily, not to say recklessly, as used to be the case, and, for my own part, I rejoice at the prospect of still further curtailment. It cannot be too frequently repeated for the benefit of the supporters of these subjects that in the last six years the regulation subjects of instruction have been nearly doubled in number, by the addition of two class subjects to the three R.'s; and that the number of backward children has increased while the regulation staff remains unaltered. Specific subjects.

The specific subjects most frequently taken are English literature, animal physiology, and physical geography.

In English literature the absolute inability to do anything resembling composition, and the extreme frequency of bad spelling have been fatal. Literature.

Animal physiology is more of a grind than of a study, and as the results show, it is generally ground very fairly. Animal physiology.

Physical geography is but moderately worked; the results are higher than my general impression of the quality of the work warrants. Physical geography.

The knowledge of domestic economy among girls is extremely moderate; and they find a great difficulty in expressing on paper what they do know. This study may be divided into two branches, by no means corresponding to the two on the Fourth Schedule. The first branch comprises all facts which the children see in their daily life; the second, the reason for, or more frequently against what they see. As to the first branch, I believe the girls are perplexed by the attempt to make a lesson of what they know already; as to the second, they are bothered altogether. Domestic economy.

It has often struck me in looking over physical geography and domestic economy papers, that about half of what the children are taught in these subjects, and pretty well all that they really grasp, ought to have been taught previously in object lessons. There are infant schools in this district where the infants are taught and understand the elements of these two subjects quite as well as the ordinary Standard IV. children, who are presented in them. I would suggest, as an addition to the idyllic picture of a perfect school, contained in your Lordships' lately published and most valuable "Instructions," the following:—"It provides for the lower classes a system of conversational "lessons, continuing and developing the object lessons of the infant "school and leading up to the specific subjects of the upper division." The essence of these lessons should be that they be class lessons, and their results looked for, not so much in specific knowledge as in general intelligence. Special subjects should have been taught previously in object lessons.

Military drill is taught in a few schools. I have a great belief in its influence, both physical and moral, and should be glad to see it further extended. I tried the experiment of arranging a drill meeting between the Twickenham Boys' Home and the Acton Board School, and the result was sufficiently encouraging to make me wish for materials for continuing the experiment on a larger scale. Military drill.

My return as to cooking must still be *nil;* the ignorance and prejudice of the mothers of England on this subject is not to be believed except by those who have witnessed the shipwreck of all efforts in its favour, and who have had some opportunity of discussing the results with them in their own cottages. Cooking.

Infant schools.

The infant schools continue to be satisfactorily conducted; their greater success is due partly to the fact that the lessons are necessarily shorter and livelier, and partly to the amount of simple class instruction outside the three R.'s, which we are able to insist on here.

Observations on unsatisfactory nature of above report.

On reviewing the general work of this district, I cannot commend it to your Lordships as satisfactory. It is my duty to find, if possible, some reason for its defects. A comparison of the statistics of the district with those of the country in general affords no clue to a solution of the difficulty. The number of certificated teachers is up to the average, and though the number of pupil-teachers is 12 per cent. below the normal, I imagine that the deficiency is made up by assistants; the average attendance is a trifle less unsatisfactory than that of the whole country. The opportunities are, probably, on the whole greater, and the climate is fairly average. It is true that a clergyman in the Thames Valley could find no better reason for the morality of his flock than that "they had not energy enough to be vicious."

Possible reasons for it.

Effect of neighbourhood of London in carrying off best and sending back worst class;

One explanation I can offer as the result of much careful attention and comparison of the various observations made on the subject by experienced managers and teachers. The neighbourhood of the metropolis affects the school life of the country prejudicially in several ways. In the first place, it exercises an attraction on the better class of artisans, and with them it carries off their children; it also absorbs an appreciable number of the brighter scholars to fill small places, just as they are beginning to be a credit to their teachers. Again, the metropolis has a corresponding power of repulsion upon some of its worst classes, the laziest of whom get no farther than the borders of Middlesex. I have been informed that a portion of Uxbridge has thus been colonized.

in fostering brick-making, market-gardening, and laundry work;

In the next place, the neighbourhood of London affects the country by fostering brick-making, market-gardening, and laundry work: three pursuits against which education makes head with the greatest difficulty. The provisions of the Factory Acts give fair, but somewhat fitful, assistance in the brick-fields; but the market-gardening is, so far as I can gather, under no restraint. I do not know whether an inquiry into gang-work of women and children, which was held about the year 1867, went into this matter; but in my opinion there is here a considerable field for investigation. The irregularity of attendance caused, directly or indirectly, by laundry work is a constant source of trouble, and the opportunity it affords to young girls of setting up independently of their parents increases the difficulty of enforcing a good moral tone.

in creating shifting outside population.

How far the shifting nature of the population in some portions of the district is to be attributed to the vicissitudes of labour in London it would be difficult to determine; but there is no doubt that this adds another element of difficulty to the educational problem.

Objection of parents to education,

especially home lessons.

I am afraid, however, that the principal difficulty still arises from the obstinate objection of the parents to the proper development of their children's education. Thus, to take only one instance in detail, in the Harrow district, where geography is always a difficulty, I have been told that the children do not come on "geography afternoon," as the parents "don't see the use of it." As to home lessons, it is a constant complaint that the parents object to them. At Brentford St. Paul's National School the master tells me that boys come of an evening to work in the school-room because their parents refuse them the use of the family candle.

Pupil-teachers

The number of pupil-teachers examined by me during the past year was 219, who may be arranged in the following classes:—

——	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Failed.	Total.	
Pupil-teachers* service ended.	8	22	25	3	58	in classes.
Now in 4th or 5th year	13	17	20	1	51	
„ 3rd year -	6	22	28	2	58	
„ 2nd year -	12	21	19	—	52	
Total - -	39	82	92	6	219	

The number of candidates examined was 64, of whom 11 failed entirely, and about a dozen were admitted with great hesitation.

Of the 92 pupil-teachers placed in the 3rd class, 21 showed such extremely moderate attainments as to call for warning.

Difficulty of obtaining pupil-teachers.

When it is considered how much depends on the mental quality of the pupil-teacher, the above results cannot be considered satisfactory. There is no doubt that in this district, owing to the number of openings for boys and girls with a smattering of education, pupil-teachers, especially of the male sex, are becoming yearly scarcer, and presumably, therefore, their quality is deteriorating.*

Difficulty marking their teaching powers.

One of the most difficult tasks of an inspector is that of pronouncing on the teaching power of these young ones. I am satisfied that for this purpose notes of lessons are perfectly useless. The result of insisting upon their production has simply been that they are carefully copied out of a book; there was a certain clever lesson on "The Tails of Animals," published in some periodical, which made its appearance subsequently with surprising frequency. On the other hand, an impromptu lesson is, for a young teacher, scarcely a fair test.

Necessity for strictness in passing pupil-teachers as assistants.

I have thought it my duty during the past year, in view of the present plethora of supply in the teaching profession, to be somewhat more strict in passing a teacher under the old Art. 79 at the end of apprenticeship. The disappointment occasioned by a refusal is often most distressing; on the other hand, it is difficult to persuade managers that every teacher qualified under that article, though equivalent to two pupil-teachers as a member of the staff, is not necessarily competent to do the work of two.

Management of schools.

The management of the schools is generally pretty fairly conducted, though, as the function of manager is becoming daily more restricted to providing the money, it seldom sins in the matter of over-interference. Some of the shifts to which they are put in their financial struggles suggest that they are sometimes content "propter vitam vivendi perdere causas." I have known managers, for the sake of a fat subscription, surrender to an outsider the whole power over their teacher; while the habit of more or less farming out of the school, under the guise of "giving the teacher an interest in the grant," is still far too common. While on this subject, I am glad to be able to report favourably of the

* The following figures are significant:—

Number of pupil-teachers (England and Wales) as per last Blue Book - - - -	31,570
Number passed admission examination, 1882 -	3,600 or 1:9
Number of pupil-teachers in this district, 1881–2 -	214
Number passed admission examination, 1882 -	11 or 1:19

management of board schools, in which I have been agreeably disappointed; I find it at least equal to that of voluntary schools.

Code of 1882. Suggestions. for ensuring its permanency by teachers putting liberal interpretation upon it.

The introduction of the last New Code has given your inspector ample work in the way of explanation and comment. I trust that the teachers will co-operate with your Lordships in making the present Code tolerably permanent. This, I believe, they may do by putting upon it in all cases of doubt the most liberal interpretation, and by taking your Lordships' object as their own, viz., the ensuring to all children the best education possible. It may be assumed that this has been the object of every Code in succession; and if under one the elementary instruction of the many was neglected, and under another the proper development of intelligence was postponed to the making of passes, the active agents in the wrong-doing were, not the authors of the Codes, but the persons who carried them out. The New Code, carefully drawn as it is, will possibly be found to offer a premium for faulty work in some direction; it is for teachers to consider whether it is worth their while to take advantage of any such oversights, and so necessitate fresh alterations.

Managers must provide more than minimum staff, if higher grants are expected under New Code.

I trust that managers will do their duty on their side by providing their teachers with proper assistance. The minimum staff required remains unaltered, but managers should remember that the minimum amount of work required to earn grant, *i.e.*, reading, writing, and arithmetic, is also unaltered; if, therefore, they propose to go on with the staff which was considered sufficient 20 years ago, they also should be satisfied with the results which were then considered sufficient, *i.e.*, fair reading, writing, and arithmetic; but if they look for the higher scale of grant by means of the optional, *i.e.*, class and specific subjects, they must be prepared to make a corresponding increase in the teaching power.

Amount of additional examination required under New Code.

Looked at from an inspector's point of view the additional work required by the New Code is somewhat alarming. I find that in place of hearing 150 boys recite for "literature," as in last year, I shall be called upon to hear recitation from "not less than one fourth" of some 15,000 children, say, 3,700, and a serious portion of the examination in grammar, if carried out according to the instructions, must necessarily be oral. Furthermore, a certain number of girls in every mixed or girls' school are to be required to do needlework in the presence of the inspector; and as they cannot on that account be relieved of their standard examination, additional time will always be required. I may add that the mere entry in the log-book of the programme of the succeeding year, with discussion and approval of the class subjects, and of the pieces for recitation, has already become an appreciable part of the day's labour.

Proposal to retain dictation instead of composition under New Code.

In the interest of all parties I intend to work as closely as possible upon the lines which your Lordships have laid down; in one particular only I propose, for the present at any rate, to make a rule of an exception, *i.e.*, in the writing exercise of Standards V. and VI. About two years ago I substituted dictation for composition in those standards, and so alarmed was I at the result, that I have retained dictation ever since; but the results are still generally moderate.

Excuses for non-attendance at inspection.

Having been in the habit of inquiring carefully into the excuses for absence, under the late Art. 19*c*. I look forward with some dread to the necessity of examining into the same under the New Code, even by the light of your Lordships' late instructions. It happens now not unfrequently that the question of grant under Art. 19*c*, turns entirely upon the validity of the excuses given; and managers are naturally restive under diminutions of grant due to absences which they feel

powerless to prevent. It is difficult to convince them that from your Lordships' point of view they and the local authority are not distinct entities, but different functions of the same organism.

Summary of information as to working of compulsion.

The information that I am able to obtain as to the working of the compulsory clauses in this district is meagre, and, so far as it goes, unsatisfactory. I find that irregularity is very partially dealt with; that a number of regular absentees do not get summoned at all; that the expense of a summons is out of all proportion to its results; that the excuses accepted are often frivolous; that the penalties inflicted are not deterrent; that even the maximum penalties are often made light of; that the utmost amount of attendance obtained by compulsion is practically more detrimental than non-attendance; and in addition to this I am almost invariably told that a large number of children omit to enter themselves on any school registers, and thus succeed in evading the attendance officer entirely. In the parishes in which I extended my inquiries on this point into greater detail I found that the number of such children was about 10 per cent. of the whole.

Number of children not on the registers of any school.

I gather that your Lordships are not averse to taking stronger measures in the matter; and I must say that unless compulsion is made far more real than it is at present, it would be better for the sake of the regular attenders to drop it entirely.

District has grown too large.

I am sorry to have been obliged to inform your Lordships that the work of this district has developed to a point beyond my powers. The labour which occupied days has now usurped a great part of the night; my legal holiday is encroached upon; and I am obliged to be a continual offender against the statute for the better observance of Sunday. Not a little of the extra work is, as I have above stated, such as ought properly to be done—and as can only be thoroughly done—by a parochial officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. Armine Willis.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX I.

Music Report. Year ending August 31, 1882.

Methods of teaching.

Out of 164 school departments in this district 131 learn the required number of songs by ear, 22 by means of the tonic-sol-fa notation, 10 by the staff notation and 1 by means of both. The time occupied in teaching music varies from 30′ to 1 h. 30′, the schools taking most time by no means producing the best results.

Selection of songs.

There is a large number of children's song books to select from. They vary much in merit. The songs in some are entirely original; in others there are many beautiful German songs adapted to English words, and English songs adapted to other words than those for which they were written. Some of the compilers are much too fond of adaptations. Nothing comes amiss to them. Mendelssohn is not too high, the composer of "Oh, Susanna, don't you cry for me!" is not too low. In one case Mendelssohn has been represented by,—

"Oh, mousey dear, oh, mousey dear!
How came you in the pantry here?"

And to show the difference of opinion as to the character of the words which should be set to a given piece of music, it is worthy of remark that the music of the foregoing had been previously set by another adapter to,—

"Another day of heavenly rest
And angels' work is ended."

The composer of "Oh, Susanna, &c." has had his music set to,—

"I must not throw upon the floor
The crust I cannot eat."

The favourite books are those by Hullah, Hunter, Clift Wade, Murby, Gill, Pitman, and Bere. Curwen's "Singing Birds," the Training School Song-Book, Hill's Book of Rounds, the various Crystal Palace Festival Books, and the sentimental songs of the Christy's Minstrels are also favourites. Some teachers select their songs from many sources rather than from one or two books, and are prepared with more than the minimum number of songs required. These are generally teachers of a wider musical knowledge. In some cases, chiefly in infant schools, the teacher does not possess a copy of the song, so there is no means of telling whether or not it is correctly sung. Two-part songs are frequently sung, and most schools present rounds. In a very few cases we have had more than two parts. In one case rather difficult four-part music was correctly sung.

Quality of the singing.

The singing is often satisfactory, but there are several schools in which the children seem to have had no lessons in proper position, production of good tone, and other matters which require careful attention before good singing can be obtained.

Musical drill.

In a few schools a system of musical drill is carried out with success.

Grading of voices.

Very little attention is paid to the grading of voices.

Systems and results.

It will be seen above that in about 20 per cent. of the departments containing children above seven, the singing has been taught by means of the tonic-sol-fa notation and the staff notation, one department taking both. It must not be supposed that the children in these departments can read music. A selected number in a few of them can read a little. The results in reading music which they have not before seen are about the same in either notation. I am strongly of opinion that it is not so much the value of a system as the musical ability of a teacher that will affect the results.

Qualification of teachers.

In this district there are a few able teachers of music (whose knowledge is, of course, neither confined to one notation nor to one method of teaching), several of fair ability, and some to whom all notations and systems are alike. Among these last are such as tell the children the name of the song selected, omit to give the key note or any other note, omit to beat the time, and simply say "Go on." I have seen a teacher continually give the down beat on an unaccented part of the measure, blissfully unconscious of anything wrong, and another teacher, throughout a song in quick $\frac{6}{8}$ time, beat *four* beats in *each* measure.

Pupil-teachers.

As a rule the pupil-teachers give but little assistance in the singing. It is desirable that all pupil-teachers whose voices are not changing should add another part to the songs, and thus enhance the general effect. The answers to the music questions in their yearly examination papers are in the majority of cases very bad, and their writing proves that they are rarely, or never, put to copy music or to write it from dictation.

Several teachers are quite willing to teach "singing by note" for next year's examination, but they are very much in the dark as to what my Lords require. One teacher took "singing by note" to mean that children were to be able to tell the names of notes pointed out to them on the blackboard. I have advised teachers, until my Lords give definite instructions, to grade the school, make out a syllabus, submit it to Her Majesty's Inspector, and go on teaching. Singing from note.

Some schools in this district are without a music blackboard, and in no school have I found the children using music slates. The former is absolutely necessary, and the latter are exceedingly helpful in writing music from dictation, &c. Every child should learn to write the music which he sings. Apparatus.

It will be necessary, both for the sake of reality of examination, and for the satisfaction of a teacher who takes a pride in his work, to devote considerably more time than can now be spared for the examination in this subject. Time for examination.

The children under seven learn exclusively by ear. The singing requires much attention. The teachers sing a great deal too much with the children, and often allow the younger ones to spoil the song by mumbling the words which the elder children are singing. I have found by examination that the words of the songs, though in many cases very simple, convey no meaning to the children, and the h's are often omitted. Some of the songs are very long and very poor, and much time must have been wasted in teaching them. Singing in infant schools.

A great deal of useful musical work might be done in the infant school, without additional expenditure of time, and with much enjoyment to the children. In teaching time by school drill many pleasing movements might be executed. The singing and recognition of the notes of the common chord and variations on it might well be taught. An able teacher could herself invent many devices for amusement and instruction cognate to the subject, and thus provide some of the appropriate and varied occupations required by Art. 106. b. 3., Code 1882. Elementary time and tune might be taught.

(Signed) Samuel Bush,
Assistant to Her Majesty's Inspector.

August 12, 1882.

APPENDIX II.

Results in Annual Grant Schools.

—	No. on Register.				Annual Average.			Per-centage of Average on No. on Register.	Nos. Presented,			Passes in			Figure of Merit in			
	B.	G.	I.	Total.	Under 7.	Over 7.	Total.		In Standards I.-III.	In Standards IV.-VI.	Total.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.†	Geography.†	History.†	Needlework.†
1879	9,202	7,897	8,788	25,887	5,756	12,536	18,292	70·6	9,211	2,695	11,706	10,645	9,343	7,863	64	58	61	69
1880	9,794	8,442	8,892	27,128	5,939	13,340	19,280	71	9,705	3,227	12,932	11,658	10,000	8,531	56	57	62	70
1881	9,817	9,134	9,069	28,020	5,871	13,993	19,864	70·5	9,720	3,425	13,145	11,604	10,200	8,722	57	58	57	63
1882	10,227	9,581	9,718	29,526	6,282	14,771	21,053	71·3	10,243	3,829	14,172	12,402	11,275	9,089	61	57	48	65

Results in Certified Efficient Schools.

1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	377	317	269	211	—	—	—	—
1880	—	—	—	603	—	—	252	—	—	—	292	253	230	183	—	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—	704	—	—	443	—	—	—	415	380	322	235	—	—	—	—
1882*	—	—	—	585	—	—	420	—	—	—	297	275	252	192	—	—	—	—

* And one school not inspected owing to sickness.

† N.B.—Full marks 100.

APPENDIX III.

Specific Subjects.

—	English Literature.		Mathematics.		French.		Mechanics.		Physiology.		Physical Geography.		Botany.		Domestic Economy.			
															Branch 1.		Branch 2.	
	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1879	224	126	15	6	8	3	16	1	108	91	284	153	—	—	230	137	—	—
1880	225	118	13	10	—	—	12	9	160	135	163	97	88	79	269	137	—	—
1881	155	74	35	8	—	—	12	9	128	103	205	103	50	50	213	110	213	41
1882	152	60	11	5	—	—	10	9	156	106	170	101	95	64	264	121	253	88

No. of Departments taking 3 specific subjects, 3.

„ 2 „ 10.

1 „ 25.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, J. H. WYLIE, ESQ., *on the* SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* ROCHDALE DISTRICT.

MY LORDS,

SINCE last I was called upon (in 1878) to submit a general report on the condition of elementary education in this district the census has been taken and shows that the population has considerably increased. The limits of the district remain unchanged. They comprise the two poor-law unions of Oldham and Rochdale. But the population which was returned in 1871 at 236,840 now amounts to 290,369, showing an increase of 53,529 persons or about 22 per cent.

The increase is distributed thus :—

No.	Registration District.	Population.		Increase.
		1871.	1881.	
469	Oldham - - -	126,982	168,459	31,477
470	Rochdale - - -	109,858	121,910	12,052
	Total - -	236,840	290,369	53,529

This increase of population has led, as may be supposed, to a large increase in our work in the schools; for whereas in 1878 the number of children present at examination amounted to 41,541, it had risen in 1882 to 47,355, and still shows a constant upward tendency.

Oldham.

The increase of population is most apparent in the town and immediate neighbourhood of Oldham, where the energy of the people seems to extort prosperity even from "bad times." Under the stimulus of co-operation every yard of ground in Oldham seems to be rapidly covering with buildings. The clay is stripped off, the hollows are filled in, vast mills rise, and streets of cottages spread out in ever-increasing monotony, but to the practical mind they tell a tale of enterprise and resource and prosperity of which the towns people are justly proud. The census of 1881 shows the population of Oldham to be 111,343 compared with 82,629 (in 1871), a rate of increase equal to 35 per cent. within 10 years, the second highest rate out of the 20 large towns in England. The schools are filled, and buildings which 10 years ago were considered sufficient for the probable requirements of many years to come, are already crowded out. As a consequence of this, two large board schools recently erected have already proved inadequate, and are now in process of enlargement, whereby their accommodation will be increased by about 500 places, while the school board have in contemplation the erection of seven more board schools in order to meet the actual needs of the present or the probable requirements of the near future. In four of these cases plans have been submitted showing accommodation for 2,400 additional children, the remaining three proposals being for the present in abeyance. A like activity prevails also among the supporters of voluntary schools. New schools have been opened, while existing buildings have been enlarged and improved; but in view of the increased stringency of the

requirements necessary before a building can now be recognised as suitable and entitled to claim an annual grant, the proprietors of those ill-furnished, bald, and desolate rooms which once just scraped within the border-line of efficiency have not shown so much readiness of late in making application for recognition, and the number of fresh denominational schools on the lists is consequently inconsiderable.

Rochdale. In the borough of Rochdale the numbers have not declined, but the census shows that there has been practically very little increase within 10 years, and the population which in 1871 stood at 63,485 is now returned at 68,865. No census for school purposes has lately been taken, so that we have no recent data upon which to found an estimate as to the requirements of the several parts of the borough; but migration has certainly been going on within the town itself, so that it is probable that if the separate wards were again completely canvassed it would be found that in spite of a general sufficiency of school accommodation in the borough taken as a whole, yet the distribution of it throughout the several parts is unequal, leaving some crowded districts with an insufficient supply.

Royton. Since 1878 a school board has been appointed for the township of Royton, a thriving suburb of Oldham, with a population of 10,582. One sixth of this number would yield 1,763 children, while the existing accommodation in public elementary schools is estimated as sufficient for 2,233. But almost the whole of the population are of the cottage class, and there is only one school with proper accommodation for infants. The school board have no schools under their own management, but have confined themselves hitherto to enforcing the attendance of the children at the existing denominational schools.

Middleton and Tonge. About three years ago a movement was set on foot for the election of a school board for the urban sanitary district of Middleton and Tonge (population 10,726), but the proposal was outvoted at a public meeting of ratepayers, and the school attendance committee for the district having been dissolved, the population is now under the jurisdiction of a committee of the guardians for the poor-law union of Oldham. The urban sanitary districts of Chadderton (24,151) and Crompton (9,797) are under separate school attendance committees.

Oldham Union.

Rochdale Union. The rest of the population is under the school attendance committee for Rochdale union. The district of this committee contains 53,045 inhabitants. The committee claim that there is accommodation for 12,237 children, while on an enumeration taken in the week ending March 18, 1882, there were found to be 8,008 children actually in attendance at the schools.

Elementary subjects. The following tables have been prepared by my assistant, Mr. Butterworth. They show the per-centage of passes made in the elementary subjects in 201 departments of schools (including 36 where infants are taught with Standard I.), examined in the 12 months ending November 31, 1882:—

Denomination of Schools.	No. of Departments.	Per-centage of passes in			Total per-centage.
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	
Board - -	15	91·6	85·1	81·3	86·2
Church of England -	101	86·3	73·3	73·5	77·9
Roman Catholic -	16	89·5	75·8	71·3	78·9
Others - -	69	85·7	72·6	75·3	77·9
Total -	201				

If these 201 departments be taken as a whole the general per-centage of passes in this district will be obtained as follows. For the purpose of comparison I have added the corresponding figures as they stood in 1878 together with those for the whole country (England and Wales) (1881), and for the separate county of Lancashire (1881), as given in the last published report of the Committee of Council, p. xlvi.

General average of passes in elementary subjects in:—

——	No. of Departments.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Total.
This district (1878) -	186	87·8	80·6	66·9	78·4
„ (1882) -	201	86·8	74·6	74·7	78·8
England and Wales (1881) - -	—	89·0	80·8	75·7	81·8
Lancashire (1881) -	—	92·3	83·5	79·2	85·0

From this table it will be seen that our present position taken as a whole corresponds very nearly with what I was able to record four years ago. In reading we show a slight falling off; while in arithmetic there is a very marked improvement amounting to nearly 8 per cent. Against this, however, we have to set a decrease of 6 per cent. in the number of passes in writing.

Arithmetic. In the matter of arithmetic, I believe we may congratulate ourselves upon a solid and substantial progress corresponding to the altered figures in the above table. When I first began work in this district, seven years ago, this subject was certainly not so well mastered as it is now. After some two years of work, and in consequence of changes in the Code, I felt that the time had come to somewhat raise the standard required for a pass in this subject. In consequence of this the number of failures in arithmetic suddenly increased, and it was before the change in the requirements had become thoroughly understood that the statistics quoted above were taken in 1878. Since that date no further attempt has been made to increase the difficulty of a pass in arithmetic, and it is gratifying to find that, whereas four years ago only 67 per cent. of the children could pass in this subject, now, though the conditions remain exactly the same, the numbers have risen to 75 per cent., and this I consider a highly satisfactory feature of our work.

Writing. In reference to the failures in writing, I ought to explain that some three years ago, in connexion with some examination papers which I forwarded to the Council office in a case of appeal, an official intimation was conveyed to me to the effect that I had been too lenient in estimating this subject. In the justice of this criticism I entirely concurred, and it seemed to me quite time to insist upon a general improvement in this direction. Increased stringency then must, I believe, account for the falling off in the per-centage of passes in writing. I know not if the general advance in the whole country has corresponded with our progress here, but I am sure that up to three years ago the level at which we aimed in this district was far too low, and that even now we are in some important respects behind the requirements sketched out in the recent circular to Inspectors; for whereas by these instructions (section 9) we are in future not to allow a pass in writing in Standards III. and IV. if the mistakes in spelling exceed *four* or *three* respectively, my practice in this district has always been hitherto to allow *five* mistakes in spelling in Standards II., III., and IV. Already the style of hand-

writing generally has perceptibly improved, the average of passes in 1881 being 72·6 per cent., whereas it now (1882) stands at 74·6 per cent. for the same number of departments examined.

Fallacy of figures.

This explanation seems needed to avoid fallacious inferences which might be drawn from the mere perusal of the figures. Last summer I had assistance from a midland county. The gentleman who came had had a large experience of elementary schools in various districts. He estimated *inter alia* that our reading generally was poor, and I understand that that is the current opinion as to Lancashire as a whole. Yet in the comparative table of statistics for the various counties, Lancashire stands fifth on the list, passing 92 per cent. in reading, and being surpassed in this subject only by the brighter intelligences of Dorset, Hereford, Monmouth, and Northampton.

Uniformity of standard.

I venture these observations with the knowledge that before they appear in print an effort will have been made to accomplish that much needed desideratum—uniformity of standard in estimating the elementary work of schools. I shall welcome any opportunity for future conference among Inspectors with this object in view, and can promise hearty co-operation to bring about so desirable a reform, though brought up myself without the advantage of that "special training" which it is proposed to offer to all Inspectors hereafter to be appointed.

Reading.

In the matter of reading, however, I apprehend that exact uniformity of estimate will prove the most difficult to attain. With such large classes as we have in our schools, and so limited a staff of examiners, it is at present an impossibility properly to test the intelligence of the reading "by questions on the meaning of what is read," as required by the Code. To do this in *all* cases would be, for us at present, quite impracticable. To attempt it in some cases and not in others would be unfair to the schools thus singled out, and would put them at a disadvantage as compared with their neighbours. In order, therefore, to secure as far as possible uniformity of estimate in the reading pass I have made it my practice for some two or three years past to examine personally the reading of one class (usually Standards V. and VI.) with a view to testing the intelligence of the children in the subject-matter read, while my assistant has examined the rest of the school with a view to mere fluency and correctness. By this means we are barely able to get our work done in the time. But if my assistant were to spend the same amount of time over the reading of each class that I do with the one selected by myself, we should require three times the number of hours to work in that we at present have. In my report of 1878 I stated my belief that although the number of passes in reading stands highest, yet at present the reading pass is the one which is the least deserved. The little that I have been able yet to do in the direction of questioning classes on the subject-matter of their reading lesson has not, however, been without effect. The upper standards have certainly answered to the spur, and now read much more intelligently than they did, and if your Lordships shall see fit to grant my oft repeated request for additional assistance in examining, I have hopes that we may in time be able to banish the rattle-and-parrot talk which passes for reading, and substitute that first indispensable groundwork, viz., understanding what we read.

Class subjects. Reading books. Geography.

And this leads me to say a word as to the immense advance that has been made by requiring the teaching and the examination in geography and history to be based upon special reading books. These books have now been used in this district for more than two years; and every school has been examined under the new system, some of them more

than once. Though often asked to express my opinion as to the merits of a particular series, I have always declined, preferring as far as possible to encourage variety and discountenance uniformity in the matter, and limiting myself to a declaration of the unsuitability of any particular book to the circumstances of any particular school if it had been found to be too difficult or too easy after a year's practical trial. By this means I have left the choice of books and subjects to the discretion of each teacher, but the result has been that almost the whole of the schools have chosen geography and grammar as their subjects, and though the choice of books has been almost unlimited, teachers have in practice restricted themselves to the series of one or two publishers, which I presume they find after a fair trial to be the most suitable to their case. When the books were first introduced there were many forebodings as to the impossibility of mastering them in the time; and I know, both from personal statements and from entries recorded in log-books, that much additional work has been required to meet the altered state of things. But wherever the labour has been intelligently bestowed it has been amply repaid by the results. One thing is certain, that no grant can now be expected for geography where the children have been left to cram the dry bones of a penny manual without steady and systematic teaching, or crowd in the work under pressure in the last few weeks of the school year with the aid of a handful of stock questions. The books used are full of interest and beautifully put together. They are also marvels of cheapness, and if a difficulty is still felt in inducing parents to purchase them for their children, I have reason to think that this obstacle has not proved so great as had been anticipated, and I often find a majority of children in a class, each proud to be the owner of a book neatly covered and carefully preserved after a good year's use, with their names written on the front page. The books thus become the foundation of a little library of knowledge, not of the dry and useless sort, but bearing upon the actual living facts which face us in the world. Moreover, they are giving definiteness and distinctness to the ideas as well as enlarging the range of knowledge of children, teachers and examiners alike. Altogether, I look upon the introduction of this system as marking by far the most valuable and the most sensible step forward in the progress of national education that I have yet observed in an experience of some 9 or 10 years.

History.

History has been substituted for geography in a very few rare cases, and I have not, therefore, the material to form a judgment as to the progress made in this subject. But I look forward with confidence to a corresponding advance in it in the near future, inasmuch as henceforward every class above Standard II. will be required to take some portion of English history as an ordinary class book, and an abundant and varied supply of excellent modern books on the subject is already in circulation throughout the schools. No school in this district has yet selected any other alternative subject for class-teaching, though "natural "history, physical geography, natural philosophy, social economy, &c." are all specified in the Code as possible subjects for choice.

The following tables will show the position of 151 (165) departments of schools examined in 1881 (1882) which have received the full grant (4*s.*), or the reduced grant (2*s.* or 1*s.*), for the class subjects, grammar, geography, history, or needlework (girls), the last column showing the number which have either not attempted the subjects at all, or having attempted them have failed to secure the required minimum (50 per cent.) of passes:—

No. of Departments.		Kind of Schools.	Receiving (Art. 19 C.).							
			1881.				1882.			
1881.	1882.		4*s.*	2*s.*	1*s.*	Nil.	4*s.*	2*s.*	1*s.*	Nil.
12	12	Board -	11	1	0	0	10	1	0	1
139	153	Volun - tary.	96	24	4	15	64	53	2	34
151	165	Total -	107	25	4	15	74	54	2	35

Needlework.

The few schools where needlework has been taken by the girls have usually attained to excellence in the subject, but I fear that I must say of them as a class that this excellence has been dearly bought, for the girls so treated have largely fallen back in the race in other subjects. Some of these schools have already dropped needlework as a substitute for geography, because of the large amount of time required from the teachers in mere preparation. I hope that the new requirements on the subject of needlework will tend to equalize matters, and secure that every girl shall now have a sensible knowledge of this useful subject without devoting too much time to the needless elaboration of it. In Lancashire we can only hope to deal with it successfully by largely simplifying the elaborate scheme lately set forward. I have not yet found out what "cheese-cloth" is, and I fancy it will take up a large proportion of my time to follow out as thoroughly as I could wish such minutiæ as the use of "betweens," the casting on of 39 loops or of 31 loops, or the "Dutch" shape of a thickened heel.

Specific subjects.

While recent changes in the bill of fare have presented so many other novelties to be assimilated and digested, it is not surprising that the number of children presented in specific subjects is not high in this district at present. In a half-time district, the higher standards, in which alone these subjects can be attempted, form just the part of a school which presents the maximum of inconvenience for the teacher. Any increase, therefore, in the number of subjects to be dealt with becomes a matter of extra difficulty in classes where half of the children attend in the morning and the other half in the afternoon. This difficulty is so great as to make the successful study of specific subjects an impossibility except in schools where half-timers are few, and the staff of teachers exceptionally large.

The following table will show the subjects chosen, and the success attained in each in two successive years :—

	Number presented.		Number passed.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
English - - -	1,494	1,381	654	618
Mathematics - -	109	86	15	21
Latin - - -	33	18	9	2
French - -	30	15	8	8
Animal physiology -	101	96	27	27
Physical geography -	164	234	50	56
Domestic economy (both branches).	644	532	76	45

No children have yet attempted German, mechanics, or botany, though I have some 60 children from one school entered for examination in the latter subject early in 1883. I confess I do not expect much success, as the book used is little more than a catechism of polysyllables.

Defects of present arrangements.

Yet in spite of the small number of children who can now with profit embark in these studies almost every school contains a small proportion of exceptionally bright boys and girls who have been able to pass the elementary stages by their 11th or 12th year, and whose education is suddenly stopped for want of proper means of expansion. Being but a little handful (sometimes but two or three in a good sized school) they are insufficient to form a class of themselves, or, if a class were formed, there would be no competent teacher for it. The children consequently tend to stagnate, being set to spend the greater part of the day "minding" some little babies with a stick, or borrowing a Euclid or a textbook on domestic economy, and spelling out the subject for themselves.

Remedies.

1. Higher grade schools.

As a remedy for this defect which is every year becoming more apparent I look to the establishment of central schools, where the brightest children from all the elementary schools in a town might be collected together after passing Standards V. or VI. at a sufficiently early age, and continue their education in higher subjects in schools properly adapted and under teachers specially qualified for the purpose.

2. Increased number of teachers.

But until this necessary gap is filled, some good, I think, is likely to come from the increased number of teachers that will be necessary under the coming Code of 1882. Twelve years ago the money granted out of public funds in England and Wales amounted to 9*s.* 9½*d.* per child; it is now 15*s.* 8¼*d.* The number of subjects has increased, the amount of work to be done has gone on continually advancing, yet the proportion of teachers to scholars has remained constant, and a practical acquaintance with the work shows the impossibility of securing proper results with such an apportionment of teaching power. To expect, as many managers do, an assistant teacher (perhaps 18 years old) properly to teach 100 children (for that is what is meant by an average attendance of 80) and a raw candidate (14 years old) to teach 50 children with success is like requiring bricks without straw. However great the increase in the grant, my experience of the managers of voluntary schools is that, as a rule, they will not increase the teaching staff beyond the minimum requirement, and unless pressure is brought to bear by threatened loss of grant the increased earnings under the more liberal scale of payment will be devoted to paving a yard, or building a wall, or flooring a room, or the money will be kept accumulating, or it will go to pay off arrears of debt, or to increase the rent (frequently ample enough) claimed by the treasurer for the chapel, who is only the day school treasurer in his Sunday coat. Anything in short rather than the one thing necessary for the progress of the school, which is to pay the salaries of a sufficient number of competent teachers for the work which has to be done.

Superiority of board schools.

It will be seen that in my tables of figures given in this report the work done in board schools, taken as a whole, is decidedly better than that done in the schools of the various denominations. And there is nothing surprising in this when we remember that they have the longest purse, the most modern buildings, and (in this district at any rate) periodical supervision and examination. But in no respect is the contrast between the two sets of schools so marked as in the proportion of teachers to scholars; and if the managers of voluntary schools were bent on making the most of their position they would strive their utmost to increase the teaching power in their schools rather than give up the competition in despair.

While on this matter I would note that stipendiary monitors (Art. 70*k*.) have not become a fixed institution here, judging from the very few schools in which they are employed. On the other hand a considerable number of adult female teachers (over 18 years of age) have obtained recognition and are doing excellent service under Art. 32*c*. 3., the operation of which I consider to have been in every respect beneficial. Art. 70 *k*. Art. 32. c. 3.

Pupil-teachers.

The work of the pupil-teachers shows good progress in correspondence with that of the elementary work of the schools. Candidates come up for apprenticeship much better prepared than formerly, and the work of each year shows an advance which is in every way satisfactory. For three years past I have been in the habit of circulating printed lists of the pupil-teachers arranged in four classes according to merit, and I am glad to be able to record that the number of those who get into classes 1 and 2 is constantly increasing, while the 4th class is being reduced almost to a vanishing point. Nevertheless, I must note that the work of these promising young teachers, though often showing most praiseworthy industry, seldom gives evidence of originality or intelligence. This is most observable in the general poverty of essay writing or composition. In Euclid, though the propositions are often quite correctly written, there has been within the last 12 months only one successful attempt at a deduction.

Especial recognition is due to the efforts of the Oldham District Teachers' Association, the members of which, being all engaged themselves in teaching, have voluntarily undertaken to set questions to pupil-teachers and to revise the papers written at collective examinations, periodically held at intervals throughout the year. This is no new movement, but has been in working for some few years. It was started without any external pressure; it has been maintained in spite of discouragements; and it is pleasing to be able to record that the efforts of all concerned seem to be receiving due recognition, several gentlemen of influence in the town having offered prizes in connexion with the scheme, and testifying their appreciation of the value of the work done by being present at the annual public distribution.

Evening schools.

The number of evening schools seems now to have touched its lowest point. Six years ago there were 47 applications; these have gradually dwindled down, till in 1881 there were only 21, and this year the number is 20. It would be rash to predict the future of these humble satellites of the educational system under the altered conditions recently shaped for them. It ought to be recognised, however, that the tendency of the new conditions is in favour of the fairly advanced scholars, while the poor neglected but determined fellows with their honourable efforts to repair the losses of a wasted past, like Bartle Massey's "rough animals "making humble efforts to learn how they might become human," will now fall hopelessly out of the race. If one thing is certain, it is that the scholars in an evening school cannot pass the standards in writing and arithmetic required from children in a day school. Their acquisitive powers for the study of an abstract subject, such as arithmetic, seem to have dried up, and in the limited and broken intervals which they are able to give to the work, not one in five can progress with sufficient certainty to be able to conquer a standard higher than the one last passed in the day school. I am glad, therefore, to welcome a relaxation of this somewhat hard rule. But it seems to me that a different treatment altogether would be adopted for evening schools if we studied the leanings and preferences of the scholars themselves. Considering that every evening scholar is a volunteer presenting himself for instruction of his own free will, I think that every effort should be made to make

the evening school attractive, remembering the importance of working upon the zeal and readiness invariably displayed at the opening of each session. Many schools have started, and started well; but after a few weeks the novelty has passed off, the numbers drop, and it does not pay to keep the classes open. I hear from experienced persons that most of the scholars have a distinct liking for reading, and can be interested to any extent with sensible books. If a sensible use be made of the new provision for teaching geography, history, and elementary science by means of reading books, it is possible that the usefulness of evening schools may be in a measure renewed, while a decided increase in the popularity of the most advanced of them may be looked for from the altered regulations, inasmuch as many promising scholars who were either beyond the prescribed limit of age or had passed the 6th Standard have hitherto found themselves disqualified from further examination and been consequently discouraged from continuing in the school.

Singing.

In the matter of singing from notes, much anxiety is expressed to know the nature of the musical test which it is proposed to apply. But as evidence of the determination of teachers to qualify themselves for teaching this subject, I am glad to be able to report that classes for the study and practice of the sol-fa notation have been now carried on for a year past both in Oldham and Rochdale. The classes are restricted to teachers and pupil-teachers, and are conducted under the management of the District Teachers' Association in each town. They have yielded very pleasant and profitable evenings to those who have shown themselves zealous enough to attend.

Labour certificates.

In the matter of certificates of proficiency (Arts. 113–117), I have to acknowledge the facilities afforded me by the various local authorities. As required by the Code, they have efficiently undertaken the duty of making inquiry as to the proper fulfilment of the conditions specified in Art. 114, and the system has been for some years smoothly worked by holding collective examinations of the children on Saturday mornings at stated centres. During the year 1882 I have examined 3,713 children for certificates of proficiency at the collective examinations, and 299 at their schools.

It will be seen that in most respects I have been able to refer in terms of congratulation to the progress made within the last four years in elementary education in this district. I trust that I shall not be overstepping the limits accorded to me if I conclude my present report with a reference to what I, in common with very many others, feel to be a serious educational defect in these large towns of Lancashire.

Great need of schools for higher education.

Under the influence of the four Acts of Parliament which have become law since 1870, and the judicious administration of the various local authorities called into existence by them, elementary education has become the right of the English people, and that a poor man's child should grow up in ignorance of the elements of knowledge is now as much an exception as it once was for him to be a "scholar." But unless such child be placed in one of the few favoured spots, where by the accident of a remote testamentary bequest a cheap admission is secured for it into some well-endowed and well-conducted grammar school, its chance of mounting high on the ladder of learning is inexorably barred, its capacity for knowledge is awakened only to be abruptly checked, and many a bright intelligence which might usefully be developed at the best age for training is dwarfed and stunted for lack of opportunity. Unfortunately, moreover, these accidental facilities for educational progress open to the children of working people are usually least abundant where the population is thickest. The work to be done seems then so great while the means wherewith to do it seem so inade-

quate that long habit makes us acquiesce in the deficiency as if it were inevitable, while local difficulties and party suspicions prevent the best employment even of such means as do already exist.

The absolute dearth of proper provision in permanent public efficient schools for the higher education of the population in many parts of Lancashire is forced upon my notice by the circumstances of the large manufacturing towns of Rochdale and Oldham, whose elementary work I know so well.

Oldham Grammar School.

Oldham once had a grammar school with an endowment yielding 30*l.* per annum. It was founded in 1606, and was meant to teach children "the English, Greek, and Latin tongues and good manners." Some 15 years ago it was visited by an assistant commissioner appointed under the Schools Inquiry Commission, and this is what he said of it:—

> "In a gloomy and filthy room, in the worst part of the great and growing manufacturing town of Oldham, I found a teacher, who had himself received a very scanty education, hearing 12 dirty and unkempt children, none of them over 10 years of age, reading in an elementary lesson book. They read very badly, could not write down numbers on a slate, and proved on examination to be unable to do anything in arithmetic. For many years past no one had cared for the school, and thus it had been allowed to sink from the respectable position it had held 20 or 30 years before into a state which would have disgraced a hedge school in the remotest country district."

At that time the population of Oldham was 72,000, it is now over 111,000, and if the suburbs and districts within the parliamentary borough (all within very easy railway reach from the centre of the town) be included, the crowded and constantly increasing mass will already count for 152,511 persons. The grammar school is since dead; the buildings sold; the proceeds funded somewhere; and the question of its revival is kept dangling on the possibility of an increase in the value of a large charity in Manchester in which Oldham has a remote prospective interest, which none of the present generation of children may live to see realised.

Rochdale Grammar School.

Rochdale, with a population of some 70,000, or (including the out-districts within easy reach) 100,000 people, is scarcely better off. It has an ancient grammar school dating from 1564, with a very slender endowment of some 28*l.* per annum, for which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the sole trustee. The school is attended at present by less than 30 boys, and is so poor that it cannot raise funds to keep the building in repair. Yet the parish is possessed of a large fund for paying apprentice fees which have become obsolete, besides other endowments of a more strictly educational nature, which with a large and public-spirited energy might be made available to help the workpeople, for whom they were intended, to secure for the most promising of their children an extension of that elementary education which is now provided for all through the instrumentality of the State.

Prospect for the future.

At present all the arrangements for the higher education of boys and girls in both these towns are left to the uncertain and irresponsible energies of private enterprise, and so far as I can judge there is no prospect of any immediate change. Where a foundation has grown rich and a substantial sum of money is at stake, trustees have no doubt shown a praiseworthy activity in adapting old endowments to modern requirements; but where the money in question is small, experience shows that the public spirit of the place is not excited, the sum available is not thought worth an effort, while party feeling, local jealousies, vested interests, and other complications combine to produce a hopeless deadlock. The education of the middle class drops behind, and the work of the elementary schools remains incomplete.

A suggested remedy.

Surely then the time has come for the application of some stimulus from without in cases where localities with such teeming populations have proved that they are of themselves incompetent to deal with this crying need.

Up till now, in accordance with Lord Sandon's Act (1876, sec. 18), a money grant has been offered as a stimulus to the most advanced children in our elementary schools, in order to secure regularity of attendance at the beginning of their school life and a steady development at its close. If a child could pass Standard IV. at 10 years of age, and could show that it had attended school 350 times in each of the preceding five years, it could claim an honour certificate, and the holders of such certificates if they continued to be regular in attendance and showed the required amount of progress could claim at the end of each succeeding year a sum of money equal to the amount paid by them in school fees. I regret to find that after the 30th of April 1883 both the money grant and the honour certificate are to be discontinued.

The certificate, represented by a small red card, as long as it was merely an honorary distinction, possessed, I think, a value in the eyes of the winner, and as an innocent reward was well worth continuing. But the subsequent conditional repayment of some 20*s.* or 25*s.* to the parent or the child has proved, I think, quite unproductive of any good. This part of the system has given rise to much disappointment, has frequently caused ill-feeling between parents and teachers, and has usually resulted in paying an inconsiderable dole to parents who could well afford to pay the maximum fee for their children's education, while by the stringency of the conditions those who really might claim to require such help have been as a class entirely shut out from the benefit. Worst of all, it has put a premium upon greediness, and by holding out a money reward to parents for merely doing their duty it has encouraged a tendency which is false in principle and degrading to education.

I cannot therefore regret the discontinuance of the money grant in its present form. But I would venture to suggest that in the system now about to disappear we have the nucleus of a possible remedy for the present deficiency of higher education. If instead of receiving a sum of money, which is at once too small and too large, the holder of an honour certificate could look forward to the chance of winning in open competition an exhibition to be held at some higher grade school in his own locality, the money would be twice blessed. It would secure to many children the continuance of an education which is now abruptly stopped, and to the higher grade schools it would supply not only a reliable source of income but (what is more valuable) a constant recruitment from the best intelligences amongst the mass of the population.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. Wylie.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

PART III. OF APPENDIX.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

[*All changes in this Syllabus for the year* 1883 *are printed in italics.*]

SYLLABUS FOR MALE CANDIDATES.—December 1883.

The Examination for Certificates will commence on Monday, the 10th of December 1883, at 3 p.m.

N.B.—Acting Teachers attending the examination may, at their option, take the papers of the first or second Year, *subject to the provisions of the following Articles of the Code of 1882 :—*

Article 66. Candidates who, at the examination of December 1883, or any subsequent examination, shall pass successfully in the subjects for first year's students will receive certificates of the third class.

Article 67. Certificates of the third class do not entitle their holders to have the superintendence of pupil teachers.

Article 68. Certificates of the third class can be raised to a higher class only by a subsequent examination in the subjects for second year's students. A teacher cannot be re-examined for this purpose more than once in every two years.

Reading* and Repetition from Memory.

First Year.

To read with a distinct utterance, due attention to the punctuation, and just expression. Each student must have learned at least 300 lines of poetry from the work selected under grammar (section 2), and will be called upon to repeat some part at the annual inspection of the training college.

Second Year.

Candidates will be expected to show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences. Each student must have learned at least 300 lines of poetry, or 200 lines of prose, from one of the works named under grammar, and will be called upon to repeat some part at the annual inspection of the training college.

* The students of the *first* year will be expected to read a passage from Goldsmith's *Traveller*, Milton's *Comus, or* Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare;* the students of the *second* year from Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and *Tempest, or* from a newspaper. These authors must not be studied in class, but must be left to the private reading of the students.

Penmanship.

First Year.

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies of text hand and small hand.
2. To write a passage from dictation.
3. The general character of the writing in the examination papers will be considered in deciding upon the proficiency of candidates in the subject.

Second Year.

As in first year, but defects more severely visited with loss of marks.

Note.—Writing, as taught in schools, is apt to be too small and indistinct. Pupils should be taught to write a firm, round, legible hand.

School Management.*

First Year.

1. The methods and principles of elementary teaching, generally, and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
2. Notes of lessons.
3. The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.

Second Year.†

1. To teach a class in the presence of Her Majesty's Inspector.
2. To answer questions on the following subjects:—
   (*a.*) The different methods of organising an elementary school.
   (*b.*) The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.
   (*c.*) The ventilation and drainage of school premises.
3. The training of the senses and of the memory; the processes of reasoning; the order in which the faculties of children are developed; the formation of habits and of character; all considered in their application to the methods of teaching and of moral discipline.

Grammar and Composition.

First Year.

1. The elements of grammar.
2. To parse words selected from passages in Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Canto III., Stanzas 1–60.*
3. To analyse passages from the book selected.
4. To write plain prose upon a given subject.
5. An explanation of the meaning and words in the selected passages.

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* Passages taken from Reading Lesson Books commonly used in schools may be given in the papers on all subjects which admit of it, and candidates will be expected to show how they would explain such passages to children. Each paper may also contain questions on the method of teaching the elementary parts of the subject to which it relates.

† No student will be examined unless the principal certifies that he has spent at least six weeks, or 150 hours, in the practising and model schools, under proper superintendence, during his residence, and at least half that time during his second year.

Second Year.

1. To paraphrase passages from Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, and Bacon's *Essays* (*38–58*).
2. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the work chosen for paraphrase.
3. To write plain prose upon a given subject.

GEOGRAPHY.

First Year.

1. The elements of geography, mathematical and physical.
2. To describe in words, and draw the map of, the four quarters of the globe, of each country in Europe (that of Great Britain in fuller detail), and of Hindostan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the South African colonies.
3. The political geography of the British Empire.

Second Year.

1. The geography, physical, political, and commercial, of the British Empire.
2. Map drawing, confined within these limits.

HISTORY.

(The papers will contain questions on the history of Scotland.)

First Year.

General outlines of British History.

Second Year.

A special period in greater detail. From the year *1760* to the accession of Queen Victoria.

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, AND MENSURATION.

First Year.

1. To work arithmetical sums both mentally and on paper.
2. To prove and explain the rules.

The figures should be well formed and the work methodically arranged as a good model for children to imitate.

3. To answer simple* questions, both theoretical and practical, in algebra, and the mensuration of plane surfaces.

Second Year.

More difficult questions,* and problems in algebra, and mensuration.

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* In algebra, the students of the first year should understand the four simple rules, involution, evolution, common measures, common multiples, algebraic fractions and surds, ratios and proportions, progressions and the solution of simple and easy quadratic equations of one or more unknown quantities, or problems producing such. Those of the second year should, at least, add to this a knowledge of permutations and combinations, the binomial theorem, logarithms, interest, and annuities, scales of notation, and the solution of more difficult equations or problems producing such.

In mensuration, the students of the first year should understand the measurement of every species of plane rectilineal figure, *and of the circle.* Those of the second year should add to this a knowledge of the measurement of cylinders, spheres, cones, and a few irregular solids.

Students of the first year who do not obtain at least 60 per cent. of the total number of marks obtainable in Algebra and Mensuration will be required to take up the same portions of those subjects in their second year.

Geometry.

First Year.

The first two books of Euclid, with simple deductions from the propositions *and easy geometrical problems.*

Second Year.

The first four books of Euclid, and the first fifteen propositions of the Sixth Book, with simple deductions from the propositions *and easy geometrical problems.*

Economy.

Second Year.

Elementary Questions in Political Economy. Works on this subject, published of late years for use in schools, contain matter to which these questions will have reference.

Vocal Music.

First Year.

1. Notation: The treble and bass staves, and the relation between them.
2. Time: Simple common, and simple triple.
3. The scales, major and minor; with the intervals (major and minor, perfect or other) found in both, and the chromatic intervals found in the latter.
4. Transposition from one key to another; and transcription from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$).

Second Year.

1. Notation: The alto and tenor staves, and their relations to the treble and bass.
2. Time: Compound common, and compound triple.
3. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant.
4. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals.
5. Rudiments of harmony: Positions of chords; progression; inversion; discords by suspension (on fundamental basses only); the discord of the dominant seventh (in its direct form only).

Note.—A paper on this subject is not given to any student, about to leave the Training College, who has not passed the Musical Inspector's examination in practical skill. Acting teachers who take this paper must produce a certificate from some competent person (such as the organist of their church) that they have "such an amount of musical skill, vocal or instrumental, as is sufficient for the purpose of teaching children to sing from notes."

Drawing.

[*N.B.*—This exercise does not form part of the December examination. Annual examinations, in drawing only, are held at each of the training colleges under inspection some time in November, and at the various local drawing schools in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, at times to be learned from the masters of those schools. The value of the exercises is marked, and the marks carried to each candidate's total, for a certificate under this syllabus.]

The series of exercises prescribed in the Art Directory* of the Department of Science and Art, for a drawing certificate of the second grade.

Special Subjects.

Additional marks will be given to a candidate for success in some of the following subjects, provided that he passes for a certificate, according to this syllabus, without counting marks for these special subjects.

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* For information respecting the examinations in Science and Art, and for copies of the Science and Art Directories, application may be made to "The Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W."

I. Languages.

1. Latin.	3. French.
2. Greek.	4. German.

Candidates may take one or two (but not more) of these languages. Students will be examined in those languages only for which a special course of instruction is provided in the time table of their college.

First Year.

This paper will contain grammatical questions, and easy passages* in prose for translation from and into English.

Second Year.

This paper will contain harder passages* (in poetry as well as prose), for translation from and into English prose, with questions upon the construction of particular sentences.

II. Science.

See Extracts from Minute of 17th January 1878.

At Whitehall, the 17th day of January 1878.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

1. The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education consider the subject of science instruction in training colleges. They believe that the time has arrived when a special examination should be instituted at a period of the year better adapted to the training colleges than May; and that the nature of the examination and the payments made on the results should be modified to suit the circumstances of those colleges.

2. They therefore determine that in future a special examination in science shall be held in training colleges in December, immediately before the ordinary Christmas examination.

3. The examination will not be open to acting teachers. It will be held in those subjects only for which a special course of instruction is provided in the time table of the college, and will be conducted by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors, or by an officer of the Science and Art Department.

4. No student in a training college will be allowed to attend the May examinations of the Science and Art Department.

5. The examination will be confined to the following ten subjects:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Theoretical mechanics.
3. Applied mechanics.
4. Acoustics, light and heat.
5. Magnetism and electricity.
6. Inorganic chemistry, including practical chemistry.
7. Animal physiology.
8. Elementary botany.
9. Physiography.
10. Principles of agriculture.

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* In 1883 the passages will be taken from *Cæsar de Bello Gallico*, Book III., Virgil's *Æneid*, Book VI., Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Book III., Euripides' *Medea* Bonnechose's *Lazare Hoche*, Racine's *Iphigénie*, Goethe's *Italian Journey*, and Schiller's *Maria Stuart*. In 1884 the passages will be taken from *Cæsar de Bello Gallico*, Book II., Virgil's *Æneid*, Book II., Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Book II., Euripides' *Alcestis*, Saintine's *Picciola*, Book II., Racine's *Iphigénie*, Goethe's *Italian Journey*, and Schiller's *Maria Stuart*.

6. No student will be permitted to take up more than two subjects in any one year. Women will not be permitted to take more than one subject in a year.

7. The examination, except for mathematics, will be based on the syllabus of the several subjects given in the Science Directory. But the two stages, elementary and advanced, will be treated as a whole—one paper only being set. These examination papers will be framed much as the present May papers are framed, that is to say, with a certain number of compulsory questions and a certain number of optional questions, some of the latter being more difficult, and more highly marked, than the rest. Questions will also be set on the method of teaching various branches of the subject. The syllabus for the mathematical examination is given in the Appendix.

8. The successful students will be placed in the first or second class, the standard for a second class being as high as that of a good second class in the present advanced stage, and for the first class of a good first class in the advanced stage.

9. All students who pass will be registered as qualified to earn payments on results and will receive certificates, but no prizes will be given.

APPENDIX.

Syllabus for Mathematics in Training Colleges.

Geometry—

All the propositions of plane geometry, including the doctrine of proportion, so far as it is treated in the definitions of the fifth and in the sixth book of Euclid.

Algebra—

Up to indeterminate coefficients and continued fractions.

Logarithms—

Trigonometry—

So far as it is required for the measurement of triangles, areas, heights, and distances.

Solid Geometry—

First principles, including the volume and surface of the right cylinder, cone, and sphere.

A student who passes in this subject will be registered as qualified to earn payments on results in stages 1, 2, 3, and 4 of mathematics.

N.B.—1. *A student may not, in his first year, take up more than two special subjects, nor, in his second year, more than four.*

2. A student who, at the end of his first year, passes with credit in history, or geography, or both, may in his second year omit such subject, or subjects.

3. A student who fails to pass with credit in either (or both) of these two subjects, must take it (or them) up again in his second year, and may not, in that year, take up more than three (or two) special subjects.

4. *A student will be required to present himself at the end of his second year for examination in any science in which he may have failed to obtain at least a second class at the end of his first year; such subject or subjects will be considered as the first of the optional science subjects to which he may be entitled by the foregoing rules.*

5. Acting teachers, who attend the Christmas examination, will receive additional marks for any two of the specified science subjects, in which they may have obtained a first or second class in the advanced stage, or in honours, at one of the May examinations held by the Science and Art Department.

[*All changes in this Syllabus for the year* 1883 *are printed in italics.*]

SYLLABUS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.— DECEMBER 1883.

The Examination for Certificates will commence on Monday, the 10th of December 1883, at 3 p.m.

N.B.—Acting Teachers attending the examination may, at their option, take the papers of the first or second Year, *subject to the provisions of the following Articles of the Code of 1882:—*

Article 66. Candidates who, at the examination of December 1883, or any subsequent examination, shall pass successfully in the subjects for first year's students will receive certificates of the third class.

Article 67. Certificates of the third class do not entitle their holders to have the superintendence of pupil teachers.

Article 68. Certificates of the third class can be raised to a higher class only by a subsequent examination in the subjects for second year's students. A teacher cannot be re-examined for this purpose more than once in every two years.

READING, AND REPETITION FROM MEMORY.

First Year.

To read with a distinct utterance, due attention to the punctuation, and just expression. Each *student* must have learned at least 300 lines of poetry from the work named under grammar (section 2), and will be called upon to repeat some part at the annual inspection of the training college.

Second Year.

Candidates will be expected to show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences. Each *student* must have learned at least 300 lines of poetry from the work named under grammar (section 1), and will be called upon to repeat some part at the annual inspection of the training college.

PENMANSHIP.

First Year.

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies of text hand and small hand.

2. To write a passage from dictation.

3. The general character of the writing in the examination papers will be considered in deciding upon the proficiency of candidates in this subject.

Second Year.

As in first year, but defects will be more severely visited with loss of marks.

NOTE.—Writing, as taught in schools, is apt to be too small and indistinct. Pupils should be taught to write a firm, round, legible hand.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.*

First Year.

1. The methods and principles of elementary teaching, generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
2. Notes of lessons.
3. To answer questions on the form of, mode of keeping, and making returns from, school registers. (This part of the paper is to be omitted by students of the first year, who are proceeding to a second year's residence.)

N.B.—Special questions will be inserted in the papers for candidates who, coming from, or being about to take, infant schools, desire to obtain special certificates as teachers of infants :—

a. Method of teaching infants, and of conducting an infant school.
b. Notes of object lessons.

Second Year.†

1. To teach a class in the presence of Her Majesty's Inspector.
2. To answer questions in writing on the following subjects :—
   a. The different methods of organising an elementary school.
   b. The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.
   c. The training of the senses and of the memory ; the processes of reasoning ; the order in which the faculties of children are developed ; the formation of habits and character ;—all considered in their application to the methods of teaching and moral discipline.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

First Year.

1. The elements of grammar.
2. To parse words selected from *Wordsworth's Poem of "The Brothers."*
3. To analyse a passage from the above.
4. An explanation of the meaning and words in the selected passage.
5. To write plain prose upon a given subject.

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* Passages taken from Reading Lesson Books commonly used in schools may be given in the papers on all subjects which admit of it, and candidates will be expected to show how they would explain such passages to children. Each paper may also contain questions on the method of teaching the elementary parts of the subject to which it relates.

† No student will be examined, unless the principal certifies that she has spent at least six weeks, or 150 hours, in the practising and model schools, under proper superintendence, during residence, and at least half that time during the second year's residence.

Second Year.

1. To paraphrase a passage from the play of *Coriolanus*.
2. To answer questions on the language, style, subject-matter, history, and authorship of the play.
3. To write plain prose upon a given subject.

GEOGRAPHY.

First Year.

1. Elementary knowledge of physical geography.
2. To describe in words, and draw the map of, the four quarters of the globe, of each country in Europe (that of Great Britain in fuller detail), and of Hindostan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the South African colonies.

Second Year.

1. The geography, physical, political, and commercial of the British Empire.
2. Map drawing confined within these limits.

HISTORY.

(The papers will contain questions on the history of Scotland.)

*First Year.**

General outlines of British history.

Second Year.

The history of England, military, constitutional, and literary, under the Tudors (1485–1602), *or* from the year 1715 to the accession of Queen Victoria.

ARITHMETIC.

N.B.—The figures must be well formed, and the sums worked methodically, and as good models for children to imitate. The papers for each year will contain questions requiring an explanation of the arithmetical processes employed.

First Year.

1. The first four rules.
2. Practice, and bills of parcels.
3. Vulgar fractions.
4. Decimal fractions.
5. Simple and compound proportion.
6. An exercise in mental arithmetic.

Second Year.

1. Simple and compound interest, discount, stocks, insurance.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

First Year.

1. Clothing.
2. Food.
3. Laundry.

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* *See* Appendix.

Second Year.

1. Cooking.
2. Household expenses, and investment of money.
3. Practical rules for preservation of health.

N.B.—Only a per-centage of the marks for this paper will be given in the case of those students (of both years) who do not present a certificate signed by the superintendent, to the effect that she is satisfied with their practical proficiency in some specified portion of the work usually comprehended under the name of industrial training.

Sewing and Cutting Out.

First Year.

1. To cut out and make parts of any plain article of underclothing in common use.
2. To answer questions in needlework (within the above limits) on paper.

Second Year.

1. The work of a needlewoman in various branches applicable to the family of a working man.
2. To answer questions on paper.

Vocal Music.

First Year.

1. Notation: The treble and bass staves, and the relation between them.
2. Time: Simple common and simple triple.
3. The scales, major and minor; with the intervals (major and minor, perfect or other) found in both, and the chromatic intervals found in the latter.
4. Transposition from one key to another; and transcription from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$).

Second Year.

1. Notation: The alto and tenor staves, and their relations to the treble and bass.
2. Time: Compound common, and compound triple.
3. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant.
4. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals.
5. Rudiments of harmony: Positions of chords; progression; inversion; discords by suspension (on fundamental basses only); the discord of the dominant seventh (in its direct form only).

Note.—A paper on this subject is not given to any student, about to leave the Training College, who has not passed the Musical Inspector's examination in practical skill. Acting teachers who take this paper must produce a certificate from some competent person (such as the organist of their church) that they have "such an amount of musical skill, vocal or instrumental, as is sufficient for the purpose of teaching children to sing from notes."

Drawing.

[*N.B.*—This exercise does not form part of the December examination. Annual examinations in drawing only are held at each of the training colleges under inspection some time in November, and at the various local drawing schools in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, at times to be learned from the masters of those schools. The value of the exercises is marked, and the marks carried to each candidate's total, for a certificate under this Syllabus.]

The series of exercises prescribed in the Art Directory* of the Department of Science and Art, for a drawing certificate of the second grade.

Special Subjects.

Additional marks will be given to a candidate for success in some of the following subjects, provided that sufficient marks be gained for obtaining a certificate, according to this syllabus, without counting marks for these special subjects.

I. Languages.

1. Latin.
2. French.
3. German.

Candidates may take *one* (but not more) of these languages. Students will be examined in those languages only for which a special course of instruction is provided in the time table of their college.

First Year.

This paper will contain grammatical questions, and easy passages† in prose for translation from and into English.

Second Year.

This paper will contain more difficult passages† (in poetry as well as prose), for translation from and into English prose, with questions upon the construction of particular sentences.

II. Science.

See Extracts from Minute of 17th January 1878.

At Whitehall, the 17th day of January 1878.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

1. The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education consider the subject of science instruction in training colleges. They believe that the time has arrived when a special examination should be instituted at a period of the year better adapted to the training colleges than May; and that the nature of the examination and the payments made on the results should be modified to suit the circumstances of those colleges.

2. They therefore determine that in future a special examination in science shall be held in training colleges in December, immediately before the ordinary Christmas examination.

3. The examination will not be open to acting teachers. It will be held in those subjects only for which a special course of instruction is provided in the time table of the college, and will be conducted by one

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* For information respecting the examinations in Science and Art, and for copies of the Science and Art Directories, application may be made to "The Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W."

† In 1883 the passages will be taken from *Cæsar de Bello Gallico*, Book III., Virgil's *Æneid*, Book VI., Bonnechose's *Lazare Hoche*, Racine's *Iphigénie*, Goethe's *Italian Journey*, and Schiller's *Maria Stuart*. In 1884 the passages will be taken from *Cæsar de Bello Gallico*, Book II., Virgil's *Æneid*, Book II., Saintine's *Picciola*, Book II., Racine's *Iphigénie*, Goethe's *Italian Journey*, and Schiller's *Maria Stuart*.

of Her Majesty's Inspectors, or by an officer of the Science and Art Department.

4. No student in a training college will be allowed to attend the May examinations of the Science and Art Department.

5. The examination will be confined to the following ten subjects:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Theoretical mechanics.
3. Applied mechanics.
4. Acoustics, light and heat.
5. Magnetism and electricity.
6. Inorganic chemistry, including practical chemistry.
7. Animal physiology.
8. Elementary botany.
9. Physiography.
10. Principles of agriculture.

6. No male student will be permitted to take up more than *two* subjects in any one year. Women will not be permitted to take more than one science subject in a year.

7. The examination, except for mathematics, will be based on the syllabus of the several subjects given in the Science Directory. But the two stages, elementary and advanced, will be treated as a whole—one paper only being set. These examination papers will be framed much as the present May papers are framed, that is to say, with a certain number of compulsory questions and a certain number of optional questions, some of the latter being more difficult and more highly marked than the rest. Questions will also be set on the method of teaching various branches of the subject. The syllabus for the mathematical examination is given in the Appendix.

8. The successful students will be placed in the first or second class, the standard for a second class being as high as that of a *good* second class in the present advanced stage, and for the first class of a *good* first class in the advanced stage.

9. All students who pass will be registered as qualified to earn payments on results and will receive certificates, but no prizes will be given.

APPENDIX.

1. A student of the first year may not take up more than one language *or* one science.
2. A student who at the end of her first year passes with credit in history or geography may in her second year omit one of these subjects in which she has passed with credit, and take one language *and* one science.
3. A student who fails to pass with credit in either (or in both) of these subjects must take it (or them) up again in her second year.
4. *A Student will be required to present herself at the end of her second year for examination in any science subject in which she may have failed to obtain, at least, a second class at the end of her first year.*

Acting Teachers.

Acting teachers, who attend the Christmas examination, will receive additional marks for any two of the specified science subjects, in which they may have obtained a first or second class in the advanced stage or in honours, at one of the May examinations held by the Science and Art Department.

List of Training Colleges under Inspection in England and Wales.

Name of Training College.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
For Masters only. (17.)	
Bangor (British and Foreign School Society's).	Rev. D. Rowlands, Bangor.
Battersea (National Society's)	Rev. E. Daniel, Battersea, London S.W.
Borough Road (British and Foreign School Society's).	Alfred Bourne, Esq., Borough Road, London, S.E.
Carmarthen (National Society's)	Rev. C. G. Brown, Carmarthen.
Carnarvon (Church of England)	Rev. J. S. Boucher, Carnarvon.
Chelsea, St. Mark's (National Society's)	Rev. J. G. Cromwell, St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.
Cheltenham (Church of England)	Rev. R. M. Chamney, Cheltenham.
Chester (Diocesan)	Rev. Chancellor Espin, Training College, Chester.
Culham (Oxford Diocesan)	Rev. H. Lewis, Culham, Abingdon.
Durham (Diocesan)	Rev. S. B. Smith, Training College, Durham.
Exeter (Diocesan)	Rev. J. G. Dangar, Exeter.
Hammersmith, St. Mary's (Roman Catholic)	Rev. T. Graham, Brook Green House, Hammersmith, London, W.
Peterborough (Church of England)	Rev. C. Daymond, Peterborough.
Saltley (Worcester Diocesan)	Rev. F. W. Burbidge, Saltley, Birmingham.
Westminster (Wesleyan)	Rev. D. J. Waller, Wesleyan Training College, Horseferry Road, Westminster, London, S.W.
Winchester (Diocesan)	Rev. H. Martin, Training College, Winchester.
York and Ripon (Diocesan)	Rev. G. W. de C. Baldwin, York.
For Mistresses only. (23.)	
Bishop's Stortford (Rochester Diocesan).	Rev. R. A. Oram, Hockerill, Bishop's Stortford.
Brighton (Chichester Diocesan)	Rev. H. H. Wyatt, Bolney Vicarage, Hayward's Heath.
Bristol, Gloucester, and Oxford (Diocesan).	Rev. R. E. Richards, Fishponds, Bristol.
Cheltenham (Church of England)	Rev. R. M. Chamney, Cheltenham.
Chichester (Bishop Otter's Memorial)	Miss Trevor, Bishop Otter's Memorial College, Chichester.
Darlington (British and Foreign School Society's).	W. A. Spafford, Esq., Training College, Darlington.
Derby (Lichfield Diocesan)	Rev. J. W. Kewley, Training College, Derby.

Name of Training College.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
Durham (Diocesan) - - -	Rev. W. H. Walter, Durham.
Gray's Inn Road (Home and Colonial School Society's).	Rev. W. Bromilow, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.
Lincoln (Diocesan) - - -	Rev. Hector Nelson, Lincoln.
Liverpool (Roman Catholic) -	The Principal, Roman Catholic Training College, 96, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.
Norwich (Diocesan) - - -	Rev. T. Archbold, Norwich.
Oxford (Diocesan) - - -	Rev. H. D. De Brisay, Bradmore Road, Oxford.
Ripon (York and Ripon Diocesan) -	Rev. E. B. Badcock, Ripon.
Salisbury (Diocesan) - - -	Rev. W. D. Morrice, St. Thomas' Vicarage, Salisbury.
Southlands, Battersea (Wesleyan) -	Rev. G. O. Bate, The College, Southlands, Battersea, London, S.W.
Stockwell (British and Foreign School Society's).	Alfred Bourne, Esq., Borough Road, London, S.E.
Swansea (British and Foreign School Society's).	David Williams, Esq., Training College, Swansea.
Tottenham (Christian Knowledge and National Societies').	Rev. E. Hobson, Training College, Tottenham, London.
Truro (Exeter Diocesan) - -	Rev. J. R. Cornish, Training College, Truro.
Wandsworth (Roman Catholic) -	T. W. Allies, Esq., Training College, West Hill, Wandsworth.
Warrington (Chester Diocesan) -	Rev. Canon Hornby, Training College, Warrington.
Whitelands (National Society's) -	Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, Whitelands House, Chelsea, London, S.W.
For both Masters and Mistresses. (1.)	
Homerton (Congregational) - -	E. Liddell, Esq., The College, Homerton, London, E.

(No. 1.)

Summary showing Original Cost of Buildings, Expenditure in 1882, and Number of Students in 1883.

Denomination.	Original Cost of Buildings.			Amount of Expenditure for Year 1882.			Number of Students in 1883.					
							Resident.			Accommodation for		
	Subscribed.	Granted by Committee of Council.	Total.	Granted by Committee of Council under Revised Code.	Balance from other Sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
Church of England -	195,685 14 2	97,474 10 3	293,160 4 5	77,379 11 4	33,075 6 11	110,454 18 3	1,009	1,183	2,192	1,027	1,202	2,229
British - - -	40,425 9 7	12,203 7 6	52,628 17 1	15,755 2 1	5,686 0 9	21,441 2 10	190	263	453	190	270	460
Wesleyan - - -	33,101 9 3	5,049 10 0	38,150 19 3	8,959 3 0	3,883 14 3	12,842 17 3	117	109	226	130	109	239
Congregational - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,069 18 6	744 0 2	2,813 18 8	22	33	55	24	33	57
Roman Catholic - -	9,630 0 8	3,900 0 0	13,530 0 8	6,018 1 8	3,737 8 7	9,755 10 3	60	152	212	70	160	230
Total -	278,842 13 8	118,627 7 9	397,470 1 5	110,181 16 7	47,126 10 8	157,308 7 3	1,398	1,740	3,138	1,441	1,774	3,215

(No. 2.)

TABLE showing NUMBER of OFFICERS, STUDENTS, &c.

	TRAINING COLLEGE.	Number of Officers. In College (including Principal).	Number of Officers. In Practising School* (exclusive of Pupil-teachers).	Number denoting College on opposite Page.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	Carnarvon, *Male*	5	1	1
	Cheltenham, *Male*	12	2	2
	„ *Female*			
	Chichester, *Female*	6	1	3
	Home and Colonial, Gray's Inn Road, *Female*	11	4	4
	Peterborough, *Male*	6	1	5
	Tottenham, *Female*	9	2	6
	NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at Battersea, *Male*	10	1	7
	NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at Chelsea, St. Mark's, *Male*	7	—	8
	NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at Whitelands, *Female*	14	1	9
	NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at Carmarthen, *Male*	6	1	10
	DIOCESAN, at Bishop's Stortford (Rochester), *Female*	6	2	11
	DIOCESAN, at Brighton (Chichester), *Female*	9	1	12
	DIOCESAN, at Fishponds (Gloucester and Bristol and Oxford), *Female*	9	2	13
	DIOCESAN, at Chester, *Male*	9	1	14
	DIOCESAN, at Culham (Oxford), *Male*	7	1	15
	DIOCESAN, at Derby (Lichfield), *Female*	7	2	16
	DIOCESAN, at Durham, *Male*	7	1	17
	DIOCESAN, at „ *Female*	7	1	18
	DIOCESAN, at Exeter, *Male*	6	1	19
	DIOCESAN, at Lincoln, *Female*	7	1	20
	DIOCESAN, at Norwich, *Female*	8	—	21
	DIOCESAN, at Oxford, *Female*	7	2	22
	DIOCESAN, at Salisbury, *Female*	9	3	23
	DIOCESAN, at Saltley (Worcester), *Male*	8	1	24
	DIOCESAN, at Truro (Exeter), *Female*	9	4	25
	DIOCESAN, at Warrington (Chester), *Female*	11	3	26
	DIOCESAN, at Winchester, *Male*	5	—	27
	DIOCESAN, at York (York and Ripon), *Male*	7	1	28
	DIOCESAN, at Ripon „ *Female*	6	1	29
	BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S, in Borough Road, Southwark, *Male*	13	1	30
	„ „ at Stockwell, Surrey, *Female*	12	3	31
	„ „ at Bangor, *Male*	7	2	32
	„ „ at Darlington, *Female*	8	4	33
	„ „ at Swansea, *Female*	6	5	34
	WESLEYAN, in Horseferry Road, Westminster, *Male*	9	1	35
	„ at Southlands (Battersea), *Female*	9	2	36
	CONGREGATIONAL, at Homerton, *Male*	10	—	37
	„ „ *Female*			
	ROMAN CATHOLIC, at Hammersmith, *Male*	6	1	38
	ROMAN CATHOLIC, at Liverpool, *Female*	11	1	39
	ROMAN CATHOLIC, at Wandsworth, *Female*	10	1	40
	Total	331	63	

* In cases where the teachers of the Practising School are also teachers of

(No. 2.)

TABLE showing NUMBER of OFFICERS, STUDENTS, &c.

Number denoting College on opposite Page.	Number of Students resident in February 1882.			Number who quitted the College at end of 1882.	Number of new Admissions in 1883.	Number of Students resident in February 1883.			Accommodation for.	Passed for.
	Admitted pursuant to Article 96.	Others.	Total.			Admitted pursuant to Article 96.	Others.	Total.		
1	44	—	44	26	24	39	—	39	44	44
2	90 / 60	—	90 / 60	43 / 31	43 / 32	90 / 59	—	90 / 59	95 / 64	106 / 60
3	19	10	29	16	16	17	12	29	36	28
4	140	—	140	72	73	140	—	140	140	140
5	50	—	50	25	25	50	—	50	50	52
6	100	—	100	54	51	94	—	94	100	104
7	113	—	113	53	58	113	—	113	113	118
8	112	—	112	56	56	109	—	109	112	126
9	140	—	140	67	69	140	—	140	140	140
10	61	—	61	27	28	61	—	61	61	61
11	60	—	60	27	29	60	—	60	60	60
12	65	—	65	35	35	65	—	65	65	65
13	79	—	79	42	43	79	—	79	79	80
14	102	—	102	51	56	106	—	106	109	106
15	88	—	88	37	40	91	—	91	92	100
16	44	—	44	21	22	44	—	44	44	44
17	68	—	68	34	35	67	—	67	67	71
18	69	—	69	37	35	64	—	64	64	70
19	61	—	61	30	30	61	—	61	61	61
20	40	—	40	20	20	40	—	40	40	40
21	58	—	58	31	30	56	—	56	56	58
22	27	—	27	11	11	27	—	27	27	27
23	78	—	78	40	40	75	—	75	75	83
24	100	—	100	45	46	100	—	100	101	125
25	40	—	40	18	18	40	—	40	40	41
26	109	—	109	50	55	111	—	111	111	120
27	56	—	56	27	28	56	—	56	56	56
28	63	—	63	29	32	65	1	66	66	80
29	61	—	61	29	31	60	—	60	61	63
30	130	—	130	64	67	130	—	130	130	130
31	125	—	125	65	66	125	—	125	125	125
32	60	—	60	29	30	60	—	60	60	60
33	75	—	75	33	36	75	—	75	75	75
34	55	—	55	26	35	63	—	63	70	69
35	117	—	117	59	60	117	—	117	130	140
36	109	—	109	53	56	109	—	109	109	111
37	23 / 32	—	23 / 32	12 / 15	11 / 17	22 / 33	—	22 / 33	24 / 33	55
38	42	—	42	14	33	60	—	60	70	70
39	105	2	107	49	58	108	2	110	110	126
40	39	—	39	18	22	42	—	42	50	50
	3,109	12	3,121	1,521	1,602	3,123	15	3,138	3,215	3,349

method in the Training College they are included in the staff of the latter.

(No. 3.)—TABLE showing the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of TRAINING

	TRAINING COLLEGE.	No. denoting College on opposite page.	INCOME (Amounts 1. Grants from Committee of Council on Education. Under Revised Code.	1. From Science and Art Department.	2. Proceeds of Land or Capital Sums. a. Inalienable from the College by Law.	2. b. Alienable from the College at Discretion.	3. Subscriptions and Donations. a. From Individuals.	3. b. From Diocesan Boards and other Charitable Bodies.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	Battersea	1	4,755 12 9	303 18 1	- - -	- - -	96 2 6	472 0 0
	Bishop's Stortford	2	1,979 1 3	23 0 0	- - -	6 5 7	377 12 6	69 5 0
	Brighton	3	1,660 2 3	77 0 0	- - -	- - -	122 10 0	65 0 0
	Bristol	4	2,139 19 6	- - -	- - -	136 12 10	213 4 6	76 0 0
	Carmarthen	5	2,222 13 2	118 10 0	32 12 5*	- - -	136 13 0	161 0 0
	Carnarvon	6	1,947 2 9	90 10 0	- - -	- - -	245 1 6	88 0 0
	Chelsea	7	5,306 0 9	191 0 0	61 6 8	69 7 4	191 17 6	818 0 0
	Cheltenham (*Male*)	8	4,436 0 0	156 0 0	261 11 2	47 18 9	259 11 6	172 0 0
	„ (*Female*)	9	1,779 17 0	21 0 0	- - -	- - -	120 0 0	59 0 0
	Chester	10	3,023 19 9	242 0 0	30 19 4	- - -	- - -	605 8 2
	Chichester	11	420 0 0	25 10 0	- - -	- - -	120 15 0	26 0 0
	Culham	12	3,626 13 1	139 0 0	- - -	- - -	189 15 9	263 0 0
	Derby	13	1,540 0 0	15 10 0	- - -	- - -	246 18 6	192 6 7
	Durham (*Male*)	14	2,428 18 9	73 10 0	- - -	2 0 0	225 14 0	181 0 0
	„ (*Female*)	15	1,797 15 9	49 0 0	18 7 0	- - -	187 15 6	84 0 0
	Exeter	16	2,576 8 9	158 0 0	6 9 1	- - -	103 3 0	508 0 0
	Gray's Inn Road	17	4,865 13 3	161 10 0	- - -	- - -	417 14 6	139 0 0
	Lincoln	18	1,255 19 7	10 10 0	192 13 0	- - -	450 0 0	39 0 0
	Norwich	19	1,695 15 3	41 0 0	- - -	- - -	223 2 6	61 0 0
	Oxford	20	945 0 0	13 0 0	- - -	- - -	180 0 0	196 0 0
	Peterborough	21	2,458 15 0	119 10 0	- - -	- - -	295 14 6	110 5 0
	Ripon	22	1,628 13 10	24 10 0	- - -	3 0 0	8 3 0	65 0 0
	Salisbury	23	1,859 6 10	53 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	276 0 0
	Saltley	24	3,763 0 11	164 0 0	- - -	- - -	404 19 6	435 10 0
	Tottenham	25	3,068 15 9	54 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 0 0
	Truro	26	1,005 2 7	14 10 0	- - -	- - -	99 17 6	39 0 0
	Warrington	27	3,327 12 6	54 0 0	48 19 7	- - -	- - -	715 0 0
	Whitelands	28	4,861 10 0	193 0 0	- - -	270 16 4	251 12 6	120 0 0
	Winchester	29	2,306 19 5	194 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 1 0	397 19 0
	York	30	2,697 0 11	98 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	549 0 0
BRITISH	Bangor	31	2,380 6 0	172 0 0	- - -	17 10 0	339 3 6	- - -
	Borough Road	32	5,773 17 6	283 3 4	- - -	- - -	629 17 0	- - -
	Darlington	33	2,120 12 11	57 0 0	- - -	4 8 2	53 14 10	- - -
	Stockwell,	34	3,986 1 8	116 10 0	- - -	3 0 0	159 9 11	- - -
	Swansea	35	1,494 4 0	26 10 0	- - -	- - -	91 0 6	- - -
CONGREGATIONAL, Homerton		36	2,069 18 6	63 10 0	- - -	- - -	292 11 0	- - -
WESLEYAN	Southlands	37	3,285 3 0	33 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,062 10 0
	Westminster	38	5,674 0 0	243 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	700 0 0
ROMAN CATHOLIC	Hammersmith	39	1,932 0 0	115 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	938 4 11
	Liverpool	40	3,150 1 8	124 10 0	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	584 15 0
	Wandsworth	41	936 0 0	55 0 0	- - -	- - -	1,010 0 0	234 11 0
	Total		*£110,181 16 7	4,168 1 5	652 18 3	560 19 0	7,949 16 6	11,002 14 8

* Under the New Code the grant due *for* a year cannot be determined until the accounts for the same year have been closed, audited, and returned to the Education Department. Instalments of grant are therefore paid in advance on the 1st March, 1st June, and 1st September (Art. 90 *a*), and the balance (if any) as soon as possible after the close of the year (Art. 90 *c*).

Paid in 1882.		Grant for 1882.	
Grant for 1881	£19,707 6 7	Paid in 1882	£90,474 10 0
„ 1883	90,474 10 0	„ 1883	20,502 15 0
Total	£110,181 16 7	Total	£110,977 5 0

Colleges, in the Year ended 31st December 1882.

actually received during the Year).

No. denoting College on opposite page.	4. Fees of Students. *a.* Paid by themselves or their Relatives.	4. Fees of Students. *b.* Paid by Private Patrons.	5. Exhibitions. *a.* Permanently established.	5. Exhibitions. *b.* This Year, but not sure to be renewed.	6. Collections in Churches and Chapels.	7. From Students for Books sold to them.	8. From other Sources.	9. Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	822 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	358 5 8	- - -	6,808 9 0
2	151 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 11 6	76 15 0	- - -	2,686 10 10
3	240 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 15 1	82 10 5	- - -	2,253 17 9
4	292 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 8 11	70 4 1	- - -	2,933 9 10
5	305 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 2 9	13 10 3	3,108 1 7
6	332 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 10 10	21 0 10	2,787 15 11
7	660 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	111 0 3	170 9 8	- - -	7,594 2 2
8	598 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	158 3 7	- - -	6,089 5 0
9	296 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 19 10	- - -	2,314 16 10
10	502 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	202 12 1	22 17 6	4,629 16 10
11	876 10 0	- - -	13 4 6	1 1 0	- - -	3 0 2	- - -	1,486 0 8
12	755 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	145 9 9	- - -	5,119 3 7
13	138 16 0	- - -	12 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 7 11	22 10 0	2,177 9 0
14	325 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 14 4	- - -	3,278 17 1
15	217 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	52 1 6	- - -	2,407 19 9
16	320 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,672 5 10
17	670 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	261 0 0	- - -	6,454 17 9
18	21 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 9 9	5 13 11	2,002 6 3
19	120 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 17 6	59 4 3	1 0 8	2,202 0 2
20	128 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 17 7	- - -	1,537 17 7
21	500 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 16 10	†1 6 4	3,530 7 8
22	275 0 0	- - -	12 12 0	- - -	- - -	85 6 0	†2 19 6 / 1 14 4	2,106 18 8
23	312 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	77 11 3	- - -	2,578 8 1
24	556 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	1 1 9	157 7 7	7 9 6	5,501 9 3
25	464 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	213 11 7	16 17 2	4,317 4 6
26	110 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 12 6	†49 12 5 / 1 6 6	1,330 1 6
27	274 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	105 16 2	1 18 3	4,527 6 6
28	898 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	525 11 2	†257 0 4	7,378 7 10
29	378 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 18 8	20 0 0	3,373 8 1
30	475 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 0 0	- - -	3,843 0 11
31	315 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 6 7	54 10 7	- - -	3,356 16 8
32	1,023 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	198 3 10	- - -	7,908 16 8
33	625 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79 0 0	- - -	2,939 15 11
34	950 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	154 17 4	- - -	5,370 3 11
35	365 8 0	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	4 4 0	63 4 3	- - -	2,062 0 9
36	452 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 16 11	24 6 5	3,021 17 10
37	396 18 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	134 1 2	- - -	4,912 2 2
38	731 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	212 1 0	- - -	7,560 6 0
39	228 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	51 0 9	- - -	3,264 12 4
40	241 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	185 11 4	32 2 6	4,518 12 2
41	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 3 6	- - -	2,329 4 6
	17,396 17 10	- - -	52 16 6	30 11 0	213 5 7	4,563 1 7	503 6 5	157,276 5 4

† Net receipts from Practising School.

(No. 3.)—Table showing the Income and Expenditure of Training

	TRAINING COLLEGE.	No. denoting College on opposite page.	EXPENDITURE (Amounts							
			1. Salaries of Teachers and Officers engaged in Discipline.	2. Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	3. Printing, Postages, and other Office Charges.	4. Board.	5. Washing (if not included under any other Head).	6. Wages of Servants not engaged in Instruction or Discipline.	7. Fuel and Light.	8. Medical Attendance.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	Battersea	1	1,590 13 6	797 19 2	43 4 8	2,198 12 3	347 12 5	333 1 9	215 7 0	65 0 0
	Bishop's Stortford	2	780 0 0	140 5 6	63 8 10	781 19 10	- - -	109 13 0	145 0 6	61 13 6
	Brighton	3	653 2 0	98 19 2	26 12 10	771 3 8	28 16 10	77 1 6	149 1 7	39 6 0
	Bristol	4	646 16 6	139 4 5	57 16 1	1,181 12 7	26 11 2	164 17 2	163 16 0	44 11 8
	Carmarthen	5	1,066 10 0	145 5 9	58 3 1	1,031 1 8	- - -	147 14 0	112 4 9	40 2 8
	Carnarvon	6	833 10 0	91 0 7	28 14 8	1,209 3 7	81 4 2	115 7 6	111 1 6	19 1 8
	Chelsea	7	1,948 5 6	406 11 1	89 19 9	2,574 7 11	256 4 10	324 19 9	308 3 9	96 9 8
	Cheltenham, *Male*	8	1,681 0 0	373 4 5	62 15 5	1,805 13 4	179 4 7	245 0 8	160 10 9	54 4 2
	„ *Female*	9	722 5 0	105 5 1	55 10 1	897 7 5	116 4 7	144 1 3	103 2 10	44 8 1
	Chester	10	1,395 11 6	374 1 0	24 10 9	1,727 13 1	148 18 5	176 1 8	165 3 8	40 17 0
	Chichester	11	483 7 6	34 13 2	18 0 9	600 4 5	60 11 3	86 9 6	109 12 6	20 0 0
	Culham	12	1,177 1 8	297 9 0	62 13 1	2,290 0 2	- - -	349 2 4	206 10 9	32 16 2
	Derby	13	601 18 9	147 12 3	26 16 2	658 1 7	91 4 1	75 15 0	91 1 11	33 0 7
	Durham, *Male*	14	1,033 7 4	198 6 6	43 13 0	1,278 15 2	201 6 4	121 2 1	119 12 9	23 5 10
	„ *Female*	15	758 0 0	105 0 4	7 18 0	1,046 4 9	31 3 3	98 4 7	83 9 6	50 15 6
	Exeter	16	925 9 0	100 10 4	28 19 5	1,303 16 4	109 13 11	149 0 0	158 3 10	46 18 3
	Gray's Inn Road	17	1,899 5 2	402 13 11	141 3 0	1,495 2 5	462 10 5	261 1 3	243 17 3	75 13 6
	Lincoln	18	498 17 3	91 15 6	10 17 6	683 16 5	- - -	133 8 2	67 1 1	29 4 3
	Norwich	19	854 6 6	105 11 3	18 4 4	735 16 7	139 17 7	97 3 2	91 2 10	37 14 4
	Oxford	20	404 12 6	97 8 9	7 9 0	475 16 4	109 2 1	49 0 6	48 16 8	26 5 9
	Peterborough	21	900 10 0	85 6 3	41 16 5	1,469 16 4	48 15 6	198 10 9	176 19 3	36 5 8
	Ripon	22	756 2 0	121 10 9	10 0 8	750 14 8	- - -	128 10 8	144 6 0	38 15 2
	Salisbury	23	801 9 0	128 7 1	24 5 6	1,052 0 7	74 12 4	51 14 3	104 18 0	33 18 6
	Saltley	24	1,754 15 6	411 16 9	165 11 5	1,681 4 9	238 2 0	209 13 1	145 18 4	41 18 11
	Tottenham	25	1,307 6 0	431 11 9	67 17 2	1,441 15 7	276 0 5	195 2 9	214 17 7	80 4 0
	Truro	26	489 10 0	29 4 1	17 9 1	469 4 5	5 19 8	72 18 0	58 15 9	24 17 9
	Warrington	27	1,415 3 0	233 1 7	31 4 0	1,374 16 2	197 8 10	157 19 10	232 6 4	84 9 8
	Whitelands	28	2,103 9 2	787 13 7	90 11 4	1,780 2 8	371 16 0	218 15 6	259 18 6	83 0 6
	Winchester	29	1,068 18 3	190 10 5	5 1 0	1,319 8 4	113 2 8	108 0 0	97 8 7	14 3 0
	York	30	1,293 15 6	75 13 8	40 4 2	1,478 19 3	- - -	176 0 10	176 16 1	25 19 8
BRITISH.	Bangor	31	1,343 12 0	112 1 3	59 16 0	972 18 1	82 4 2	143 9 9	144 18 8	33 10 0
	Borough Road	32	2,479 8 3	364 1 10	128 17 0	2,879 8 2	298 0 4	228 7 0	307 7 4	68 13 0
	Darlington	33	727 2 0	121 1 6	43 6 1	962 4 9	83 16 2	110 4 0	164 2 5	40 19 2
	Stockwell	34	1,799 5 0	283 14 5	126 1 10	1,728 9 6	103 0 4	159 15 0	253 9 3	74 5 6
	Swansea	35	669 0 0	77 9 7	43 10 5	624 10 0	41 6 5	71 19 10	65 11 3	36 1 11
CONGREGATIONAL, Homerton		36	1,040 2 3	146 8 7	98 14 10	700 16 11	117 12 10	171 12 3	110 17 4	27 2 5
WESLEYAN.	Southlands	37	1,387 9 8	291 16 3	76 19 11	1,325 13 9	199 19 5	195 4 4	199 10 9	60 0 11
	Westminster	38	2,420 0 0	443 12 4	116 18 0	2,507 19 6	239 10 10	405 7 7	455 19 9	59 2 3
ROMAN CATHOLIC.	Hammersmith	39	878 10 0	175 13 10	17 12 7	1,236 9 9	74 3 2	113 18 4	138 1 11	23 19 2
	Liverpool	40	823 9 10	184 2 8	42 17 7	1,763 14 0	157 2 6	104 0 0	147 3 9	34 19 1
	Wandsworth	41	438 15 0	18 4 0	7 4 4	836 0 0	78 7 6	60 0 0	88 1 4	2 7 11
Total			45,851 12 1	8,965 19 4	2,132 9 9	53,102 16 8	5,191 7 0	6,539 8 7	6,540 9 7	1,806 2 9

Colleges, in the Year ended 31st December 1882—*continued.*

actually disbursed during the Year).

No. denoting College on opposite page.	9. Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings.	10. Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	11. Net Cost of Garden, Farm, &c.	12. Other Current Expenses.	13. Total Cost of Training.	14. Deduct proportionate Cost of Training of Students.	15. Deduct Cost of Instruction in Science and Art Subjects.	16. Certified Expenditure.	Other Payments included in College Balance Sheets. 17. Net Cost of Practising School.	Other Payments included in College Balance Sheets. 18. Expenditure inadmissible under Art. 89 (*a*).	19. Total Expenditure of Colleges.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	519 6 7	515 10 5	80 6 9	- -	6,706 14 6	- -	361 19 3	6,344 15 3	- -	- -	6,706 14 6
2	317 12 1	79 8 4	80 18 5	- -	2,560 0 0	- -	23 0 0	2,537 0 0	9 8 3	- -	2,569 8 3
3	293 14 0	73 18 7	10 18 4	22 7 7	2,245 2 1	- -	77 0 0	2,168 2 1	- -	1 17 9	2,246 19 10
4	344 19 6	59 6 5	39 10 8	- -	2,869 2 2	- -	26 12 6	2,842 9 8	59 15 5	- -	2,928 17 7
5	311 9 8	67 0 9	39 12 1	6 10 6	3,025 14 11	- -	118 10 0	2,907 4 11	7 13 11	- -	3,033 8 10
6	132 7 0	21 16 2	- -	- -	2,643 6 10	- -	90 10 0	2,552 16 10	40 0 0	10 0 0	2,693 6 10
7	777 14 6	307 15 8	94 18 8	- -	7,185 11 1	- -	191 0 0	6,994 11 1	- -	417 8 0	7,602 19 1
8	1,003 10 8	188 0 7	- -	- -	5,753 4 7	- -	156 0 0	5,597 4 7	55 0 0	5 3 10	5,813 8 5
9	163 6 2	105 3 10	6 5 9	- -	2,463 0 1	- -	21 0 0	2,442 0 1	30 0 0	- -	2,493 0 1
10	393 15 2	92 8 6	90 16 1	- -	4,629 16 10	- -	242 0 0	4,387 16 10	- -	- -	4,629 16 10
11	94 9 6	66 1 4	41 14 0	4 18 7	1,620 2 6	596 12 6	25 10 0	998 0 0	- -	- -	1,620 2 6
12	508 8 7	70 17 10	128 12 0	- -	5,123 11 7	- -	214 17 2	4,908 14 5	- -	- -	5,123 11 7
13	401 18 6	87 13 4	5 18 7	4 0	2,221 4 9	- -	15 10 0	2,205 14 9	26 6 9	35 5 1	2,282 16 7
14	237 19 10	89 16 0	60 11 5	- -	3,407 16 3	- -	94 15 9	3,313 0 6	- -	- -	3,407 16 3
15	207 6 3	67 6 9	6 16 6	- -	2,462 5 5	- -	49 0 0	2,413 5 5	- -	155 2 4	2,617 7 9
16	578 13 3	97 1 9	84 7 9	- -	3,582 13 10	- -	158 0 0	3,424 13 10	- -	29 9 1	3,612 2 11
17	837 17 4	575 11 8	- -	- -	6,394 15 11	- -	145 15 2	6,249 0 9	- -	- -	6,394 15 11
18	241 13 3	44 3 0	- -	- -	1,800 16 5	- -	10 10 0	1,790 6 5	15 4 7	10 0 0	1,826 1 0
19	209 12 6	84 5 6	12 9	13 1	2,375 0 5	- -	41 0 0	2,334 0 5	30 0 0	- -	2,405 0 5
20	89 14 10	168 13 4	23 16 8	- -	1,500 16 5	- -	13 0 0	1,487 16 5	12 9 2	- -	1,513 5 7
21	211 16 9	127 13 11	41 10 0	- -	3,339 0 10	- -	119 10 0	3,219 10 10	- -	64 8 9	3,403 9 7
22	160 3 11	50 13 0	42 1 7	- -	2,202 18 5	- -	24 10 0	2,178 8 5	- -	39 15 4	2,242 13 9
23	222 10 4	61 17 0	23 8 8	- -	2,579 1 3	- -	53 10 0	2,525 11 3	47 10 0	- -	2,626 11 3
24	626 15 4	173 19 11	10 8 9	3 10 9	5,463 15 6	- -	164 0 0	5,299 15 6	118 16 3	12 0 0	5,594 11 9
25	261 19 9	170 8 6	39 0 11	- -	4,486 4 5	- -	54 0 0	4,432 4 5	- -	- -	4,486 4 5
26	110 1 7	16 4 9	21 5 6	17 19 5	1,333 10 0	- -	7 10 0	1,326 0 0	- -	- -	1,333 10 0
27	464 1 2	166 17 10	94 14 4	- -	4,452 2 9	- -	58 16 8	4,393 6 1	- -	43 13 11	4,495 16 8
28	435 8 7	472 4 3	7 0 7	- -	6,610 0 8	- -	193 0 0	6,417 0 8	- -	1,518 7 0*	8,128 7 8
29	274 14 6	57 2 0	24 2 3	- -	3,272 11 0	- -	194 0 0	3,078 11 0	- -	67 3 10	3,339 14 10
30	330 12 1	112 15 9	2 17 1	- -	3,713 14 1	- -	98 0 0	3,615 14 1	- -	21 7 10	3,735 1 11
31	262 11 11	228 3 11	35 12 6	42 11 8	3,461 9 11	- -	172 0 0	3,289 9 11	- -	1 0 0	3,462 9 11
32	602 0 10	530 0 5	- -	22 12 6	7,908 16 8	- -	280 16 11	7,627 19 9	- -	- -	7,908 16 8
33	166 9 6	226 17 10	64 12 11	- -	2,710 16 4	- -	57 0 0	2,653 16 4	- -	- -	2,710 16 4
34	572 17 5	223 0 11	31 17 9	14 7 0	5,370 3 11	- -	116 10 0	5,253 13 11	- -	- -	5,370 3 11
35	154 19 11	188 6 10	8 2 4	7 17 6	1,988 16 0	- -	26 10 0	1,962 6 0	- -	- -	1,988 16 0
36	186 6 0	94 16 6	20 3 11	- -	2,714 13 10	- -	63 10 0	2,651 3 10	- -	99 4 10	2,813 18 8
37	784 1 9	411 12 9	21 18 10	1 4	4,954 9 8	- -	33 10 0	4,920 19 8	- -	- -	4,954 9 8
38	836 3 9	360 4 8	27 0 7	- -	7,871 19 3	- -	220 9 6	7,651 9 9	- -	16 8 4	7,888 7 7
39	279 9 0	106 6 11	40 11 3	6 18 6	3,091 14 5	234 8 4	115 0 0	2,742 6 1	- -	15 14 0	3,107 8 5
40	334 8 2	861 16 4	69 5 10	- -	4,522 19 9	31 4 4	124 10 0	4,367 5 5	- -	- -	4,522 19 9
41	109 4 3	469 8 6	17 9 3	- -	2,125 2 1	- -	55 0 0	2,070 2 1	8 7 10	- -	2,133 9 11
	15,052 5 8	7,972 12 3	1,489 1 3	150 12 5	154,744 17 4	862 5 2	4,307 2 11	149,575 9 3	460 12 2	2,563 9 11	157,768 19 5

* Chapel expenditure.

(No. 4.) - - - - - -

TABLE showing how much of the COST of a STUDENT in each TRAINING

	TRAINING COLLEGE.	Number denoting College on opposite page.	Number of Students.	ACTUAL AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE AND IN THE	
				Tuition and other Expenses of Instruction. I.	Board, Fuel, and other Expenses of Keep. II.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOR MASTERS ONLY.	Bangor - - - - -	1	60	1,455 13 3	1,377 0 8
	Battersea - - - -	2	112	2,388 12 8	3,159 13 5
	Borough Road - - -	3	128	2,843 10 1	3,781 15 10
	Carmarthen - - - -	4	60	1,211 15 9	1,331 3 1
	Carnarvon - - - -	5	44	924 10 7	1,535 18 5
	Chelsea - - - - -	6	110	2,354 16 7	3,560 5 11
	Cheltenham - - - -	7	90	2,054 4 5	2,444 13 6
	Chester - - - - -	8	101	1,769 12 6	2,258 13 10
	Culham - - - - -	9	88	1,474 10 8	2,878 9 5
	Durham - - - - -	10	67	1,231 13 10	1,744 2 2
	Exeter - - - - -	11	61	1,025 19 4	1,767 12 4
	Hammersmith - - - -	12	46	1,054 3 10	1,586 12 4
	Peterborough - - - -	13	50	985 16 3	1,930 7 6
	Saltley - - - - -	14	99	2,166 12 3	2,316 17 1
	Westminster - - - -	15	115	2,863 12 4	3,667 19 11
	Winchester - - - -	16	56	1,259 8 8	1,652 2 7
	York - - - - -	17	64	1,369 9 2	1,857 15 10
			1,351	28,434 2 2	38,851 3 10
FOR MISTRESSES ONLY.	Bishop's Stortford - - -	18	59	920 5 6	1,098 6 10
	Brighton - - - -	19	65	752 1 2	1,065 9 7
	Bristol - - - - -	20	78	786 0 11	1,581 8 7
	Cheltenham - - - -	21	60	827 10 1	1,305 4 2
	Chichester - - - -	22	32	518 0 8	876 17 8
	Darlington - - - -	23	73	848 3 6	1,361 6 6
	Derby - - - - -	24	43	749 11 0	949 3 2
	Durham - - - - -	25	67	863 0 4	1,309 17 7
	Gray's Inn Road - - -	26	140	2,301 19 1	2,538 4 10
	Lincoln - - - - -	27	40	590 12 9	913 9 11
	Liverpool - - - -	28	105	1,007 12 6	2,206 19 4
	Norwich - - - - -	29	58	959 17 9	1,101 14 6
	Oxford - - - - -	30	27	502 1 3	709 1 4
	Ripon - - - - -	31	60	877 12 9	1,062 6 6
	Salisbury - - - -	32	77	929 16 1	1,317 3 8
	Southlands - - - -	33	108	1,679 5 11	1,980 9 2
	Stockwell - - - -	34	124	2,082 19 5	2,318 19 7
	Swansea - - - - -	35	54	746 9 7	839 9 5
	Tottenham - - - -	36	99	1,738 17 9	2,208 0 4
	Truro - - - - -	37	40	518 14 1	631 15 7
	Wandsworth - - - -	38	39	456 19 0	1,064 16 9
	Warrington - - - -	39	108	1,648 4 7	2,047 0 10
	Whitelands - - - -	40	139	2,891 2 9	2,713 13 2
			1,695	25,196 18 5	33,200 19 0
	FOR BOTH MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.— Homerton - - - -	41	54	1,186 10 10	1,128 1 9

* Includes cost of instructing students in Science and Art subjects, for which grants are made by the

\- - - - - - (No. 4.)

COLLEGE was owing to TUITION, KEEP, and GENERAL EXPENSES, in 1882.

No. denoting College on opposite page.	DITURE UNDER THREE HEADS, AGGREGATE. Permanent Establishment Charges, &c. III.			Total.			AMOUNT OF ANNUAL COST *per Student* UNDER EACH HEAD, AND IN THE AGGREGATE. I.			II.			III.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	628	16	0	*3,461	9	11	24	5	3	22	19	0	10	9	7	*57	13	10
2	1,158	8	5	*6,706	14	6	21	6	7	28	4	3	10	6	10	*59	17	8
3	1,283	10	9	*7,908	16	8	22	4	3	29	10	11	10	0	7	*61	15	9
4	482	16	1	*3,025	14	11	20	3	11	22	3	9	8	0	11	*50	8	7
5	182	17	10	*2,643	6	10	21	0	3	34	18	2	4	3	1	*60	1	6
6	1,270	8	7	*7,185	11	1	21	8	2	32	7	4	11	11	0	*65	6	6
7	1,254	6	8	*5,753	4	7	22	16	6	27	3	3	13	18	9	*63	18	6
8	601	10	6	*4,629	16	10	17	10	5	22	7	3	5	19	2	*45	16	10
9	770	11	6	*5,123	11	7	16	15	1	32	14	2	8	15	2	*58	4	5
10	432	0	3	*3,407	16	3	18	7	8	26	0	8	6	8	11	*50	17	3
11	789	2	2	*3,582	13	10	16	16	5	28	19	6	12	18	9	*58	14	8
12	450	18	3	*3,091	14	5	22	18	4	34	9	10	9	16	1	*67	4	3
13	422	17	1	*3,339	0	10	19	14	4	38	12	2	8	9	1	*66	15	7
14	980	6	2	*5,463	15	6	21	17	9	23	8	1	9	18	0	*55	3	10
15	1,340	7	0	*7,871	19	3	24	18	0	31	17	11	11	13	1	*68	9	0
16	360	19	9	*3,272	11	0	22	9	10	29	10	0	6	8	11	*58	8	9
17	486	9	1	*3,713	14	1	21	7	11	29	0	7	7	12	0	*58	0	6
	12,896	6	1	*80,181	12	1	21	0	11	28	15	2	9	10	11	*59	7	0
18	541	7	8	*2,560	0	0	15	12	0	18	12	4	9	3	6	*43	7	10
19	427	11	4	*2,245	2	1	11	11	5	16	7	10	6	11	7	*34	10	10
20	501	12	8	*2,869	2	2	10	1	7	20	5	6	6	8	7	*36	15	8
21	330	5	10	*2,463	0	1	13	15	10	21	15	1	5	10	1	*41	1	0
22	225	4	2	*1,620	2	6	16	3	9	27	8	1	7	0	9	*50	12	7
23	501	6	4	*2,710	16	4	11	12	5	18	12	11	6	17	4	*37	2	8
24	522	10	7	*2,221	4	9	17	8	7	22	1	6	12	3	0	*51	13	1
25	289	7	6	*2,462	5	5	12	17	7	19	11	0	4	6	5	*36	15	0
26	1,554	12	0	*6,394	15	11	16	8	10	18	2	7	11	2	1	*45	13	6
27	296	13	9	*1,800	16	5	14	15	4	22	16	9	7	8	4	*45	0	5
28	1,308	7	11	*4,522	19	9	9	11	11	21	0	4	12	9	3	*43	1	6
29	313	8	2	*2,375	0	5	16	11	0	18	19	11	5	8	1	*40	19	0
30	289	13	10	*1,500	16	5	18	11	11	26	5	3	10	14	7	*55	11	9
31	262	19	2	*2,202	18	5	14	12	7	17	14	1	4	7	8	*36	14	4
32	332	1	6	*2,579	1	3	12	1	6	17	2	2	4	6	3	*33	9	11
33	1,294	14	7	*4,954	9	8	15	11	0	18	6	9	11	19	9	*45	17	6
34	968	4	11	*5,370	3	11	16	16	0	18	14	0	7	16	2	*43	6	2
35	402	17	0	*1,988	16	0	13	16	6	15	10	11	7	9	2	*36	16	7
36	539	6	4	*4,486	4	5	17	11	4	22	6	1	5	8	11	*45	6	4
37	183	0	4	*1,333	10	0	12	19	4	15	15	11	4	11	6	*33	6	9
38	603	6	4	*2,125	2	1	11	14	4	27	6	1	15	9	5	*54	9	10
39	756	17	4	*4,452	2	9	15	5	3	18	19	1	7	0	2	*41	4	6
40	1,005	4	9	*6,610	0	8	20	16	0	19	10	5	7	4	8	*47	11	1
	13,450	14	0	*71,848	11	5	14	17	4	19	11	9	7	18	8	*42	7	9
41	400	1	3	*2,714	13	10	21	19	5	20	17	10	7	8	2	*50	5	5

Science and Art Department (*see* column 1 of Income, and column 15 of Expenditure Table 3).

No. 5. (A.)—Summary of Results of Examination of Candidates for Admission into Training Colleges, and for the Office of Teacher, under Articles 50 and 52, Code of 1882 (60 and 79 of the Scotch Code).

Midsummer 1882.

—	MALES.										FEMALES.									
	Presented for Examination.			Passed.				Failed.			Presented for Examination.			Passed.				Failed.		
	Pupil-teachers.	Non-pupil-teachers.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Pupil-teachers.	Non-pupil-teachers.	Total.	Pupil-teachers.	Non-pupil-teachers.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Pupil-teachers.	Non-pupil-teachers.	Total.
England and Wales -	1,918	143	2,061	324	752	187	1,263	707	91	798	3,116	425	3,541	687	1,353	297	2,337	951	253	1,204
Scotland - -	317	40	357	74	135	37	246	85	26	111	646	147	793	254	366	66	686	61	46	107
Total - -	2,235	183	2,418	398	887	224	1,509	792	117	909	3,762	572	4,334	941	1,719	363	3,023	1,012	299	1,311

No. 5. (B.)—Summary of Results of Examination of Students in Training Colleges at Christmas 1882.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Males.

Training College.	Second Year.					First Year.					
	Number presented for Examination.	Passed.			Failed.	Number presented for Examination.	Passed.				Failed.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	
Bangor	29	12	13	4	—	30	11	16	3	—	—
Battersea	55	33	21	1	—	55	47	8	—	—	—
Borough Road	64	39	23	2	—	62	47	15	—	—	—
Carmarthen	27	6	18	3	—	33	5	23	5	—	—
Carnarvon	26	6	16	4	—	15	—	11	4	—	—
Chelsea	55	34	21	—	—	54	32	20	2	—	—
Cheltenham	43	24	16	3	—	47	27	17	3	—	—
Chester	51	20	22	9	—	50	5	29	16	—	—
Culham	37	9	19	9	—	51	9	26	16	—	—
Durham	33	10	21	2	—	33	11	20	2	—	—
Exeter	28	5	19	4	—	33	2	18	13	—	—
Hammersmith	13	4	8	1	—	28	7	14	7	—	—
Homerton	12	2	8	2	—	10	3	6	1	—	—
Peterborough	25	6	18	1	—	25	4	16	5	—	—
Saltley	45	14	23	8	—	54	6	30	18	—	—
Westminster	58	27	27	4	—	58	32	23	3	—	—
Winchester	27	13	13	1	—	28	11	17	—	—	—
York	29	7	16	6	—	34	3	21	10	—	—
Total	657	271	322	64	—	700	262	330	108	—	—

No. 5. (B.)—Summary of Results of Examination of Students in Training Colleges at Christmas 1882—*continued.*

FEMALES.

TRAINING COLLEGE.	SECOND YEAR.					FIRST YEAR.					
	Number presented for Examination.	Passed.			Failed.	Number presented for Examination.	Passed.				Failed.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	
Bishop's Stortford	25	4	19	2	—	33	—	25	8	—	—
Brighton	35	6	29	—	—	30	4	24	2	—	—
Bristol	42	15	27	—	—	36	8	22	6	—	—
Cheltenham	31	20	11	—	—	27	9	17	1	—	—
Chichester	14	7	7	—	—	15	7	8	—	—	—
Darlington	33	10	20	3	—	39	14	25	—	—	—
Derby	21	7	13	1	—	22	5	17	—	—	—
Durham	37	11	25	1	—	29	10	16	3	—	—
Home and Colonial	72	41	31	—	—	67	27	38	2	—	—
Homerton	14	10	4	—	—	17	4	13	—	—	—
Lincoln	20	17	3	—	—	20	12	8	—	—	—
Liverpool	49	30	17	2	—	52	17	31	4	—	—
Norwich	27	12	14	1	—	30	6	22	2	—	—
Oxford	11	4	6	1	—	16	9	7	—	—	—
Ripon	29	8	18	3	—	29	3	23	3	—	—
Salisbury	40	9	30	1	—	35	3	27	5	—	—
Southlands	52	10	36	6	—	54	13	32	9	—	—
Stockwell	64	33	30	1	—	59	24	34	1	—	—
Swansea	26	11	14	1	—	28	6	21	1	—	—
Tottenham	54	17	33	4	—	42	8	33	1	—	—
Truro	18	4	13	1	—	22	2	17	3	—	—
Wandsworth	18	3	13	2	—	20	2	11	7	—	—
Warrington	49	4	38	7	—	57	7	31	19	—	—
Whitelands	67	46	19	2	—	71	51	20	—	—	—
Total	848	339	470	39	—	850	251	522	77	—	—

(No. 6.)—Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1882.

Per-centage of Marks obtained in each Subject.

Male Students of the Second Year.

Training College.	Number examined.	Algebra and Mensuration.	Euclid.	Grammar.	Composition.	Geography.	History.	School Management.	Reading and Repetition.	Penmanship.	Political Economy.	Music.	Teaching.	Spelling.	
														Number of Candidates who made No Mistake in Dictation.	Number of Candidates who made only One Mistake in Dictation.
Bangor	29	40	51	76	66	41	71	63	73	68	54	75	70	26	3
Battersea	56	45	63	76	86	54	81	69	78	67	56	69	71	40	14
Borough Road	64	39	59	73	77	52	83	64	77	64	65	66	68	55	7
Carmarthen	27	27	50	71	70	49	80	60	67	69	52	57	69	15	10
Carnarvon	26	27	51	68	62	47	78	55	71	62	47	58	71	20	3
Chelsea	55	41	62	78	82	58	79	63	74	68	64	65	70	35	13
Cheltenham	43	45	56	79	68	51	83	66	73	61	52	58	69	29	11
Chester	51	34	58	72	83	54	66	61	68	59	52	67	67	38	8
Culham	37	33	57	70	83	49	64	62	71	63	58	56	69	31	5
Durham	33	38	48	76	73	51	74	64	72	60	50	63	68	26	6
Exeter	28	22	49	72	71	49	63	51	72	66	54	58	66	16	9
Hammersmith	13	26	56	74	91	40	59	55	82	67	54	65	69	8	4
Homerton	12	29	50	72	69	42	62	61	77	70	43	74	71	10	2
Peterborough	25	30	57	78	83	51	56	58	65	68	55	59	67	22	3
Saltley	45	29	49	76	71	52	65	59	70	64	53	59	67	41	4
Westminster	58	30	51	75	69	52	55	71	76	71	51	69	68	49	9
Winchester	27	32	62	72	84	52	62	62	76	61	61	66	69	21	3
York	9	27	57	76	77	46	65	61	67	61	59	62	71	19	9
Total	658	35	55	75	76	50	71	62	73	65	56	62	69	501	123

(No. 6.)—Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1882—*continued.*

Male Students of the Second Year—*continued.*

Training College.	Languages.								Sciences.																							
	Latin.		Greek.		German.		French.		Mathematics.		Theoretical Mechanics.		Applied Mechanics.		Acoustics, Light, and Heat.		Magnetism, and Electricity.		Inorganic Chemistry. Theoretical.		Inorganic Chemistry. Practical.		Animal Physiology.		Elementary Botany.		Physiography.		Agriculture.			
	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.		
Bangor -	3	49	—	—	—	—	10	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	39	23	38	—	—	—	—	6	39	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Battersea -	22	49	—	—	—	—	47	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	44	53	44	10	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	62	—	—		
Borough Road	37	40	—	—	—	—	55	43	11	58	11	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	60	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Carmarthen -	1	26	—	—	—	—	2	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	52		
Carnarvon -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	34	4	30	—	—	—	—	7	40	—	—	19	62	3	66		
Chelsea -	20	51	—	—	—	—	45	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	42	18	45	17	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	58	—	—		
Cheltenham -	7	41	—	—	—	—	7	44	7	58	—	—	—	—	23	36	13	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	68	—	—		
Chester -	4	31	—	—	—	—	10	37	5	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	61	—	—		
Culham -	17	34	—	—	—	—	18	40	1	64	—	—	—	—	14	25	32	41	—	—	—	—	14	25	—	—	7	77	—	—		
Durham -	22	46	—	—	—	—	8	36	8	44	—	—	—	—	6	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	56	—	—	18	52	—	—		
Exeter -	5	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	63	—	—		
Hammersmith	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	47	—	—	13	53	—	—		
Homerton -	1	40	—	—	—	—	3	25	9	35	—	—	—	—	5	31	3	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	53	—	—		
Peterborough -	3	43	—	—	—	—	4	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	57		
Saltley -	6	34	—	—	—	—	16	41	9	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	68	—	—		
Westminster -	29	27	—	—	—	—	22	38	27	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	78	—	—		
Winchester -	1	41	—	—	—	—	21	40	1	61	—	—	—	—	3	29	2	34	—	—	—	—	2	57	20	37	12	64	14	73		
York - -	1	16	—	—	—	—	9	37	2	36	—	—	—	—	27	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	62	—	—		
Total -	179	40	—	—	—	—	284	41	80	47	11	60	—	—	246	37	217	40	67	46	—	—	114	51	20	37	313	65	69	59		

(No. 6.)—Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1882—*continued.*

MALE STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Training College.	Number examined.	Mental Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Algebra and Mensuration.	Euclid.	Grammar.	Composition.	Geography.	History.	School Management.	Reading and Repetition.	Penmanship.	Music.	Spelling.	
														Number of Candidates who made No Mistake in Dictation.	Number of Candidates who made only One Mistake in Dictation.
Bangor - -	30	64	56	53	65	69	66	52	82	66	65	61	94	28	2
Battersea - -	55	81	67	51	67	75	76	69	87	62	73	65	89	37	12
Borough Road -	62	73	67	55	55	71	79	75	81	51	73	56	80	35	17
Carmarthen -	33	66	66	49	45	70	79	63	69	54	61	58	86	17	13
Carnarvon - -	15	54	53	36	49	53	62	54	83	66	66	58	73	8	3
Chelsea - -	54	68	72	57	63	74	80	64	80	56	72	60	84	33	18
Cheltenham -	47	71	72	58	65	71	74	57	85	64	70	63	84	24	18
Chester - -	50	61	60	38	46	68	79	61	66	54	67	53	79	32	15
Culham - -	51	61	61	44	48	68	76	62	68	47	64	57	79	27	18
Durham - -	33	71	66	55	61	66	76	60	85	68	63	60	84	22	8
Exeter - -	33	60	54	36	59	58	68	65	77	61	65	56	76	14	10
Hammersmith -	28	50	51	44	44	69	76	57	74	49	67	53	67	11	10
Homerton - -	10	62	54	45	59	64	70	60	73	61	78	66	83	8	2
Peterborough -	25	70	63	54	60	68	72	63	71	56	69	58	80	20	3
Saltley - -	54	63	61	46	56	61	74	54	79	63	63	60	76	43	9
Westminster -	58	65	71	51	64	69	76	59	82	65	73	61	89	43	14
Winchester -	28	62	64	48	56	68	76	69	65	56	68	61	75	20	4
York - -	34	64	64	38	52	72	75	62	72	51	61	56	72	19	10
Total - -	700	66	64	49	57	69	75	62	77	58	68	59	81	441	186

(No. 6.)—Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1882—*continued.*

Male Students of the First Year—*continued.*

Training College.	Languages.								Sciences.																					
	Latin.		Greek.		German.		French.		Mathematics.		Theoretical Mechanics.		Applied Mechanics.		Acoustics, Light, and Heat.		Magnetism and Electricity.		Inorganic Chemistry.				Animal Physiology.		Elementary Botany.		Physiography.		Agriculture.	
																			Theoretical.		Practical.									
	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.
Bangor -	7	25	—	—	—	—	18	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	50	30	52	—	—	—	—
Battersea -	38	48	—	—	—	—	53	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	36	27	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borough Road	41	45	—	—	—	—	60	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	42	58	50	62	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen -	5	39	—	—	—	—	15	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	31	33	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	59	—	—
Carnarvon -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	51	14	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea -	17	68	—	—	—	—	35	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	41	41	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham -	18	55	—	—	—	—	19	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	42	—	—	—	—	36	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester -	7	36	—	—	—	—	16	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	34	50	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culham -	17	53	—	—	—	—	37	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham -	23	60	2	70	—	—	12	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter - -	9	49	—	—	—	—	5	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammersmith	17	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	37	28	76	—	—	—	—	28	52	—	—
Homerton -	4	41	—	—	—	—	6	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	36	10	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough -	5	61	—	—	—	—	4	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	26	25	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltley - -	14	55	—	—	—	—	18	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westminster -	44	50	—	—	—	—	41	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	45	21	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winchester -	9	35	—	—	—	—	28	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	43	21	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	32	9	58	—	—
York - -	7	37	—	—	—	—	8	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	62	—	—
Total -	282	49	2	70	—	—	375	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	298	34	273	36	191	41	134	62	222	42	31	51	130	64	—	—

(No. 6.)—Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1882—*continued.*

FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Training College.	Number examined.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Composition.	Geography.	History.	School Management.	Reading and Repetition.	Penmanship.	Needlework.	Domestic Economy.	Music.	Teaching.	Spelling.	
														Number of Candidates who made No Mistake in Dictation.	Number of Candidates who made only One Mistake in Dictation.
Bishop's Stortford - -	25	82	76	73	44	67	60	67	61	56	77	48	66	16	5
Brighton - - -	35	78	71	79	49	63	51	69	60	58	68	52	70	26	6
Bristol - - - -	42	71	88	77	53	76	67	65	57	61	74	52	65	18	17
Cheltenham - - -	31	79	85	71	58	75	67	67	65	65	78	58	67	22	7
Chichester - - -	14	63	66	71	49	70	49	72	58	61	71	54	66	9	4
Darlington - - -	33	62	70	81	38	62	50	69	66	59	71	55	67	25	5
Derby - - - -	21	74	70	74	62	70	66	66	62	63	70	50	70	12	7
Durham - - -	37	71	84	72	53	74	65	68	53	64	76	52	66	23	10
Home and Colonial - -	72	80	88	76	55	79	64	70	69	65	80	54	69	50	18
Homerton - - -	14	79	85	74	44	80	73	62	69	73	72	69	65	13	1
Lincoln - - - -	20	81	82	77	64	84	64	68	60	70	79	66	68	12	5
Liverpool - - -	49	68	86	71	39	74	70	64	76	56	70	53	66	29	10
Norwich - - -	27	67	88	75	48	75	66	68	66	54	76	57	67	17	6
Oxford - - - -	11	75	66	75	46	63	58	67	80	79	65	55	67	6	3
Ripon - - - -	29	64	80	78	54	76	68	66	54	53	76	57	65	14	10
Salisbury - - -	40	70	72	75	58	69	51	67	57	67	71	53	67	20	11
Southlands - - -	52	67	71	76	41	65	57	69	64	54	72	55	65	37	10
Stockwell - - -	64	74	69	79	46	62	52	71	63	67	69	57	67	44	14
Swansea - - -	26	70	84	83	53	74	59	64	71	59	67	57	65	15	7
Tottenham - - -	54	66	83	75	45	70	61	68	59	57	70	60	70	37	9
Truro - - - -	18	78	72	76	63	68	53	69	62	64	66	52	64	13	5
Wandsworth - - -	18	58	69	70	42	60	58	64	63	55	66	54	65	11	5
Warrington - - -	49	64	83	70	49	75	60	66	58	50	73	54	62	33	10
Whitelands - - -	67	72	78	77	50	79	70	69	63	61	74	57	68	57	9
Total - - -	848	71	79	75	50	71	61	68	63	61	72	55	67	559	194

(No. 6.)—Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1882—*continued.*

Female Students of the Second Year—*continued.*

Training College.	Languages.						Sciences.																					
	Latin.		German.		French.		Mathematics.		Theoretical Mechanics.		Applied Mechanics.		Acoustics, Light, and Heat.		Magnetism and Electricity.		Inorganic Chemistry. Theoretical.		Inorganic Chemistry. Practical.		Animal Physiology.		Elementary Botany.		Physiography.		Agriculture.	
	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.
Bishop's Stortford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brighton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	25	—	—	—	—
Bristol	—	—	—	—	37	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham	—	—	—	—	17	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chichester	1	61	—	—	7	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	52	—	—	—	—
Darlington	—	—	—	—	39	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	26	—	—	11	59	—	—
Derby	—	—	—	—	16	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	—	—	—	—	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home and Colonial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homerton	—	—	—	—	10	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	48	—	—
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	20	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	—	—	—	—	11	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	51	26	60	—	—
Norwich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	44	8	49	—	—
Oxford	—	—	—	—	3	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ripon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salisbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	—
Southlands	—	—	—	—	23	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	41	—	—	33	27	—	—
Stockwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	28	22	40	—	—	—	—
Swansea	—	—	—	—	18	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tottenham	—	—	—	—	3	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	36	34	37	—	—
Truro	1	0	—	—	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wandsworth	—	—	—	—	3	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	39	11	52	—	—
Warrington	—	—	—	—	4	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	33	—	—	—	—
Whitelands	—	—	—	—	41	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	26	50	53	—	—	—	—
Total	2	30	—	—	246	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	24	184	43	136	44	—	—

(No. 6.)—Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1882—*continued.*

FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Training College.	Number examined.	Mental Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Composition.	Geography.	History.	School Management.	Reading and Repetition.	Penmanship.	Needlework.	Domestic Economy.	Music.	Spelling.	
														Number of Candidates who made No Mistake in Dictation.	Number of Candidates who made only One Mistake in Dictation.
Bishop's Stortford	33	78	76	48	80	58	62	59	59	54	50	67	76	16	9
Brighton	30	81	78	67	71	65	56	62	59	51	59	74	59	13	10
Bristol	36	72	75	53	75	58	63	62	65	57	57	68	70	14	12
Cheltenham	27	86	78	56	69	60	63	58	63	55	56	69	84	13	8
Chichester	15	56	66	78	79	61	62	68	67	60	59	82	83	3	10
Darlington	39	69	82	65	75	73	59	69	67	55	47	74	76	27	7
Derby	22	80	76	64	76	72	58	72	66	53	56	75	75	13	7
Durham	29	77	79	59	73	66	71	60	68	50	57	66	85	11	9
Home and Colonial	67	80	84	55	69	67	64	64	64	66	68	68	77	32	24
Homerton	17	78	71	52	71	62	62	68	61	70	70	68	86	10	4
Lincoln	20	77	77	66	71	66	67	60	68	60	61	76	92	10	5
Liverpool	52	61	76	60	62	80	67	58	62	66	57	66	77	22	21
Norwich	30	62	77	58	89	69	66	57	61	60	54	72	84	19	7
Oxford	16	81	73	66	77	62	58	65	64	61	68	81	79	10	4
Ripon	29	60	75	69	69	69	74	63	65	56	50	72	79	19	8
Salisbury	35	69	76	58	73	59	59	65	61	56	69	79	74	13	10
Southlands	54	66	74	68	73	62	55	71	67	61	51	78	65	26	17
Stockwell	59	77	78	67	76	66	61	71	70	61	64	66	69	39	15
Swansea	28	67	74	71	77	61	55	66	63	64	56	74	75	15	9
Tottenham	42	73	80	62	73	78	70	59	67	57	55	69	85	31	6
Truro	22	64	74	63	77	67	58	69	63	62	67	77	68	7	9
Wandsworth	20	57	62	69	71	61	62	62	67	56	36	74	69	9	3
Warrington	57	61	72	57	76	58	63	58	62	60	57	65	75	36	11
Whitelands	71	82	81	80	78	76	66	73	64	66	61	73	83	55	13
Total	850	72	77	63	74	67	63	64	64	60	58	71	76	462	238

(No. 6.)—Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1882—*continued.*

Female Students of the First Year—*continued.*

Training College.	Languages.						Sciences.																											
	Latin.		German.		French.		Mathematics.		Theoretical Mechanics.		Applied Mechanics.		Acoustics, Light, and Heat.		Magnetism and Electricity.		Inorganic Chemistry. Theoretical.		Inorganic Chemistry. Practical.		Animal Physiology.		Elementary Botany.		Physiography.		Agriculture.								
	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.						
Bishop's Stortford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Brighton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	36	—	—	—	—						
Bristol	—	—	—	—	36	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Cheltenham	—	—	—	—	14	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Chichester	—	—	—	—	11	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	47	—	—	—	—						
Darlington	—	—	—	—	20	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	8	40	—	—						
Derby[1]	—	—	—	—	22	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Durham	—	—	—	—	7	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	43	—	—	—	—						
Home and Colonial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	50	—	—	—	—						
Homerton	—	—	—	—	6	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	44	—	—						
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	20	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Liverpool	—	—	—	—	23	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	46	—	—	—	—						
Norwich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	44	—	—	—	—						
Oxford	—	—	—	—	14	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Ripon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Salisbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	28	—	—	—	—						
Southlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	38	—	—						
Stockwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	36	—	—	—	—						
Swansea	—	—	—	—	28	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Tottenham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	30	—	—						
Truro	—	—	—	—	2	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Wandsworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	34	—	—	—	—						
Warrington	—	—	—	—	11	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	34	—	—	—	—						
Whitelands	—	—	—	—	3	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	45	—	—	—	—						
Total	—	—	—	—	217	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	288	42	104	36	—	—						

In consequence of the illness and retirement of Dr. Hullah, the Inspector of Music, no report is presented this year on the examination in Music of the students in the Training Colleges.

The results of the examination in December last will be found in the preceding Tables.

REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *on the* TRAINING COLLEGES FOR SCHOOLMASTERS *in* ENGLAND AND WALES, *by Her Majesty's Inspector, the* REV. T. W. SHARPE.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to forward my report on the Training Colleges for Schoolmasters in England and Wales for the year 1882.

The attainments of the students will be found to be fully reported upon by the revisers of the examination papers. These reports contain many valuable hints both for the authorities of the colleges and for the instructors of pupil-teachers. Their general tenour encourages the hope that there is a steady advance in the quality of the work both at admission and at the completion of the course.

Mr. Campbell reports :—

Grammar. "I do not find that the teaching of this subject has gone down, so far as the results are apparent from the papers of three of the most important colleges which were intrusted to me. Parsing has been generally most satisfactory.

"Analysis also, on the whole, has been well and carefully taught. Greater fulness and originality has been shown in the composition exercises; a great deal of genial humour has been apparent in the treatment of a favourite subject, *i.e.*, 'A Day's Angling.'"

Mr. Coward reports :—

"The exercises in composition were very satisfactory as regards spelling, punctuation, and handwriting. As regards style, too, they were for the most part creditable, the fair facility of expression, absence of florid ornamentation, and logical arrangement of the matter showing decided progress. As regards matter which of course depends so much upon knowledge (and especially general knowledge in the cases of the subjects set) the results were not so good, the themes being jejune and bald. But some of the papers, notably those of the Battersea lads, were in this respect remarkably good.

"It was curious to notice how much the London candidates and those from the large centres of population were in advance of the others in education.

"The parsing was for the most part very creditably done, high marks being attained by the majority. A few made mistakes which showed lamentable ignorance, *e.g.*, calling *that* a preposition, *but* a pronoun, *us* the nominative case. I cannot say the analysis was good, only a very small proportion got good marks, and a large one very low marks. It was quite evident that the instruction in this subject was superficial and perfunctory, and given by instructors who seemed to need instruction themselves in this subject. The passage no doubt was knotty, but none of the difficulties were excessive; there was much weakness in laying out clearly the obscurer subordinate sentences, great confusion of ideas as regards enlargements and extensions, and subjects and objects. The less important questions were done more or less fairly.

"But in them, too, came out that absence of minute thorough teaching which results in accurate scholarship; few had any notion of why the word cardinal is given to the primary numbers, only four giving its derivation and so its true explanation. The question on the conjunctions was attempted by only an inconsiderable number, and was badly done by most. That on the preposition was answered in what I call perfunctory—parrot fashion, it was accurate as far as it went, but it did not show that the writers for the most part saw with their inner consciousness what a grammarian means by a preposition. The philological question was a miserable failure, only a *very* small per-centage doing it with even partial success. I am not surprised, knowing how this matter is neglected."

Mr. Legard reports :—

"The chief faults in the composition were a want of method and arrangement in treating the subject selected for the letter, an inability to give a descriptive sketch that should be full and at the same time concise, and a lack of simplicity in language. In few cases was any imaginative power displayed to which scope might have been given by the choice of such a subject as 'a storm at sea.' On the other hand, the letters were very little disfigured by bad spelling, they were free as a rule from grammatical faults, and the punctuation was fair. In many cases the direction to do

the composition in the form of a letter was disregarded. The piece selected for parsing did not present many difficulties. The candidates should, however, have paid more attention to the difference between a relative and an interrogative pronoun. If they parsed an auxiliary verb indicating a mood and the infinitive mood separately, they should also have parsed them together, and they should have bestowed more pains upon the syntax of the conjunction.

"The analysis which was by no means easy was on the whole creditably done; the weakest point was, perhaps, the putting of the subordinate clauses in a proper relation to the principal sentence. The parts of a question which simply required the recollection of a rule were better done than the parts that required the rule to be applied. The definition given of a preposition was frequently incomplete. As might have been expected, the answers to the questions requiring a knowledge of etymology were done the worst, and I think that this interesting branch of grammar requires more study from our pupil-teachers than at present it receives. The papers were in most cases methodically done, but in some instances the answers were not put in order, which added to the difficulty of marking them properly."

Mr. Carrington Ley reports:—

"Composition, intelligence, and grammatical rules, and (in many cases handwriting), were alike weak, but I was especially struck with the general hopeless inability to face the analysis with any sort of intelligent notion of the meaning."

Mr. Markheim reports:—

"The general quality of the Chelsea papers seemed to me very fair; composition and parsing were good, analysis rather weak; the short questions were generally well answered. I should not lay too much stress on the fact that most of the candidates misunderstood the line 'that patient merit of the unworthy takes,' and imagined the 'merit' to be that of the 'unworthy.' To most Welsh candidates English is no doubt a foreign language, yet for that reason they might be expected to know it more grammatically."

Mr. Monro reports:—

"Generally speaking the exercises were creditably performed. There were a few instances in which the style and language were too flowery and pompous, and many candidates seemed to ignore that the requirement was '*a letter*.' The prevailing defects are insufficiency of full stops, and the employment of periods innocent of the essential finite verb. A few vulgarities intruded themselves, *e.g.*, '*Here goes*'; '*Let the steam off*'; '*The governor kicked up a row*.'

"The frequent use of etc., when it was clear that the candidates were unable to furnish the precise detail, is an objectionable feature. Now and then the candidate seemed carried away by his theme, *e.g.*, in the case of *gardening*. 'An all wise God 'gave the finishing touch to the happiness with which he blessed the first of men by 'making him a gardener,' and the same lad added 'gardening is like a taste of 'Paradise to the weary soul.'

"This exercise was fairly well done by most. The word 'potential' is, I am glad to say, gradually, comparing last year's work, dropping out of the terminology employed. Parsing.

"There seems to be but little, if any, improvement in this branch, and especially in the classification of sentences. Some of the exercises were very difficult to unravel. It would be well, particularly as no rulers are allowed, to print the necessary rows and columns. Errors were frequent when the object in the form of a relative pronoun preceded the verb. If (in the case of pupil-teachers) the head teachers were more familiar with such standard grammars as ——— and ———, we should probably see the last of the indirect object—a *dernier ressort* when difficulty arises in assigning words to their proper columns—as well as of the potential mood. Analysis.

"Of the remaining portion of the subject little praise can be said. Two questions, one on the source of words and the other on the classification of conjunctions, were rarely attempted and never satisfactorily.

"The explanation of the suffix 'dom' produced some curious answers, more than one said of it in connexion with 'martyrdom' that it was a corruption of the doom which *awaited* the martyr. One pupil said it meant 'nowhere in particular.'

Mr. Ogilvie reports:—

"The composition exercise was, as a rule, well done, but the bulk of the papers showed defective training in parsing and analysis. Any really difficult point demanding thought rather than mechanical rules of syntax was rarely grappled with.

The disentanglement of 'but that' proved a common stumbling block, and in one case 'rather' was described as the infinitive of a verb."

Mr. Alexander reports:—

Geography and History.

"These papers are in many respects satisfactory. The geography is best done, but a very fair knowledge of the outlines of history is very often displayed. I notice, however, that in some cases there has been a failure in the power of grasping the exact purport of questions; constantly, too, the meanings of words which must be commonly used in teaching are evidently not understood. I fear indeed that much which is only the result of general cultivation has been taken for granted in the course of instruction, and that mechanical reproduction by force of memory has been mistaken for real knowledge. I am well aware that only a comparatively short space of time in the course of the day can be devoted to the special instruction of pupil-teachers. It is, however, in the usual routine of school life, in preparing lessons to be given, in explaining the meaning of words, in grasping matter from books so as to be able to reproduce it, that a thorough acquaintance ought to be made with the elements of each subject. I believe that if the persons in authority on all occasions made sure that note-books were well filled and lessons always carefully prepared beforehand for delivery with the help of a good dictionary there would be very few faults such as I have mentioned. But it is not to be expected that with the many difficulties which lie in their way our elementary teachers should all at once be completely successful, and there is very much in these papers which leaves a favourable impression. In no case have I found a complete failure, and in most I have been able to give a very respectable number of marks. Without doubt a great deal of good work has been done, and there is every reason to look forward hopefully to the future."

Mr. Colson reports:—

"I cannot speak favourably of the majority of these papers. Maps were in a considerable number of cases fairly well drawn. The question in mathematical geography was rarely attempted though extremely simple, and when attempted was with but few exceptions answered very unsatisfactorily. It is plain that the majority of pupil-teachers are entirely ignorant of the meaning of the terms 'latitude' and 'longitude,' and would be unable to determine the position of a place otherwise unknown to them on the map furnished with these elements. The questions in history were generally answered very poorly, though I think the answers were better as regards quantity than last year and perhaps a shade better in quality. The question as to dates was not fully answered by any one candidate, but there were fewer gross errors than I remember in 1881. Very many candidates wrote a life of Cardinal Wolsey. This was usually very meagre and unsatisfactory, the main point dwelt upon was that he took his degree at an early age, and was therefore called the 'Boy Bachelor.' Beyond this fact the knowledge of very many did not extend."

Mr. Harvey reports:—

"Map drawing has evidently not received sufficient attention. In only one or two cases could I say that the maps were thoroughly satisfactory. A great number of them were ill-formed and inaccurate. The written answers to questions both on geography and history were decidedly more creditable. It was evident that a very fair amount of knowledge had been acquired of both subjects by a considerable number of the candidates. The usual faults of irrelevancy, diffuseness, and inaccuracy are still, however, very noticeable. Many of the candidates have not had sufficient training in explaining their meaning in clear, concise, and grammatical language. Such questions in geography as the following should have special attention. 'Describe a coasting voyage from Southampton, viâ Lisbon to Constantinople, 'taking in cargo at six of the principal ports on the north shore of the Mediter-'ranean.'

"In history short and concise descriptions of the lives and characters of kings and statesmen are very important.

"The majority of the candidates had been pupil-teachers, and in comparison with non-pupil-teachers the effects of their more systematic training were, as a rule, apparent in their work."

Mr. Kynnersley reports:—

"There were, perhaps, fewer excellent maps than in former years, but the general average of the geography paper was better. The history papers still show the defects so often complained of, parrot-like repetition of the text-book, and when the

text-book fails to supply the exact answer, an inability to re-arrange the details. But there is an improvement on former years."

Mr. Lott reports :—

"The papers in geography show that, as a rule, the pupil-teachers have learned the names and positions of a sufficient number of places. Some answers indicate that the writers possessed more information than they could manage. Their statements were not well arranged according to the relative importance; undue prominence was given to facts indirectly connected with the matter in hand, *e.g.*, in the answers to IV. not a few candidates mentioned a great many of the less important capes, river mouths, and ports, but failed to express the special importance even of those ports to which the question particularly referred. Some of the maps show a very creditable knowledge and power of representing outlines and leading physical features. Dates and important facts had been carefully committed to memory. There were, however, in this subject more cases of great ignorance than in geography. This is, probably, in a great measure due to the fact that history has been one of the pupil-teachers' own lessons, but has seldom been part of the school work. Those pupil-teachers whose attainments in these subjects are a little above the average acquired enough information to prepare them for that more intelligent study which appreciates the relative importance and the connexions of places or of persons and events. The best pupil-teachers already possess some powers of arranging the answers methodically, so as to bring out the important points in due order and connexion. In such cases thoughtfulness and the power of exposition have been cultivated and have grown."

Mr. Pole reports :—

"The questions in geography, except Nos. 1 and 2, were fairly answered by the majority of the candidates. I have again to remark that very few inserted the lines of latitude and longitude in their maps. Four marks in every case were deducted out of 18 where they were omitted. The candidates' knowledge of history appears to be almost entirely derived from short text-books, one or two of which were evidently in very common use. These, however, seem to have been conscientiously read, or learnt, by a large number."

Mr. Routledge remarks :—

"The papers generally reached a very fair average standard of goodness, only a few calling for special remark. I have again to direct attention to what is a very common habit with candidates, viz., that of not carefully noting the exact bearing of each question before proceeding to answer it. This want of exactness and accuracy seems to me to characterize pupil-teachers as a body, and demands urgent attention. The maps were very fairly drawn, and the dates in history carefully learnt. I am glad to notice a considerable improvement in the composition and spelling of the papers."

Mr. Dey reports :—

"The portion of the papers on school management entrusted to me for revision have been very well done. The penmanship of the candidates is, on the whole, excellent; the answers neatly and tastefully given, and a very fair acquaintance with the subject shown." School management.

Mr. Pennethorne reports :—

"I notice a want amongst all of reading the questions carefully, and also of economising the space allowed them, which shows a want of special drilling for an examination."

Mr. Synge reports :—

"The notes on lessons were only moderately fair, and the lessons from them would for the most part have been very dull. A few, however, were really good. In the second question the idea of using the schoolroom and the ground known to the children for giving them an idea of scale and map-drawing was not nearly so general as it should have been. The general idea of a lesson on a river was, for the most part, very dull. That children should remember anything of such lessons is the wonder. The notes on a first lesson on simple subtraction were the worst in the paper. Many began with thousands and tens of thousands, and proposed teaching borrowing as a conjuring trick for arriving at the answer, instead of a rational process.

"A great many had very little idea of the kind of problems that should be set in mental arithmetic. Cumbrous and complicated sums, which it would be nearly impossible to do without putting down figures, were proposed in many cases, or else nothing but dozens and scores. The question in fractions illustrated by a diagram got no marks in many cases as no diagram was given. The grammar question gained full marks more than any other. The question on explanation of words was only moderately done. I remember the same thing in a similar question in the certificate examination two or three years ago, and I think it would be well that there should be a question of this kind in every school management paper for the present."

Mr. Temple reports :—

"1. Notes of lessons.—The answers under this head were, on the whole, the best of all on the paper. They showed more common sense than candidates at this examination usually display.

"2. The answers to this question were, for the most part, wanting both in clearness of arrangement and in knowledge of the necessary apparatus. I think it might be well that when geography is taken as a class subject in a school the payment of the grant for it should depend, in some degree, on the Inspector's report on the apparatus, and that a circular should be issued stating what apparatus the Education Department consider necessary for the efficient teaching of the subject.

"3. Hardly any candidates took the 'points' of a river systematically from source to mouth or from mouth to source. The 'points' were almost always given at random.

"4. The answers to this question seldom showed more than a very vague notion of the battles named.

"5, 6, 7. The answers to these questions were the most unsatisfactory of all. The heads of a lesson on subtraction generally assumed too much knowledge on the part of the scholars. The problems in mental arithmetic were, for the most part, too hard, and showed that in setting them the candidates had not put themselves in the place of the children, but had thought of what would look well on paper. In the fraction answers a wide-spread ignorance of the meaning of 'diagram' showed itself.

"8, 9, 10, 11. The answers to these questions may be called, on the whole, fair.

"12, 13, 14. I do not know whether these questions were meant for men, but many tried to answer them with but scanty success.

"It appears that—

12 papers, or about	4	per cent.,	may be called	'very good.'
99 "	30	"	"	'good.'
157 "	46	"	"	'fair.'
73 "	20	"	"	'indifferent' or 'bad'."

Mr. Tregarthen reports :—

"Taken as a whole the papers are not better than those of former years, and the greater number do not come up to the standard 'fair.' The notes of lessons are methodical in their arrangement, but information is very limited and the attempt at illustration very feeble. The answers to questions 5, 6, and 7 are very poor indeed."

Mr. Wilkinson reports :—

The notes of lessons are, on the whole, fairly good, and most of the questions have been well answered by candidates here and there, but none have succeeded in answering all nine questions well, and consequently but few have got what I should consider a good summary mark. Many candidates would have got more marks had they allowed themselves time and space for answering the full number of questions they might have answered, while others in their anxiety to answer as many questions as possible have attempted some they knew nothing at all about. For example, several who had apparently never heard of Mulhauser's method of teaching writing have, nevertheless, attempted to explain the method and to write the word 'trustfulness' according to it."

Mr. King reports :—

Arithmetic. "The candidates, on the whole, showed a very fair knowledge of the ordinary rules of arithmetic and creditable accuracy and neatness in working the same. Many papers were very good indeed, but some were so bad that it is difficult to understand why candidates so ignorant as the authors of them presented themselves for examination.

"It is hardly necessary to notice that the pupil-teachers are, as a rule, much better prepared than other candidates."

Mr. W. Williams reports:—

"The papers in the arithmetic of male candidates revised by me presented much diversity of merit, but were, on the whole, very fair; there was but a small proportion of thoroughly bad papers.

"The style of the papers was not so satisfactory as could have been expected from those who had been pupil-teachers. One or more of the following defects were noticeable in many of the papers: (*a*) The sign of equality was put between quantities which were not equal, a new factor having been introduced on one side since the quantities were equal. (*b*) Complex fractions were simplified in parts and not by one process. (*c*) The work was not shown fully enough; some long processes were not shown at all, and in some cases mistakes were made by attempting to do mentally by one step what ought to have been shown at length in more than one step. (*d*) Some questions were worked without any explanation, although some explanation was required. Some of the questions call for special remarks; the rule for the subtraction of vulgar fractions was generally given with unnecessary prolixity. The question on discount was in many cases wrongly worked, and the meaning of present worth did not seem to be known; and, strange as it may seem, a considerable number did not recognize the fact that the interest of 100*l.* at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was 3*l.* 10*s.*, but worked it out as a simple interest sum. The answer to the question on stocks was generally given correctly, but the method in many cases was cumbrous, and the explanations in some cases quite nonsensical. The square root of a certain number of feet was in some cases stated to be square instead of lineal feet, and in others an abstract number."

Mr. Baily reports:—

"In the papers referred to me the usual characteristics appeared. The propositions of Euclid were generally satisfactory, but riders were often not attempted and very rarely satisfactorily done. In algebra the ordinary rules were worked for the most part accurately, and the equations, except the first, were well done; but it was seldom that a proof was given of a general formula such as that asked in question 10. In mensuration the area of the triangle was generally worked correctly. The other questions in mensuration were in most cases not correct." Euclid and Algebra.

Mr. Blaikie reports:—

"Few candidates were able to offer anything like a satisfactory proof of algebraical rules, or a satisfactory discussion of geometrical principles. Although many papers were written out with neatness and care, yet, as a rule, sufficient attention was not given to this point. Very many of the candidates stated that they could have written more had they had more room on the papers, and I have no doubt that was often the case."

Mr. Codd reports:—

"The highest mark attained was barely 79 per cent. of the total. Only little over 13 per cent. of the candidates obtained half marks and upwards. The papers, with comparatively few exceptions, were very poor. The reasoning was imperfectly grasped, and the attempts to explain principles were meagre and defective. Much of the Euclid appeared to be learnt by heart, and the algebra was clumsy and inaccurate. The best work was in mensuration."

Mr. Danby reports:—

"Some few of the papers are worked very well, and a small proportion utterly badly, or not at all. The general average obtained is most disappointing, barely reaching a low mediocrity. The answers generally are rough, unmethodical, and too often ill-written. Very few of the candidates appear to me to have received any real scientific teaching at all in Euclid and algebra. The teachers of these candidates appear, for the most part, to have been quite satisfied with a correct answer in algebra or mensuration, or one approximately accurate, and to have been regardless of the processes by which the answers were obtained. In Euclid, too, they seem to have been equally satisfied with the clumsy unintelligent grinding out of a proposition or simple rider, and to have considered an impossible construction or an error here and there in demonstration defects of no importance. The educational advantage of elementary mathematics taught in such a way is reduced to a minimum. Euclid, algebra, and mensuration so taught as to leave the reasoning faculties dor-

mant may conceivably be of some use to certain classes of artificers, but they can be of none to those fitting themselves for the profession of public elementary teaching."

Mr. Parez reports:—

"The inequality in the value of the papers is very striking, and can hardly be accounted for by the special difficulties of the subjects and the varying capacities of the candidates, but occurring as it does between pupil-teachers, as well as among private candidates, it seems to indicate that the instruction in the subjects in question is sometimes not sufficiently careful. In regard to particular points requiring notice, I would mention that the first equation in the algebra was often not attempted, and very seldom correctly done. More attention is clearly required to be given to the working of binomial fractions, and the changes of signs in connexion with them. In many instances the denominators were after the first reduction left out of sight. In this subject book-work proofs of algebraical rules and processes might with advantage be more thoroughly studied."

Mr. Swettenham reports:—

"What struck me most was the great difficulty I had in many cases in deciding whether the writer understood the propositions in Euclid or not. In such a case as that in Euclid I., 47, where two straight lines are proved to be in one straight line, I was continually in doubt whether the student thought that the equality of the two angles was sufficient to prove it or not. The question most successfully attacked by the average student was the finding the area of a triangle, the sides being given, showing that a rule previously often worked could be remembered and worked much more easily than an application of very much simpler rules, involving a little independent thought, like the question about a chess board which was hardly ever correctly solved. The candidates still seem to think, at least most of them, that an arithmetical example is the proof of the truth of a rule."

Mr. Arnold reports:—

Languages.

"The papers revised by me do not call for much remark. The French is better than the Latin, showing that the former subject is more seriously taught to pupil-teachers. But neither in the French nor the Latin is the same progress visible among the pupil-teachers as among the training college students, and this shows that the serious endeavours to teach languages in connexion with elementary school training has its seat in the colleges chiefly."

Mr. Dunn reports:—

"The remarks I made last year on the quality of the translation are still applicable. In a very large majority of cases the attempts at translation were disfigured by numbers of ludicrous blunders. The very first sentence would furnish a grotesque collection of absurdities. We are told that Columbus 'n'avait pas un toit pour 'abriter sa tête.' One candidate translated it 'had not a tile to cover his head,' another 'had not a hat to cover his head,' another 'had no wish to break his head' (a hazy confusion with *briser*, no doubt), another (anticipating postal development) 'had not a card to send to his wife!' In many instances it was quite evident that the translations were merely elaborate guessing, the silliness of which was no less conspicuous than its dishonesty. The parsing was poor, the chief defect being incompleteness; not unfrequently the tense of the verb was omitted, and in extremely few cases were the principal parts of the verb given."

The following reports refer to the examination of the students at the end of their first and second year of training. The only material difference in the subjects of the examination was the introduction into the second year course of the elements of mental science in their bearing on education. The introduction of the subject was not so much the addition of fresh matter as the systematic arrangement of a number of topics, which I found to be generally taught with more or less success in most of the colleges.

I may remark also that in the reports on the geography and history papers of the second year, the majority of the papers were worked by students who had been unable to pass with credit in these subjects at the end of the first year; a small minority by students who, having passed with credit at the end of their first year in those subjects, had been at liberty to take up some more advanced subject in their place,

but had wisely elected to take up a more familiar subject. The algebra papers of the second year were worked only by the students who had passed with credit in this subject at the end of the first year.

Mr. Vertue reports :—

School management papers. First year.

"Only a small proportion of the papers were satisfactory. The 'notes of lessons' were not well arranged, and, as a rule, too much prominence was given to the introductions.

"In drawing out a time-table the majority of the students seemed to have very little idea of the amount of time that should be apportioned to each subject, many allotting an hour for a dictation lesson, and often the same time for a geography or grammar lesson. The time for marking and closing the registers was often omitted altogether. About a quarter of the students showed their ignorance of the Code, under which they would shortly have to work, by being unable to state what arithmetic is required to be taught to Standard IV."

Mr. Brodie reports :—

Second year

"As a whole the judgment on these papers must be that they are not above a fair set. The better sets are fair, tending to very fair; the worse, fair, tending to moderate. Negatively they are better than in past years, old familiar defects being far less frequent, there being less irrelevancy, less verbiage and tautology, and fewer faults of language and expression. Indications, however, of these defects are not wanting, as also of the danger of a little knowledge, and of an inflated vocabulary ill-suited to the simplicity of the subject, the teacher's position, or the receptive faculties of the pupil, *e.g.*, we find 'affectation' for 'affection,' 'illusions' for 'allusions.' Attention derived from 'ad teneo,' and defined as 'the name given to 'the intensity and continuity of the perceptive and conceptive faculties,' the teacher in one place is exhorted to be 'a philanthropist,' and, 'to give an earnest verbose lesson;' and inattention is described as 'a degeneracy of mental activity.' Sensation is in one case described as 'an inward feeling full of horror at seeing a man commit suicide,' though the context ought to have guarded the writer from such rubbish.

"Akin to these faults is too much display of technical knowledge, showing itself specially in the answers to questions 3 and 12. The former question has been generally well done, but there is far too much about the 'malleus,' 'fenestra ovalis,' 'endolymph,' 'perilymph,' &c. The latter question has been mostly ill done, the writer not observing the aim of the question, viz., how to instruct a very young class in the elements of science by a clear rudimentary lesson in easy and simple terms, but nearly always contenting himself with a bare enumeration of difficult subjects in crabbed technical language, which would be hard nuts for the teeth of much older children.

"To go to more positive faults, there is generally too much tendency to rely on external help, to merely reproduce what has been imparted, and that 'totidem verbis,' and too little to think things out. Thus it results that, as a whole, as on former occasions, the questions here answered are those requiring least thought, and even of these the mere mechanical parts. To illustrate, the worst done questions or parts of questions almost universally are the end of 3 and the first part of 4, 5 (it has been sufficient here to work a sum, chosen at hap-hazard, not to illustrate by its working each intellectual step); the latter part of 6, 7 (generally ill done, though a very nice question to test thoughtfulness); 8 and 9 (several, however, especially the Scotch, have done these better); and finally 12, which has been remarked on above. The other questions—1, 2, and most of 3, the first half of 4, and of 6, 10, and 11—have been much better done, and, with some exceptions, there has been shown a sufficient knowledge of registration generally.

"Though the average marks of these papers is scarcely as high as we could wish, still, as compared with the untrained teachers, most of whom have probably been at least pupil-teachers, they sufficiently attest the value of training college instruction and practice. The average of 108 teachers reaches $36\frac{3}{4}$, the highest mark 61, while there are marks as low as 5, 9, 17. The average marks of 395 second year students reaches 46·5. The highest mark is 68, the lowest marks are 27, 28, 29."

Mr. Fitch reports :—

"The questions relating to the organisation, ventilation, and arrangement of a school, and to the keeping of school registers were, on the whole, well answered.

"The subject of training and use of the senses, and the processes of memory, association, and attention, have evidently received a good deal of consideration. At Battersea, Westminster, Homerton, and two Scotch training colleges, the lectures

on these new topics appeared to me to have been judiciously adapted to their purpose, for in the case of the students from these institutions there was a fairly accurate use of technical phraseology, and an attempt to show the connexion between the truths of mental philosophy and the actual rules required in the management of a class or of a school.

"Among the students of Cheltenham, Saltley, and Bangor, though there are marked exceptions, I noticed a tendency to use the language of philosophy with less precision; and at Carnarvon the appearance of the phrase, 'an abstract immaterial ego,' in the paper of a man who did not understand it, gave me, in addition to other evidence, some reason to fear that the teaching was too pretentious in its character. All the lecturers on this subject, however, need to be reminded of the danger of encouraging the use of scientific nomenclature which is not thoroughly understood. The only question in logic has, as a rule, been very badly answered. Very few of the candidates knew exactly what the converse of a proposition meant, and fewer still could tell when and how the terms of a proposition were logically convertible, or why Euclid sometimes finds it necessary to demonstrate the converse of a proposition which has been already proved. The elements of logic need more attention than they have yet received.

"I was also much disappointed with the answers to question 9, respecting 'induction.' This term was very often vaguely and imperfectly understood, and its application to three very familiar topics of elementary instruction was hardly in a single instance clearly apprehended or skilfully illustrated.

"In too many cases the answers to question 10 on moral discipline were valueless, because they consisted of mere generalities about the importance of training character and the influence of example, and did not discriminate clearly between those matters of conduct and character over which a school teacher can exercise a real influence and those which practically lie outside his range.

"But, on the whole, it is the best and most thoughtful set of school management papers I have ever read, and I am most hopeful as to the effect of the new syllabus in encouraging an increased study of the principles of teaching, and of some of the simpler truths of mental science as a basis for the investigation of effective methods."

Mr. Bancroft reports:—

English. First year.

"The papers showed considerable improvement on those of last year. The composition was pretty good, but there is still too great a fondness for long involved sentences, where short and simpler ones would be preferable. Punctuation and handwriting require more attention. The papers were in most cases neat, but in a great many the analysis was not done in such a neat or concise way as would be possible after a little practice. The parsing was, on the whole, good. There was sometimes a tendency to create difficulties rather than to answer the question in a simple manner. The parsing of the prepositions and adverbial conjunctions was seldom complete and satisfactory. The analysis was generally good. A good many students went unnecessarily out of their way at times, *e.g.*, in the phrase 'since Zion's desolation,' which they enlarged into 'since the desolation of Zion took place,' instead of simply taking 'since' as a preposition. The general questions were well answered in nearly all the colleges. The 'allusions' were the most unsatisfactory part. The exact point of the question was also too often lost sight of. Thus, when the question was, 'Explain the meaning in reference to their derivation of . . . .,' I too often found such an answer as this: 'eloquent'—from e, 'out,' and loquor 'I speak,' a good speaker. Nothing would be said of the particular meaning in the passage given, in which 'eloquent' qualified and preceded 'proportions' (of a building). I cannot, however, but add that the derivations and etymological questions were wonderfully well answered, especially as we know that the great majority of the students of the first year can have but little acquaintance with the dead languages."

Mr. Milman reports:—

"I have not much to say about these papers, except that they seem to me to be considerably better than those that I revised last year. The work is at once more accurate and more intelligent, and has left a much more satisfactory impression on my mind. I will make a few remarks about the answers in each division of the paper.

"*Composition.*—The favourite subject was the best known neighbourhood, and the essays were generally sensible and well expressed. A few only attempted high flown language, and fell victims to a splendid confusion of metaphors. The two most common faults seem to be the use of words not thoroughly understood (*e.g.*, 'enhance,' a very favourite word seldom used in a proper manner) and the multiplication of sentences introduced by 'which.'

"Fortunately few undertook to describe a recent invention; fortunately for Her Majesty's Inspector who has to follow a technical description of some scientific instrument. In several cases I amused myself by counting how often the word 'is' occurred, and found whole essays made up of such sentences. 'Saliscitor *is* situated 'in a broad valley. On the north *is* Beacon Hill, which *is* clothed with trees to 'the summit,' and so on. There was more tautology of this sort than in any other form of expression.

"Parsing was generally complete and accurate, though I think that many did not say enough about the peculiarity of a construction where such existed.

"*Analysis* was generally well done.

"*Allusions.*—Most of the men seemed to be pretty well up in the allusions in the stanzas of Childe Harold.

"*Etymology* was almost worthless. Most men gave extracts from an annotated edition of Childe Harold, but they showed little intelligence, and I am astonished at the number of words that came from the Icelandic. Nearly everybody had words from the Icelandic; and a philologer might be tempted to ask whether there was not at one time close intercourse between Britain and Iceland, or even to infer an invasion from that island which is unrecorded in history.

"*The other questions* were not easy to answer both clearly and concisely, and were not very well done. I may quote one answer: 'Other forms of speech are 'metaphor, allegory, parable, insinuation, amanuensis, ellipsis.'

"It seems to me that the most brilliant men do by no means the best papers. They pay insufficient attention to the rules; they do not parse fully; they write between the lines; or they give half the answer in one part of the paper and half in another. Is it because they are allowed more licence in their work at the training colleges than their more plodding fellows, and expect the same to be granted them at this examination?"

Mr. Campbell reports:—

"This year I found these papers worked, on the whole, in a very satisfactory manner. The essays were, for the most part, short, concise, and to the point, showing a good amount of original thought and correctness of expression. The paraphrasing was more simple and less strained than on former occasions, and a comprehensive grasp of the meaning of passages seemed to have been more thoroughly secured. This, as I had occasion to remark last year, was the case more notably in the treatment of the pieces from Bacon. The questions relating to the lines of Shakespeare and Bacon were fully and correctly answered, and the critical remarks on the style and genius of the two authors showed considerable intelligence and appreciation in the minds of the students. On the whole, the teaching of this most important subject seems to have steadily improved during the several years in which I have had the opportunity of watching its progress." Second year.

Mr. Steele reports:—

"The papers are, as a whole, good, and seem to me better than usual."

Mr. Bulpett reports:—

"On the whole this subject has decidedly improved and appears to have received more attention. There is still a great variety in the quality of the answers, but the proportion of indifferent papers is certainly less. Facts and dates are generally given with accuracy, and the text-books used have evidently been carefully studied. I think, too, questions involving individual thought are better handled, though often the answers are very partial and one-sided, and there are frequent instances of the old fault of not answering the exact question. Some of the best papers show a very accurate knowledge of our history, and a full and correct appreciation of the relative bearing of events on political or social life. History. First year.

Mr. Claughton reports:—

"On the whole I am able to report that the subject has been carefully prepared. The individual character of the work left on my mind much the same impression as in former years. The candidates do not think out their answers sufficiently before committing them to paper. Their knowledge of facts is, as a rule, sufficient to obtain nearly full marks, but they will not take the trouble to arrange their facts in something like logical order. Again, they will not always take the trouble to find out the real drift of a question, but catching at some familiar name or date they fill perhaps a quarter of their paper with matter which has not been asked for, and which consequently brings no marks. This fault was most apparent in connexion with questions 12 and 14. Question 12 was, 'How do you account for the arbitrary

'character of Charles I.'s Government?' In answer to this many students give a long list of the arbitrary acts of Charles I. Question 14 was, 'Describe fully *one* 'of Marlborough's campaigns.' Very few answered this properly, but, as a rule, a list of battles fought between 1703 and 1713 was correctly given. The difference between a war and a campaign was quite forgotten. I noticed in several papers a curious confusion between Marlborough and Wellington, but the only really ridiculous piece of ignorance was displayed by a candidate who included 'Marathon' among the great events of the reign of George III."

Mr. de Sausmarez reports:—

History. Second year.

"The papers were, on the whole, creditably done, though the difference between the average marks obtained at the various colleges suggests that the subject is more carefully studied at some than at others.

"The cases of inadequate knowledge of facts are indeed comparatively rare, but marks are lost in many instances through want of method and conciseness in dealing with the subject, through waste of time and space in giving unnecessary details, and not unfrequently through failing to seize the point of the question, *e.g.*, most of the students when asked to contrast the careers of Clive and Hastings contented themselves with giving a short biographical sketch of each.

"Faults of confusion between the two Pretenders, the two Byngs, Robespierre, and Marat, &c., and which were by no means uncommon, are perhaps excusable."

Mr. Colvill reports:—

Geography. Second year. (Chiefly students who failed to pass in this subject satisfactorily at the end of their first year.)

"Map-drawing showed some improvement. The lines of latitude and longitude were more generally put in, and were, as a rule, correctly numbered. Few who attempted to use them made any glaring blunders. The actual outline was generally not so satisfactory. This is the more surprising as a great majority selected the sufficiently well known map of Great Britain for reproduction, but succeeded only in caricaturing its features. A few endeavoured to satisfy the letter of question 1 by omitting the coast line entirely and decorating the page with caterpillar-like forms in what they supposed to be the proper relative positions of the mountain ranges. Too many students lost marks both in question 1 and question 14 by confusing the Dominion of Canada with the Old Canada. Question 4 was very unsatisfactorily treated with, I think, only one exception. The meaning of the question was often misapprehended, and the map generally included with especial detail the two river basins that the terms of the question excluded. Question 9 was also nearly always misread, the candidate championing one of the named colonies against its fellows, but failing or declining to see the point of the question. The advice given to the intending emigrant was rarely sound, and the grounds on which it was based were never so. As a whole, I think, the papers contain fewer ridiculous errors, and vary less from a rather high average of merit."

Mr. Fitzmaurice reports:—

First year.

"The work generally was satisfactory, and proved considerable application in a wide field of study. Maps and sketch maps were of very unequal merit, though an improvement generally is shown in marking lines of latitude and longitude.

"In question 2 the meaning of 'determined' was with few exceptions grasped only by the students of the best colleges. Most of the students contented themselves with stating the positions and distances of these lines on a globe.

"In question 3 the growth of towns was ascribed to 'increased commerce' and 'railroad accommodation,' without reference to the primary causes. The answers to questions 6 and 7 proved that continental Europe is the part of the world least known to the students. Carelessness was shown by many in writing 'down' instead of 'up' when progress from the mouth to the source of a river was intended to be described. Stricter injunctions seem necessary as to drawing 'the map on a scale 'sufficient to occupy all the blank space available.'"

Mr. Gardner reports:—

"The papers show a slight improvement in style and matter upon former years. Thoughtlessness and careless arrangement as usual account for the loss of many marks; the first question attempted often occupies one third or one fourth of the available space, and the rest have to be crowded in. Map-drawing was very uneven. Some maps were excellent; many others proved that pupil-teachers receive little or no instruction in this art during their apprenticeship. A surprising number of students do not know the latitude and longitude of their own country."

Mr. Parez reports:—

"The papers sent up from the majority of the colleges appear to me to give satisfactory proof that the students have been carefully and intelligently instructed. The only point to which the attention of the instructors requires to be particularly directed is the advantage of expeditious methods in the manipulation of figures. Allowance must of course be made for the hurry and excitement of the examination, but time, labour, and accuracy would in the end be saved by a thoughtful, careful consideration of the best steps to be adopted, in place of an immediate plunge into a labyrinth of figures. Often if a student would but pause for a moment he would see that it would be better, instead of multiplying numbers together, to resolve them into factors, and leave them so, until a simplifying relation between them discloses itself. This was especially manifest in the answers to the 8th question, in which many students having obtained on each side of a ratio the same number, six or eight figures long, proceeded gravely to multiply one by $4\frac{3}{4}$, the other by $4\frac{1}{4}$, and then to find the greatest common measure. Of course the longer the numbers involved the greater the chance of inaccuracy.". Arithmetic. First year.

Mr. Boyd reports:—

"The average number of marks obtained is again, in these colleges, higher than on the previous occasions on which I have revised these papers. This may, to some extent, be due to the rate of marking prescribed by my Lords being as regards the text of Euclid, rather higher than my former standard, but it is also owing, I believe, to a gradual improvement in the attainments of the students. Euclid. First year.

"With the way in which the propositions are treated, there is not very much fault to find, accuracy and clearness being pretty general characteristics. The frequency with which the 18th proposition of the First Book is confounded with the 19th, and the 29th with the 27th, is, however, surprising in young men who must have been studying the subject for several years. A good many mistakes are made also regarding the 40th and the 48th.

"The riders seem, as a rule, to be more generally attempted, and better done than in former years. They are perhaps in some respects simpler; they are certainly worked with greater ease and directness. Even in intelligent attempts, however, there is too much of "it may be proved," "by a well known deduction," &c., where an outline, at least of the proof, should be given."

Mr. French reports:—

"I am afraid that I must begin by saying that the students do not take sufficient pains in writing out their book-work questions in Euclid. Of course considerable latitude may be allowed in the cases of riders or deductions, but I think that the propositions ought to be written out with extreme care, and the figures drawn as neatly and accurately as possible. I have been surprised to find that students from the same training college vary in the way in which they write out a proposition. Do they use different editions of Euclid or are they seldom practised at writing out the propositions, or is but little notice taken of what to me is far from unimportant, viz., the care, neatness, and accuracy with which step by step the propositions are written out?

"In the batch of papers I had this year I must say that there is good general improvement. At any rate, there were not the egregious blunders that I have met with on other occasions. In one or two cases propositions were written out without figures. I think that the use of scrap paper at these examinations should be as much as possible curtailed."

Mr. Macleod reports:—

"The papers in most of the colleges were superior to those examined by me last year. The text on the whole was well mastered, and the solution of riders very creditable. The work of one of the colleges was, however, poor as a whole, and in the best were included papers by students which showed that the time given by them to the subject was completely wasted. Students of the second year who misunderstand the fourth proposition of the first book and who think that the vertical angle is always the largest in an isosceles triangle would be better occupied with other work than the study of mathematics. Second year.

"Some of those who made such blunders did part of the work correctly, while there were a few who attempted much but accomplished nothing, actually gaining no marks, or only three or four. The language of some showed likewise how much they have yet to learn in the elements of the subject. 'Any pentagon with more than six sides,' 'parallelogram' for quadrilateral, and 'cut' for bisect, may be taken as specimens.

"In one college the papers, as a rule, had every available space crowded with writing, and the diagrams, all badly drawn, were made almost illegible by erasures of superfluous lines.

"This appeared to me to be the result of doing written exercises in the college with time too limited for the work. The language of the students was wordy to a degree, and without carrying brevity to an extreme their proofs might be easily compressed into less than two thirds of the space actually occupied. It is but right to add that in other respects the papers of that college were equal to the best in the collection sent to me for revision."

Mr. W. Williams reports:—

"The second year Euclid papers revised by me were not so well done as I should have expected. The knowledge shown of the text of Euclid varied greatly, and was in many ways unsatisfactory and in some cases discreditable, and the papers of some showed that they had not mastered even the elementary ideas of geometry. For example, when two adjacent angles had been proved equal they were said to be right angles by Prop. 13, Book I., and the sides of a given square were said to be equal in virtue of Prop. 46, Book I.

"The style too in which the work was done varied considerably, and was not so generally satisfactory as could be wished. The colleges, however, differed greatly in this respect. In some the papers were generally neatly written, and the proofs given with due fulness, whilst in others the work was done in a hurried manner as if only one hour, and not three hours, had been allowed for the paper. In many cases the hypotheses and construction were but vaguely and incompletely given, and in some cases not at all, and the proofs were too brief or too algebraical. The letters in the diagrams were often very indistinct, and rendered the work of deciphering them tedious. Having regard to the time allowed for doing eight questions, such haste and carelessness seem inexcusable.

"As examples of mistakes frequently recurring in the papers, I may mention the following:—

"(*a.*) The hexagon in the 5th question was almost invariably taken to be a regular hexagon, and the proof given only referred to this particular case.

"(*b.*) In the 7th question a knowledge of a more advanced proposition was assumed in the proof which was therefore valueless, and in several cases the converse of this proposition was proved instead of it.

"(*c.*) The meaning of the fifth definition of Euclid Book V. and the terms multiple and equimultiple were imperfectly understood. From a careful revision of these papers I am convinced that a considerable number of the students in our training colleges have but a vague knowledge of the Euclid prescribed in the syllabus, and that the students generally are not sufficiently exercised in writing it out under proper supervision."

Mr. Baily reports:—

Algebra. First year

"The algebra and mensuration papers worked by the students have been very fairly done, and the work is, generally, neatly set out. The work done by the acting teachers is often very poor."

Mr. Hernaman reports:—

"The papers (which numbered 757) were, with few exceptions, neatly written, and the work was generally well arranged. Nearly one third of the whole number of candidates obtained at least 60 per cent. of full marks, and may be said to have passed a creditable examination.

"Most of these students gave evidence of having been well taught, showing much skill in handling factors, fractions, and equations; a good knowledge of formulæ and processes in proportionals, progression, and cube root; and considerable power in working problems both in algebra and mensuration. The rest of the papers were less praiseworthy, a large proportion of the candidates being unable to solve the simultaneous equations, or to work an ordinary example in proportionals, or to prove the formula for the sum of an arithmetic series, or to find the area of a four-sided field when the diagonal and the perpendiculars upon it are given.

"Frequently the solution of an equation was considered to be obtained when one nuknown quantity was expressed in terms of the other or of itself.

"Time was confused with rate, the law of the divisors in cube root was either not known or not signified; the denominators of fractions were omitted, or wrong signs written down in solving quadratics, the plan of a field was incorrectly drawn, fractions were not reduced to their lowest terms, and on the other hand yards and feet were needlessly brought to a lower denomination."

Mr. T. King reports:—

"This year the questions were simple and the solutions short, requiring merely a little care and knowledge of the most important parts of the subject. The candidates, too, were those students only who had shown last year that they had acquired a fair knowledge of the elements of the subject. The results are disappointing, most of the students were unable to work half the questions correctly, many showed great ignorance or want of skill. Second year.

"The causes of failure seem to be a want of real mastery of the subject, such as enables its possessor to make simple applications of the principles readily, and hasty attempts to solve the questions without due consideration. One of the questions in mensuration was answered correctly by most of the candidates, the other two by comparatively few. It is surprising that most of them did not know what their tables of cubic measures might have suggested, viz., that the volumes of similar figures are proportional to the cubes of corresponding lines. If the subject is to be of any use to them they should learn how to investigate the various rules given.

"The third question was set to test whether they had been taught to do this, and apparently most of them had not been.

"The acting teachers, with one or two exceptions (a teacher from Her Majesty's ship "Lion" worked the best paper that I read), were hopelessly ignorant of the subject."

Mr. Brewer reports:—

"As to the merit of the papers from a purely economical stand point, I can report, as I did last year, that they are 'very fair.' A satisfactory proportion of the students in the larger colleges did good work. In the answers there are few glaring economical heresies maintained, consciously or unconsciously, and I am disposed to think that the bulk of the students had made a careful study of their text-book or lecture notes. In one college an incorrect definition of 'value' was given by almost every student. They confounded cause with effect, in defining it as 'an affection,' 'an attachment,' 'a desirability' (*sic*) towards something. The principal complaint I have to make against the papers, as a whole, is that the writers were not so careful as they should have been in stating and applying economical propositions with their proper and necessary limitations. In all sciences, with the possible exception of the purely mathematical, and especially in the moral sciences, propositions are true only within the fundamental hypotheses of the science. Again, in the answers to the questions on teaching the rudiments of economics in elementary schools, the students too often spoke as if political economy was in itself a complete guide to practical life. Of course it is nothing of the kind, but it does supply the answers to a large number of questions which have to be faced in practical life. Political economy. Second year.

"I was not more than fairly satisfied with the way in which the majority of the students drew up their model lesson on an economical subject. Strong support to the negative view of the advisability of teaching political economy to young children could have been drawn from the nature of the teaching proposed to be given to them by the master of the future. Dry and abstract discussions of 'protection,' 'the evils of war,' 'the benefits of thrift,' &c. took the place of the pointed concrete exemplifications by means of which economical principles should be taught to the young. The method of Bastiat's 'Sophismes économiques' cannot be too closely followed if this subject is to be taught in the elementary school." Method of teaching political economy.

Mr. Stokes reports:—

"Except that in three colleges a few students seem incapable of grasping the principles of this subject (and probably of any other), most of the men show that they have studied it with intelligence and profit."

Mr. W. Y. King reports:—

"Nearly all the Latin papers done by students show that the prescribed book of Cæsar has been carefully prepared. The translation is faithful, and the parsing full and accurate. Their attention, however, should be more generally drawn to the fact that it is quite possible to give a literal version of Cæsar without slavishly following the Latin idiom. Very little effort is made to rise above the baldest 'of translation' English, and thus is lost one of the most important advantages of practice in the translation of classical authors. Language. First year.

"I mean the command thereby acquired over one's native language. The following sentence would convey very little meaning to any one not acquainted with the Latin it professes to translate:—

"'They drove back the rest endeavouring to cross on their bodies in a daring manner by a multitude of darts.'

"In revising the translation, I reserved a mark or two for style, which I gave only on the rare occasions when it seemed that an effort was made to put the Cæsar into a really English dress.

"Latin prose, on the whole, was poorly done. This is true especially of the small sentences involving a few well-known elementary points in Latin composition. The sentences translated from Cæsar generally earned higher marks owing, apparently, to the acquaintance of the students with the original.

"The weakness of this part of the work appears to be due not so much to ignorance as to inability to apply knowledge possessed in another form. Most students, for instance, showed in their answers to Section III. that they knew that *io* was a feminine termination of the third declension, and that in the case of a composite subject the verb takes the first in preference to the second or third person; but this did not prevent the great majority from making *legio* a masculine noun in their Latin prose or from writing *ego et mea mater pauperrimi sunt*. The questions in the third section were, for the most part, creditably answered by those who had time to do so.

"There are one or two practical points to which it may be worth while to call the attention of the students. The first and most important is that some proportion should be observed in the length of the answers. If a student spend all his time on half the paper he can only earn half marks however well he may have done it. When asked for instances to describe the 'aries' or 'testudo,' it is needless to write half a page when a few words are enough. Care should be taken to avoid doing what is not asked. Thus a number of students write notes on their translation quite unnecessarily. A few write the Latin words. A great waste of time both for students and examiners. It might be well to abandon the somewhat prevalent practice of underlining words with blue and red pencil marks, as it is apt to cause confusion when the papers are revised.

"The general impression given by these papers is that in many of the colleges there is a good deal more of cramming than of intelligent instruction in the Latin language. It is sometimes found in a school that children can read a book very fluently because they have been made to go over it again and again till they know it by heart; but if they are tried in an easier book not previously read by them they fail utterly. It seems to me that in like fashion many of these students have gone over their book of Cæsar so frequently that they know the construing of it by heart. But I am quite sure that if they were asked to do a short and easy passage which they had never seen before, though taken from Cæsar, and containing no new words, the poorness of the result would be startling. The journal of education for this month says that the middle class school boy 'gets by rote a translation of Virgil ' and Cæsar, and thinks he is learning the Latin language.' This is precisely what seems to be done in many of the normal colleges. As, at least, a partial remedy I should strongly recommend, instead of part of the large amount of parsing at present demanded, the setting at each examination of a small passage of easy unprepared translation. It may be said that Latin prose cannot be crammed, and that we have in the 30 marks assigned to that subject a sufficient guarantee against a man passing high in Latin by mere dint of memory. Not if, as in this case, two thirds of the English set for Latin prose consist of passages directly translated from the prepared book of Cæsar. I find in nearly every college students who made the grossest blunders in the first part of the Latin prose reproducing with great accuracy the sentences in the latter part. It seemed evident to me that they had expected such sentences to be set, and that many of them had deliberately learned the Cæsar off with a view to answering them. In the last sentence the word for 'soldiers,' 'servants,' or 'camp followers' was left out probably as being too hard, but in several instances 'Calones' was inserted before 'equites' in the translation. The students who wrote 'Calones' must either have had books with them to copy from or have got the passages by heart. And the latter hypothesis is the more probable; but whichever be the correct explanation, it will not, I think, be advisable in future examinations to set passages directly translated from the book prescribed.

"The French papers present very much the same general features as the Latin ones. The French is translated with considerable accuracy, but often into very bald English; the questions on accidence and syntax are very fairly answered, but the passages for translation into French are, as a rule, done so poorly as to show that the student's knowledge of rules has not been well digested. There is, in fact, evidence in the papers of all the colleges that the students ought to have a great deal more practice than they have at present in the actual writing of French. No student attempts the German paper.

"With a few creditable exceptions the papers done by acting teachers are very poor."

Passing from this general review of the knowledge and capacity of the students, it is possible to form some judgment of their success in schools. Excellent schools.

I have little doubt that the majority of the students ought to attain the standard of "good" in these schools, though many of them may at first, partly from inexperience, partly from too great ambition in an overcrowded time-table of study, partly from adverse circumstances, fail to reach the standard of "excellent." A minority of the students will not be able to rise above a fair standard at first, though patience and perseverance will enable them to overcome the difficulties, chiefly the difficulty of discipline, which arise from faulty training as pupil-teachers, and from defects of diffidence or want of sympathy with children. There can be no doubt that a large number take a very high view of the future profession and are anxious to distinguish themselves in their work; if such teachers will have the courage and patience to be true to the spirit and methods of their training, great success may safely be predicted for them.

Taking one by one the conditions of excellence laid down in your Lordships' circular 212, paragraph 33, it may be asked how far the work of training colleges will help the students to realise these conditions, though it is not necessary that all should be fulfilled to receive the official stamp of "excellent."

A. The school is characterised by cheerful and yet exact discipline, maintained without harshness and without noisy demonstrations of authority. It may be said that all the practising schools (with one exception) fulfil this description thoroughly. The discipline of all the schools but one is reported to be good or excellent; a result which is largely due doubtless to the head teachers being able to devote some part or the whole of their time to the superintendence of the general arrangements of classes and of the discipline. Practically the head teachers of these schools give a large number of the lessons themselves; the machine is so well ordered that once set in motion it requires very little care to keep it in movement. The characteristic of the discipline of the practising schools is that amount of healthy noise which accompanies the cheerful intelligent work of scholars occupied in tasks that they relish; if the noise of it occasionally rises above this pleasant sound, a single note of the master's bell brings it back to its proper level.

B. The school premises are cleanly and well ordered.

For two successive years in one of the practising schools I have noticed the careless accumulation of dust and other signs of general untidiness; but, with this exception, all the schools exhibit a thorough state of cleanliness, the furniture is in good state of repair, the playground free from disfiguring litter of scraps of paper, the maps and books tidy, the stitch in time is freely used when a map is torn or a blackboard broken or a cupboard door off its hinges.

C. The time-table provides a proper variety of mental employment and of physical exercises.

The time-tables of the practising schools are under the entire control of the master of method, who secures the proper distribution of subjects so that lessons requiring greater effort of mind shall not be relegated to a late period of the day, and the brain may not be worried by a succession of lessons requiring such efforts. I believe also that the head-masters of these schools absolutely discountenance a vicious practice far too common, keeping children in the school after school hours, either as a punishment, or before the Inspector's annual visit, to put a finer polish on the knowledge of his scholars. Both these practices should be an absolute disqualification for a high rating of any school.

D. The teaching power is distributed judiciously, and a fair share of instruction and of illustration is secured for every scholar.

It is often said that the most skilful teaching is required for the lowest classes of a school. But this requires some reservations; certain lessons should be given by the most skilful teachers in the lowest classes, contrary to the usual practice which places the youngest teachers in most schools with the youngest children. The training system meets this difficulty to be encountered in all large schools, which have on their staff only one or perhaps two adult teachers, by leading students to discriminate between the higher teaching of principles which should in all classes be reserved for adult teachers, and the more mechanical but still intelligent practical work, which can be committed to young teachers. For example, the introductory explanation of a new rule in arithmetic or grammar requires a careful selection of mental examples corresponding to simple exercises on the blackboard; a first lesson on a country in geography requires an accurate blackboard sketch, or a model in clay or sand. In these and many other similar lessons considerable experience and forethought are required, and the reservation of all such lessons for the older teachers would be essential for a good distribution of teaching power.

E. A fair share of instruction and attention should be secured for every scholar. There is, perhaps, no point to which greater attention is given at training colleges, than securing a due distribution of questions and the proper arrangement of classes. I am glad to say that the term "the average scholar," as the test of all teaching, is rapidly passing away, and that variety of power and attainment is carefully recognised in the greater simplicity of questions put to the more backward or dull children. Indeed, the patience and gentleness with which a point is elaborated for the dullest scholar, though they merit admiration for the moral qualities displayed, seem to me sometimes to be an injury to the brighter scholars. In only one college had I occasion this year to animadvert upon, the old fault of lecturing instead of teaching, *i.e.*, lessons in which very little thought was bestowed upon the connexion of the lesson with the knowledge of the scholars, and no pains were taken to ascertain by questioning how far the points of the lesson were being grasped by the duller scholars.

F. Characteristics of teaching, animated and interesting, thorough and accurate.

The first two qualities must necessarily depend upon the nature of the subject and the temperament of the teacher; but the last two qualities can be manifested by any teacher who sees clearly what he wants to teach and sets to work with good will.

G. The reading is fluent, careful and expressive, and accompanied by due questioning and explanation.

I have for the last four years selected at my annual inspection a number of reading lessons to be given both to senior and junior classes. The students dislike giving these common-place lessons, and would prefer giving a more pretentious lesson, *e.g.*, on the properties of oxygen with very scanty apparatus, or on the human heart with a poor diagram. Some of these science lessons have been really excellent, when illustrated by sufficient apparatus and thoughtful experiments; but as a rule the ordinary student obtains higher distinction in a reading or dictation lesson; he generally repeats in a science lesson only those few experiments which he has witnessed in lectures, whereas the more intelligent student adds illustrations of his own devising and selects his experiments boldly under different conditions to those obtained by the lecturer. If the teacher of a junior class shows care and forethought in marking out for special notice in transcription or spelling the words of irregular notation, and in the skilful interweaving of simultaneous reading with

his own reading, he deserves quite as high praise for thus overcoming mechanical difficulties as the teaching of higher literature in the upper classes. The improvement of the reading and recitation exercises in most of the colleges are signs of a more careful cultivation of this essential characteristic of a good teacher; the marked decline of provincialisms and the greater ease of the aspirates warrant the hope either of a higher culture before admission or that the class of students is now drawn from a somewhat higher class of the community. In the upper classes the reading lessons are, perhaps, still overloaded with too great an amount of explanatory matter; this defect seems to arise from a want of conversational intercourse between the teacher and scholars, the scholar has too few opportunities in his school life of asking questions or of acquiring knowledge except in the very words of the teacher.

H. Arithmetic requires correct answers to sums and the understanding of the reasons of the processes employed.

Some of the best lessons given at the colleges are introductory lessons on processes and rules as explanatory of and interpreting the mental process of calculation, which is actually passing in the mind of the scholar. There may occur sometimes a trace of pedantry as shown in derivations of "fractions" from "frango" or "metric" from the Greek metron; but with the exception of this defect I can give very high praise to the selection of visible illustrations, the gradual progression from the simpler mental calculation which suggests the process to the longer calculation which defies the scholar's mental powers and requires the use of the blackboard. In shortened processes also, as in sums of simple interest, care is taken to show that the shorter method is only an abbreviated form of a proportion sum.

I. Higher subjects not confined to memory work and the learning of technical terms.

I have found greater variety in the proper teaching of specific subjects than in any other class of lessons. In all the practising schools some specific subject is taught, but it is not always wisely selected.

In one of the poorest of these schools a foreign language, Latin or French (I forget which), had been selected. In another, a specific subject was chosen to which an "optional" lesson of 20 minutes was assigned in the time-table ("optional" probably meaning that the lesson was generally omitted); this indefensible attempt to gain an additional grant by cramming some small text-book at home was defended on the ground that the space of time allotted to the subject in the time-table was calculated on the proportion of money in the shape of grant which the subject was likely to produce at the annual inspection. I hope that all practising school committees will see their way to the adoption of a good series of object lessons on elementary science, embracing common objects and the phenomena of nature and of common life, but with the special purpose of leading up to such one or more of the specific subjects as may be best adopted to the circumstances of the school and the future life of the scholars.

As regards the other conditions of "excellence," the proper use of home lessons, the influence of the teaching and discipline, and the character of the scholars, great attention has always been given in practising schools to these points, and with great success.

It may occasionally happen that a practising school may not obtain the same quantity of actual passes in the elementary subjects, but in the quality of the passes, in general intelligence, and in general information I have little doubt that they are considerably in advance of schools of a similar character.

At the same time the committees should spare no pains to raise the schools, if possible, to the standard of "excellent," and I should wish to call their attention to one point, in which most of them are still deficient, the establishment of a school museum or orderly collection of simple objects, formed in part by the co-operation of the scholars themselves. In regard to this question I have consulted one of the most experienced masters of method, in whose sound judgment entire confidence may be placed, as to the possibility of the future career of the ordinary student being crowned in his school work with the title of excellence.

I agree with his judgment entirely, except in the single point that illiberality on the part of the managers may prevent its attainment in some cases; the most illiberal manager would find it more economical to provide sufficient apparatus than to incur a fine of one or more tenths of the grant payable to his school.

He remarks as follows:—

"It appears to me that only a small proportion of the ordinary schools (*i.e.*, schools of average merit) can be expected to rise to the standard of *excellence*.

"The 'instructions' state very plainly that the mark 'excellent' shall be reserved for schools of 'distinguished merit'; for thoroughly good schools in favourable conditions.

"The whole drift of the instructions seems to me to amount to this:—'Reserve 'the mark excellent for those schools which are thoroughly good as regards 'premises and machinery, organisation, staff, intelligent teaching, and very high 'moral tone.' I do not think this standard too high, but I very much doubt whether any schools, except those in very favourable circumstances and taught by the best teachers, can hope to attain to it. It seems to me that the term *good*, as interpreted in the instructions, very well represents all we can expect the ordinary school to gain, at least for some few years to come.

"The following appear to me to be the difficulties:—

"1. Many school buildings are ill adapted to modern requirements, especially in the matter of proper separation and isolation of classes for quiet work.

"2. Expenditure on furniture, apparatus, cleaning, renovating is, in most voluntary schools, far too limited. Many competent teachers will feel it a hopeless task to attempt to gain a higher mark than '*good*' in the adverse circumstances necessarily arising from stinted means and illiberal management.

"3. The standard of 'excellence' laid down will require a very competent staff. Far too many schools are yet worked with a minimum staff, and it is almost hopeless in these cases to expect all-round excellence.

"4. I doubt whether the present *average capacity* of the trained teacher promises general excellence in the schools. The *best* of them (and I believe there is an increasing number of these) take a very high view of their calling, and from these the high quality of work outlined in paragraph 32 of the instructions may be reasonably expected. Discipline 'cheerful yet exact,' maintained without harshness and without noisy demonstration of authority, interesting, yet thorough and accurate; the will to organise and teach, so as to secure good teaching for every child, irrespective of the child's possible 'money-worth' in examinations; these requirements will, I believe, be reached, but only by our *best*, not by our *average* teachers. I sincerely hope the Department will not lower the high standard they have marked out for 'excellent.' It is not by any means impossible of attainment; but it is sufficiently high (I think) to exclude all those schools which are not taught by excellent masters and mistresses, and managed with care and liberality."

Apparatus and school museum.

The revival of a systematic course of lessons on "common things," corresponding to the object lessons, which have always existed in infant schools, but have now entirely died out of other schools, will necessitate some additions to, or re-arrangement of, the requisite apparatus.

Several conditions should be fulfilled; the apparatus should be inexpensive; it should be arranged under two heads, a miscellaneous collection for general object lessons, and a special collection for the specific subjects prepared in the day school; it should bear upon the industries or productions of the locality, and be formed, as far as possible, by the co-operation of the scholars.

I have found in the practising schools attached to the training colleges scarcely any collection of objects worthy of the name of a school museum. The first condition of a good school museum seems to be a good local character, *i.e.*, it should be illustrative chiefly of the natural features of the neighbourhood and of the principal manufactures, or in agricultural neighbourhoods of the processes of gardening and farming. The second condition is, that it should be well suited for teaching object lessons in the lower classes, and the specific subjects selected for the higher classes. Every school could attempt at least as much as this, but besides this more definite collection, which may be obtained with little or no cost, a miscellaneous collection of articles could readily be formed very suitable for giving general object lessons. Actual specimens are more suitable for the purpose than diagrams, they are life size, can be handled by the class, and present varieties differing from the lithographed type. I append a letter from an experienced teacher who has been a collector of school museums in all the schools under his charge.

"During my two years at the practising schools my efforts in collecting were mainly directed to aids for the students in lesson giving.

"For this I begged specimens of school books from the publishers (they are always willing to give for such a purpose), and bought with a grant of 15*l.* from the college, models of the human chest, eye, and ear, specimens of minerals, model pump, syringe, &c., air pump, and set of levers, with diagrams illustrating physiology, botany, zoology, and the other mechanical powers.

"I also encouraged students to bring from their homes specimens of manufactures, &c., and we had some interesting lessons illustrated by the various styles of the Worcester porcelain manufacture, of the Swansea copper, smelting, and tin-plate trade, of the chief varieties of South Wales and Dean Forest coal, and of two or three Birmingham trades. About half these I secured, and the remainder were coveted, and promise of possession obtained by fellow students before they found their way to the school. In this direction my successor has added illustrations of cork and iron manufacture, the latter given by a student and the former by a pupil. Among the boys my attention was chiefly directed to natural objects, because we had no special industries in the neighbourhood. We collected a large number of oolite and lias fossils, to which considerable additions have since been made, partly with the help of the boys and partly by buying rarer specimens.

"We also made a collection of wild flowers, but I was not then skilful in drying them, and they became spoiled. Still, where flowers are always to be found, a short-lived collection has its advantages in cultivating observation, arrangement, and neatness.

"A neighbouring institution possessed a very nice natural history collection, which I envied; and had I stayed at the school I should have tried to rival it. It consists of the commoner birds, fowl, lark, linnet, &c., and smaller quadrupeds, squirrel, fox, hare, &c., stuffed. They are admirable for lessons, since form, covering, teeth, claws, and other features of special observation for children can be actually exhibited; some of these were bought, others were given, either stuffed or unstuffed. Thus you will see that, though we have not a great deal to show here, something has been done and may be done anywhere with little cost, and, as for trouble, it is more than repaid by the pleasure. I number among my old boys several who are enthusiastic collectors of fossils, plants, and moths; these amusements take them abroad into the fields and away from the street corners, and I invariably find that a boy who begins collecting soon buys books with a view to systematic knowledge of the objects which interest him. In London I made collections of minerals, leather and the shoe trade, paper, woods used for furniture, and textiles. All these were furnished by the boys except the minerals. As a rule specimens for school use have little or no intrinsic value, and I am sure that few manufacturers indeed would refuse a neighbouring teacher such small matters as are wanted for lesson giving. I may be wrong, but I attach more importance to actual collecting on the part of the children than to possession of specimens obtained in any other way.

"Of course a well arranged and neatly kept set serves as an incentive to the children, but they should be encouraged to seek for themselves either to add to the school stock or to *start one of their own*, and the object should be changed sometimes, *i.e.*, botany for a season, then geology, &c.

"One other point I should like to mention as highly desirable, neatness of arrangement. A boy can be taught in five minutes how to make paper trays from

common drawing paper, and he can be as easily shown the advantage of having all the trays multiples of same measure, *e.g.*, $1'' \times 2''$, $1'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$, $2'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$, &c., having all multiples of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The trays then fit close into a drawer, and can be readily made to cover a board without any interstices. A few common fossils, shown with neat arrangement, command respect in their way just as does a humble meal nicely served.

I do not think that the ordinary school apparatus is sufficient in quantity or in sufficiently good state of preservation in some of the colleges. Dirty antiquated faded maps, crazy desks of an obsolete pattern, absence of blackboards for teaching music or writing, and other similar defects have occurred more than once. But besides these deficiencies the selection of school apparatus appears to me generally to be made without any very definite system or completeness in any of its branches. The accompanying list of apparatus in one of the largest colleges, which is one of the best of its kind, appears to me good so far as it goes, as supplying illustrations of some of the chief laws of physics, and as furnishing material for a series of interesting gallery lessons, but is not sufficiently complete in any one special direction for the teaching of specific subjects.

Miscellaneous Apparatus in College for use in School Lessons.

Mariner's compass.
Magnets, bar and horseshoe.
Globes, terrestrial and celestial.
Geological specimens.
Compass card.
Air pump and fittings.
Specimens of cottons in all stages, raw to manufactured.
Bunsen burners.
Apparatus for preparation of hydrogen, oxygen, carbonic acid, nitrogen.
Prisms.
Small organ pipe.
Water wheel.
Needle telegraph apparatus.
Bunsen's cells; Grove's cells; Daniel's cells.
Barometer and thermometer. Torricellian experiment.
Apparatus for illustrating methods of ventilation.
Collodion balloons.
Magic lantern and slides.
Telescope.
Glass rod for friction.
Wet and dry bulb thermometer.
Working model of force and suction pump.
Rain gauge.

Apparatus of Boys' School.

Wall maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, E. and W. Hemispheres, N. America, S. America, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Australia.
Globe 1 foot in diameter; a portable globe.
Natural History.—Pictures to illustrate, 20 of these.
Drawing.—Department copies and others and models.
Arithmetic.—Abacus.
Modelling.—Sand box and apparatus.
Writing.—Mulhauser's board and ordinary apparatus.
Chemistry.—Full apparatus for school lessons.
Physiology.—Skull and principal bones. Microscope.
Reading.—Three sets of books for each class.

Science teaching.

The great defect of the science teaching in the colleges appears to be the want of time for independent experiments. Taking up the time-table of one of the colleges most successful in examination results, I find that the junior students spend four hours per week in practical chemistry, and have two hours of lectures per week on physiography; the senior students have one hour of lectures per week on acoustics, light and heat, and two on magnetism and electricity; out of the 16 hours allotted to private study not more than two hours can be given to each of these subjects. The lectures on these subjects are generally excellent, so far as I can judge from their conformity to good text-books, from the interest evinced by the students, and the success of the experiments.

The apparatus also is generally in conformity with the rules approved by the science department. But, judging from the frequent failures of the experiments in the lessons on elementary science given in the practising schools, I should not consider that the majority of the students had repeated the experiments independently so as to be sure of success under different conditions and would probably be discouraged by repeated failures on attempting to teach the subject in their own schools. The teaching of elementary science is almost the only means employed in elementary schools for the cultivating of inductive methods. If a student were encouraged to learn one science so thoroughly as to be entirely master of it, both theoretically and experimentally, he would acquire naturally and easily the true scientific method of investigation and teaching, and would readily apply the same method to other sciences, though he might not have acquired the knowledge of their principles in the training college. For this reason I think it indispensable that a good series of object lessons should be given in the four lower standards in all practising schools leading up to some specific subject in the higher standards, and that criticism and model lessons should be given on one or other of these divisions at short intervals.

It has been suggested to me that special teachers' certificates might be given to the students in training colleges who should pass a course in their own college similar to that undertaken by acting teachers at South Kensington. I think that six weeks of such work devoted entirely (or so far as college arrangements would permit), not by the whole body of students, but by those specially qualified for teaching any given subject, would be more beneficial than two hours' lectures per week in which comparatively few experiments can be performed by the lecturer and none at all by the students. I think also that college committees would do well not to entrust the teaching of science (except perhaps practical chemistry) to officers who were not willing to submit themselves to a six weeks training to teach the subject at South Kensington. The practical nature of the teaching in science should be especially kept in mind, if the very elementary nature of the science taught in public elementary schools is considered; it is essential that a teacher should have a thorough grasp of his subject, but it is equally essential that he should be specially qualified to teach the rudiments of the subject with humble apparatus and simple experiments such as the scholars might themselves undertake at home after school hours.

Mental science.

The addition to the syllabus of the elementary principles of mental science appears to have met with general approbation; most of the lecturers on methods of teaching appear to have felt it impossible to give lessons on the art of teaching without some basis of elementary truth, such as is now required. Mr. Sully, who has had considerable experience in lecturing on "mental science in its bearing on education," has kindly allowed me to make use of his condensed syllabus of lectures; its methodical arrangement and careful selection of topics will commend it to all teachers.

I.—Introductory—Mental Science and its relation to Education—How we know Mind—Observations of Children's Minds—Three-fold division of Mind: Knowing, Feeling, and Willing—Conditions of Mental Activity—Physical Conditions: Vigour and Freshness of Brain—Mental Conditions: Attention.

II.—How Mind grows—Growth of Faculty—Order of development of Faculties—Laws of Mental Growth—Native Capability and Exercise—Action of the surroundings—The social Environment and its influence—Systematic Training of the Faculties.

III.—Perception by the Senses—Relation of the Senses to Knowledge—Special Senses and Muscular Sense—How the child comes to perceive objects in space—

Importance of Touch and Sight for Knowledge—Cultivation of Observing Powers of Children—Kindergarten Exercises, Object-lessons, &c.

IV.—Retention of Knowledge gained through sense—Reproductive Imagination—Order in which Mental Images recur—Laws of Association—Memory and its varieties—Improvement of the Memory—Subjects fitted to exercise Memory—Learning by rote.

V. Productive or Constructive Imagination—Part taken by imagination in the acquisition of knowledge—Realising descriptions of objects and places, narration of events, &c.—Imagination as controlled by Feeling: Phantasy—Children's fancy as illustrated in Play, &c.—Control and Guidance of child's imagination—Practical Constructiveness or Inventiveness.

VI. General Knowledge or thought—Function of words in thinking—Abstraction and conception—Children's first concepts—How to secure clear and accurate notions about things—Exercise of power of abstraction in grammar, mathematics, &c.

VII.—Judgment and Reasoning—Affirming and denying—Informal and formal reasoning—Two stages of formal reasoning—Induction—Cause and effect—Deduction and demonstration—Exercise of child's reasoning powers in connexion with the observation of natural phenomena, with the study of History and Science.

VIII.—Feeling and its importance for the teacher—Characteristics of children's feelings—Sympathy and its effects—Cultivation of Taste—The Sentiment of Truth, and the Moral Sentiment—What the teacher can do to strengthen the higher feelings of the child.

IX.—Will and its development—Instinctive Action—Spontaneous movements of children—Imitation and its effects—Formation of Habits—Control of Thought and Feeling—Subordination of lower to higher motives—Moral value of school discipline—Influence of the teacher's personality on the growing character.

Mr. Brodie's and Mr. Fitch's remarks as to the inaccurate use of technical phraseology should be carefully weighed by lecturers on method; nothing can be more fatal to correct habits of thought than loose phraseology, implying a careless and superficial introspection into the laws of the mind, the instrument of thought.

Board pupil-teachers.

I have inquired as to the practice of the committees in regard to the admission of board pupil-teachers into the colleges, and the schools to which students went on leaving. In the latter point there is entire freedom to all the colleges; indeed, it becomes the rule for outgoing students to take situations in large board schools as assistant-teachers; the pay is generally better, the vacancies are more numerous, and the experience gained is larger; some few are appointed at once to the charge of a school belonging to their own denomination. As regards admission the following tables of the candidates for admission at Westminster show that a larger number of board pupil-teachers than of others in proportion to the number examined in each class was admitted:—

SCHOLARSHIP LIST. 1882.

WESTMINSTER.

Number examined.

——	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Failed.	Total.
From Wesleyan Schools.	26	43	5	30	104
From Board Schools -	11	21	2	2	36
Total -	37	64	7	32	140

Number accepted.

——	First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
From Wesleyan Schools - -	24	19	43
From Board Schools - - -	11	8	19
Total - -	35	27	62

Board Candidates accepted, 19.

Wesleyan-school candidates rejected, 26.

It is possible that some few of those admitted into denominational colleges may be lower in the scholarship list than some of those who can only be admitted to undenominational colleges. But this does not apply to the first 400 or thereabouts on the list, scarcely any of whom are excluded on religious grounds.

If the undenominational colleges were willing to admit a larger number (I speak of men students only) they would experience a difficulty in obtaining situations at the end of their training.

I should be glad to see the large army of pupil-teachers reduced in large board schools; in small schools, where the classes are necessarily small, efficiency is gained by placing each class under the charge of a distinct, though inferior, teacher; in large schools, where homogeneous classes can be formed sufficiently large to require the disciplined hand of an adult teacher, pupil-teachers are out of place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. W. Sharpe.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

BANGOR TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by Rev. E. T. Watts and myself in June 1882.

Thirty students were in each year of residence. The fee is 10 guineas, payable at entrance.

The buildings were in excellent order. The health of the college had been thoroughly good throughout the year.

The students of the second year gave a good series of lessons; only three failed to come up to a creditable standard. The reading and recitation of both years were very creditable. Both years passed an excellent examination at Christmas 1881 in the certificate examination.

There has been a change in the post of junior lecturer; otherwise the staff remains unchanged.

The practising school is well taught, but the premises are not sufficiently cleaned nor painted. The apparatus provided is only moderate, and the class-room is not suited for gallery lessons to older boys. The committee promised to see that these deficiencies were supplied.

The committee meeting was attended by—

D. White, Esq.
W. C. Davies, Esq.
J. Williams, Esq.

BATTERSEA TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by the Rev. J. W. D. Hernaman and myself in November 1882.

Fifty-three students were in their first year of residence; 56 in their second. Three students had been compelled to relinquish their studies and leave the college in consequence of ill-health since the last inspection. The medical officer reported that otherwise "the students have enjoyed average health."

The buildings are in good repair; the older dormitories, especially those over the kitchen, are only fairly satisfactory.

The staff is thoroughly efficient; one of the junior lecturers has left, and his place has been supplied by Mr. W. H. Hards.

The reading and recitation of both years were excellent; the lessons given before us were thoroughly practical and based on sound methods; the manner of the students was extremely kind.

The results of the last Christmas examination were excellent; in nearly all of the subjects the average mark obtained was high.

The students will in future pay a fee of 20*l.* for the two years.

The committee meeting was attended by—

Rev. Canon Gregory.
Rev. Canon E. Clarke.
Dr. Mann.
W. Evill, Esq.
Rev. J. Duncan.

BOROUGH ROAD TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by S. N. Stokes, Esq., and myself in November 1882.

One hundred and twenty-seven students were in residence; 65 in the first year, 64 in the second.

One student had been expelled in the course of the year; two students had been obliged to retire from ill-health. The medical officer reported favourably of the health of the college during the year.

The students passed an excellent examination at the last certificate examination. The reading and recitation of both years were remarkably good. A good series of lessons were given by the second year students—sensible and business-like, with sympathy for the children and with a due regard to their previous knowledge.

The teaching staff consisted of—

Mr. J. Curtis, Principal.
Mr. E. Barkby, Tutor.
Mr. G. E. Buckle, Master of Method.
Mr. A. W. Ward, Mathematical Lecturer.
Mr. J. Sully, Lecturer on Mental Science.
Mr. A. Telfer, Assistant Tutor.
Mr. J. Bertenshaw, Do.
Mr. J. Mills, Do.

The buildings were in a good state of repair and well kept. The practising school has increased in numbers; it has greatly improved in discipline, thoroughness of teaching, and in general intelligence under the head master, Mr. Buckle, who is also master of method. The infant class, which has been formed to supply the school, should be thoroughly organised in a manner suitable to the age of the children as regards the length and nature of the lessons.

The committee meeting was attended by—

T. Aggs, Esq.
H. Gurney, Esq.
J. Marriage, Esq.
J. Morrish, Esq.
G. Palmer, Esq., M.P.
F. J. Wood, Esq., LL.D.
J. Hunt, Esq.
T. Lister Godber, Esq.
C. A. Clulow, Esq.
E. Spicer, Esq.
G. A. Corderoy, Esq.

CARMARTHEN TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by Rev. S. Pryce and myself in August 1882.

Thirty-two students were in their first year of residence; 27 in their second. An additional cubicle had been furnished to admit another student, raising the number to 61. One student had been compelled to leave from ill-health, and the number was consequently reduced to the usual complement of 60.

The buildings were in excellent state of cleanliness and repair throughout; a considerable part of the work had been done by the students themselves.

The reading and recitation of both years were very fair; the lessons of the second year students were very creditable in point of kindliness and earnestness; they were defective in illustrative power.

The medical officer reported very favourably of the general health of the students.

The results of the last certificate examinations were very creditable on the whole.

The committee meeting was attended by—

Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.
Ven. Archdeacon James.
Rev. D. P. Evans.
Rev. G. Walters.

CARNARVON TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by Rev. E. T. Watts and myself in June 1882.

Twenty-six students were in their second year of residence; 18 in their first. One of the first year students was absent through illness.

The staff consists of—

Rev. J. S. Boucher, M.A., Principal.
Mr. W. Morgan, Vice-Principal.
Mr. T. B. Williams, Lecturer.
Mr. H. Hardman, do.

The hours of lecture are this year distributed as follows:—The Principal gives 13 hours to lectures; the other officers 32, 25, and 27 hours respectively. The students gave (with a few exceptions) very creditable lessons; the training in this very important part of their work reflects very great credit upon the Vice-Principal, who undertakes this department entirely. The practising school is reported by Mr. Watts to be in an efficient state.

The reading of both years was, on the whole, good and shows considerable improvement since admission; the recitations were well said, but not always accurately

learnt. The students of the first year were considerably below the average at Christmas last in mental arithmetic, algebra, grammar, geography, penmanship, and physiography; they were nearly up to the average in arithmetic, Euclid, composition, history, reading, music; they were up to the average in school management; they were very backward in Latin, and above the average in French and in magnetism and electricity.

The students of the second year were considerably below the average in algebra, Euclid, political economy, music, acoustics light and heat, and in physiology; they were up to the average in grammar, composition, school management, reading, and teaching; they were above the average in geography, history, and penmanship.

The buildings have been improved by the addition of rooms for sick students and by the enlargement of some of the cubicles. The students are reported to have enjoyed good health (with one exception) throughout the year.

The committee meeting was attended by—

Colonel Williams.	Rev. J. Morgan.
Rev. P. C. Ellis.	J. Luck, Esq.

CHELSEA TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by Rev. W. Campbell and myself in October 1882.

Fifty-four students were in the first year of residence; 55 in their second.

The medical officer reported that the health of the students had been "on the whole good." He reported three serious cases of illness; two students had been unable to continue their studies from ill-health; and one student had been dismissed for a second act of insubordination.

The reading of the students, especially of the second year, was very good. The lessons given before us presented a high average of thoroughness and clear arrangement; very little time was wasted in introduction or digression; the teachers were, as a rule, in sympathy with their class, and the matter of the lessons was suitable and simple. Each student spends four weeks in each year in the practising schools.

The staff is very efficient; no change had taken place in the course of the year.

The hours of lecture are well arranged; there is a complete cessation of lectures or lessons from 10.45 a.m. to 3 p.m.; the second year students have not more than four afternoon lectures in the course of the week, the first year not more than five (exclusive in both cases of music and drawing).

The premises are well kept.

The students pay a fee of 15*l.* for the two years of training.

The average salary obtained by outgoing students last year (including the value of house, when any) was 93*l.*

The committee meeting was attended by—

F. S. Powell, Esq.	Rev. A. Wilson.
Gen. Sir R. Wilbraham, K.C.B.	Rev. W. E. Batty.
Rev. Canon Cooke.	Rev. F. H. Fisher.
J. Nield, Esq.	Rev. J. Duncan.

CHELTENHAM TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by J. P. Balmer, Esq., and myself in August 1882.

Forty-seven students were in their first year of residence; 43 in their second.

The health of the students had been good throughout the year, except one outbreak of throat complaint, which was distinctly traceable to a defect in the drains.

The drains have been thoroughly repaired, and ventilating tubes placed at dangerous points. The committee had very wisely carried out a long-needed repair; the whole of the roof had been renewed at a very heavy cost. By doing the whole work in one contract, instead of spreading it over several years, the work has been better done and a considerable saving has been effected. The boundary wall of the recreation ground is in a bad state of repair; the offices seem to be insufficiently flushed; the dormitories might without any great expense be warmed.

The lessons of the second year students presented a very good average; they were well prepared and well delivered; there was a marked improvement in the character of the "exposition" lessons. The reading and recitation of both years were very

creditable. The college did well at the last certificate examination, except that too many attempted the language papers.

Since the last inspection the students have joined the local Volunteer Engineer Corps; they thoroughly appreciate the work, and the greater regularity of drill has had a most beneficial effect on the bearing of the men.

The staff remains unchanged, except that the junior lecturer's place is now filled by Mr. T. Lyon.

Two students had left in the course of the year ending April 30, 1882, owing to ill-health. A second year's student had been advised by the authorities of the college to leave the college shortly before the close of the year, not being, in their opinion, likely to pass the certificate examination.

The committee meeting was attended by—

Rev. G. W. Chamberlain.	Rev. R. Tomes.
Baron de Ferrieres, M.P.	Rev. A. Armitage.
Rev. S. Gabb.	Rev. E. Cornford (Hon. Sec.).
J. T. Tatham, Esq.	

CHESTER TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by E. S. Kynnersley, Esq., and myself in September 1882.

Fifty students were in their first year of residence; 51 in their second.

The staff remained unchanged, except the post of one of the junior lecturers.

The premises are in good order and well kept. The health of the students was reported to have been excellent throughout the year.

The reading and recitation of the second year students were very creditable; of the first year, very fair.

The notes of lessons were well drawn up, very neatly written and illustrated; the points of the lessons were only fairly brought out to the classes; one great defect of the lessons continually presented itself, viz., forgetfulness that additional knowledge should be connected with the previous knowledge of the scholar if it is to retain any permanent hold of the memory; the discipline of the classes was very fairly preserved without harshness.

The results of the certificate examination, 1881, were creditable, except mental arithmetic, history, and school management in the first year; composition and history in the second.

Too many of the students attempted languages in both years.

The committee meeting was attended by—

Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Chester	Rev. Canon Gore.
Very Rev. the Dean of Chester	Rev. Canon Hopwood.
Ven. Archdeacon Dar	Rev. Canon Tarver.
Rev. Canon Tonge.	C. Bushell, Esq.

CULHAM TRAINING COLLEGE.

Inspected by the Rev. H. A. Pickard and myself in September 1882.

Eighty-eight students were in residence; two students had been dismissed in the course of the year for drunkenness.

The buildings were in excellent state of cleanliness and repair; a hospital had been provided since the last inspection.

The reading and recitation of the second year students were very good, showing a marked advance upon their first year performance; the first year students were below the average in point of style and in provincialisms. The lessons given before us were full of matter, suitable to the classes, and delivered with kindliness and vigour.

Since the last inspection the Abingdon schools have been used as practising schools in addition to the small school attached to the college; the Principal feels that the practice in the art of teaching has been greatly benefited.

The health of the students has been thoroughly good throughout the year; they have abundant opportunities of healthy exercises, but they are not members of a volunteer corps owing to the difficulty of fulfilling the requisite battalion drills.

The staff is thoroughly efficient, especially on the scientific and mathematical sides.
The students now pay a fee of 15*l.*
The committee meeting was attended by—

Ven. Archdeacon Pott.	Rev. D. B. Binney.
Rev. Canon Slatter.	Rev. S. Phillips.
Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck.	

DURHAM TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by A. E. Bernays, Esq., and myself in October 1882.

Thirty-three students were in their first year of residence ; 35 in their second.
One second year student was absent owing to an attack of rheumatic fever, and not likely to return.
The staff consisted of—

Rev. S. B. Smith, M.A., Principal.
Rev. A. Watts, L.T., Vice-Principal.
Mr. J. Jennings, B.A., Normal Master.
Mr. J. Marsh, Tutor.
Mr. W. B. Root, B.A., Tutor.
Mr. J. G. Finlayson, Assistant Tutor.

The staff had been increased by an additional tutor, chiefly engaged for science and mathematical teaching; it is now sufficient for the number of subjects undertaken in the college.
The students had enjoyed good health throughout the year; the only serious case of illness reported by the medical officer was the case of rheumatic fever mentioned above.
The reading of the first year students was, on the whole, very fair; about one fourth are only fair readers. The second year students show a marked improvement on their first year reading. Their lessons are marked by thoroughness, sympathy, and good sense.
The fee paid by the students is now 12*l.*
The committee propose to raise it to 15*l.*
The premises are in good order and well kept; the ventilation of the class-rooms on the long winter evenings should be carefully watched.
The second year students passed an excellent examination, especially in subjects such as mathematics and Latin which require a larger amount of study and application than most of the other subjects.
The committee meeting was attended by—

J. Fawcett, Esq.	Rev. A. M. Norman.
Rev. Canon Cundill.	C. F. Boyd, Esq.
Rev. Canon Dwarris.	

The Rev. Canon Whitley, who was unable to attend the committee meeting, came to the college the previous day to confer with us.

EXETER TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by the Rev. W. W. Howard and myself in May 1882.

Thirty-three students were in their first year of residence; 28 in their second.
The buildings were in an excellent state of cleanliness and repair. The medical officer reported very favourably of the health of the students and of the new system of drainage. He called attention to an evil which has been noticed before, the want of proper ventilation in the dining hall and class room; on this I reported last year, and some Tobin's tubes have been put in the first year class-room; this has proved beneficial in introducing fresh air, but some means of carrying off the foul and heated air is required. The offices of the practising schools have been removed from their old position close to the walls of the second year class-room; the second year students' room is more wholesome.
It should be noticed that there are only two lecture rooms for the college, and that the senior lecture room especially is scarcely equal in accommodation to the

requirements; that there is no room suitable for the examination of the students and no room for music; one large theatre or lecture room would satisfy all these requirements.

The staff consists of the same three experienced officers, the Principal, Vice-Principal, and tutor; it is essential that at least four lecturers should be continuously employed to teach all the subjects taken up by the students for a certificate; the committee proposed to appoint a fourth officer in January 1883.

The students passed very creditably at Christmas considering their position at admission; it is especially creditable that a man who took the 847th place on the scholarship list, should have obtained a first class in the certificate examination, and only three of the first year students were in the third division.

We observed that the hours of lecture per week were for the first year 36, and for the second year 33 (including drill and music); we regret that so little time is left for free private study of special subjects, suited to the taste of individual students.

The lessons presented a good average of steady solid work; they were characterised by good sense. The reading and repetition of the students also were very creditable.

The committee meeting was attended by—

Major Courtenay.	Rev. P. Williams.
Mr. Batten.	Rev. G. C. Clarke.

HAMMERSMITH TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by S. N. Stokes, Esq., and myself in November 1882.

Thirty students were in their first year of residence; 14 in their second.

The premises were in thoroughly good state of repair and very well kept. The health of the students was reported to have been "exceptionally good during the year."

The staff consists of the same body of able and experienced officers.

The reading and recitation of the students of both years are excellent. The lessons are very carefully prepared and well delivered.

Owing to the late period of the year at which the inspection took place it was found difficult to assemble a sufficient number of the committee to form a quorum.

HOMERTON TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by myself in October 1882.

Eleven students were in their first year of residence; 12 in the second.

The premises were in good repair and well kept. The medical officer reported that "there had been no illness worth mentioning."

The reading and recitation of both years were very creditable. The lessons given by the second year students were very carefully prepared and presented a good average of teaching power.

The staff consisted of—

Mr. E. Liddell, Principal.
Mr. A. J. Wilmott, Resident Tutor.
Mr. G. A. Christie, Tutor (temporarily).
Mr. J. J. Powell, Master of Method.

The committee meeting was attended by—

A. Jennings, Esq.	Rev. J. De Kewer Williams.
Rev. J. Thomas, B.A.	Rev. G. A. Christie, M.A.

PETERBOROUGH TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by G. H. Gordon, Esq., and myself in October 1882.

Twenty-five students were in each year of residence.

The staff remained unchanged; it consists of four experienced officers, a Principal, Vice Principal, and two lecturers.

The buildings were in thorough repair and well kept. The medical officer reported very favourably of the health of the students.

The reading of both years was creditable; in the first year only three fell below a fair standard, in the second year only five.

The lessons given before us were very kindly and practical; the language was simple and the matter of the lessons well chosen.

In the last certificate examination the students of the first year acquitted themselves very creditably in arithmetic, algebra, grammar, composition, geography, reading, music, and science, they passed a moderate examination in Euclid; four students were examined in Latin and four in French, the average marks obtained in both cases was good.

The students of the second year did creditably in algebra, grammar, history, reading, economy, music, teaching, and sciences. They passed a moderate examination in composition, geography, school management; a very poor examination in Euclid. Five were examined in Latin and five in French with good results.

The committee has been strengthened by the addition of members resident near Peterborough, who have time to devote to the work.

The committee meeting was attended by—

J. Gates, Esq.,
Dr. Paley,

and another member of committee.

SALTLEY TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by the Rev. J. J. Blandford and myself in May 1882.

Fifty-four students were in their first year of residence; 45 in their second. The fee in future will be 12*l.* 10*s.*, 5*l.* paid at the scholarship examination, the remainder at admission. An additional 2*l.* 10*s.* is paid by candidates who sit for examination at other colleges; only one of the present students pays this additional fee.

There has been no change in the college staff. It consists of five officers, permanently engaged, exclusive of the staff of the practising school and occasional teachers of music, drawing, and laws of health.

The reading of the first year students who had been only three months in residence presented great variety; four very poor readers, 15 fair, five very good. The remaining 30 read well.

The reading of the greater part of the second year students was very creditable, there were comparatively few who fell below a very fair standard.

The lessons of the students were marked by several good qualities, sufficient matter, fully written notes, a kindly and sympathetic manner, and good language.

The principal defect was too great an elaboration of method both in the notes and in the teaching.

The students were well behaved, in good discipline, and reported to be in good state of health. The medical officer reports "the health of the students has been "satisfactory during the past year."

The practising schools are well reported upon. "The boys in the school are "receiving a good education. Every class did well in the individual examination. "The results of examination in grammar, geography, history were also very "creditable."

The committee meeting was attended by—

Rev. Canon Melville.
Rev. Canon Douglas.
Rev. Canon Bowlby.
Rev. Canon Dickens.
Rev. E. Lane.
G. Skey, Esq.
Major Chattock.

WESTMINSTER TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by J. G. Fitch, Esq., and myself in November 1882.

Fifty-eight students were in their first year of residence; 57 in their second.

The health of the students had been good throughout the year generally; one student had died of consumption.

The buildings were in excellent condition of repair; great pains has been taken of late years to improve the ventilation of the class-room, and with very great success.

The students gave a good series of lessons very carefully prepared and well delivered; their manner was very kindly and genial; the discipline of the classes excellent. The reading and recitation exercises were very well performed by the students of both years.

The staff is thoroughly efficient; there is a good body of able and experienced officers.

[Since our visit the college has had to deplore the loss of Mr. Kinton, an able and experienced officer, a good linguist, and possessed of wide general culture.]

The committee meeting was attended by—

Rev. Dr. Rigg.	Rev. J. E. Clapham.
Rev. F. Greaves.	J. W. Gabriel, Esq.
Rev. G. O. Bate.	R. Walker, Esq.

WINCHESTER TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by T. W. Greene, Esq., and myself in October 1882.

Twenty-eight students were in their first year of residence; 27 in their second.

Their health had been uniformly good throughout the year; not a single case of serious illness had occurred; we were much pleased with the behaviour of the students and their ready obedience to discipline.

The staff is thoroughly efficient; no change had occurred since the last inspection.

The reading of the second year students was remarkably good, of the first year very fair; great pains had been taken by Shakespearian readings to improve the articulation and expressiveness of these exercises.

The success of the students at the previous certificate examination was very marked; only eight of the first year students entered as first class Queen's scholars; 21 obtained a place in the first division at the following Christmas, and none fell into the third division. The students of the first year passed well in all subjects (except school management) and with special credit in arithmetic, algebra, grammar, composition, geography, reading, music, and science; eight were examined in Latin, 28 in French, with very good results. The students of the second year passed well in all subjects (except composition and history) and with special credit in Euclid, grammar, geography, school management, reading, economy, music, teaching, and science. Two were examined in Latin, 24 in French, with good results.

The buildings are in excellent repair. The colours of the papers and walls are tastefully chosen; an organ has been added to the college chapel. There is an air of neatness and comfort pervading the establishment.

The quality of gas supplied to the class-rooms appeared to be inferior.

The lessons given by the students were well arranged and well delivered; they were marked by sympathy and kindliness; too much attention was paid to the primary meanings of the terms employed and the introductions were useless.

The committee meeting was attended by—

Ven. Archdeacon Jacob.	Rev. T. W. Marsh.
The Warden of Winchester College.	Rev. Canon Haigh.
T. W. Symonds, Esq.	Rev. G. Humbert.

YORK TRAINING COLLEGE.

Visited by Rev. H. Sandford and myself in June 1882, and by myself at a subsequent visit in October 1882.

Thirty-four students were in their first year of residence; 30 in their second.
The staff consisted of:—

Rev. G. W. de C. Baldwin, Principal.	Mr. J. G. Wright, Normal Master.
Rev. G. Rowe, Lecturer in Science and Geography, and Accountant.	Mr. C. H. Wilson, Senior Tutor.
	Mr. J. Mills, Junior Tutor.

The medical officer reported "the health of the students has, on the whole, been good." In the course of the year 1882 one student had died from heart disease, and a second from pulmonary consumption.

The premises are in good repair and well kept.

The students passed a good examination at Christmas 1881. The number placed in the first and second division of the class list showed a great advance upon their position at admission, especially in mathematics, grammar, and school management. The lessons given before us were simple and thorough, and marked by kindly sympathy with the scholars.

The committee meeting was attended by—

Ven. Archdeacon Watkins.	Rev. G. M. Argles.
Hon. P. Dawnay.	Rev. G. Salmon.
Rev. Canon Randolph.	Rev. J. Palmes.

REPORT, *for the Year* 1882, *by Her Majesty's Inspector, the* REV. CANON WARBURTON, *on the* TRAINING COLLEGES *for* SCHOOLMISTRESSES *in* ENGLAND *and* WALES.

MY LORDS, Winchester, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to state that in the course of the past year I have again visited all the training colleges for schoolmistresses in England and Wales. Detailed reports upon each of them, at greater length than formerly, will be found in the Appendix which follows.

The number of days spent in inspecting the colleges and travelling to and from them was 109, during which the colleagues who assisted me and myself heard 1,825 students read and recite, and 858 give lessons to classes in the practising schools. We also heard 106 lectures delivered by the officers of the several colleges in the subjects for which they were respectively responsible. We had interviews with the medical officers in each case, and conferred with the committee of management on matters great and small affecting the welfare and efficiency of the institution. Work of the year.

Twenty-two of Her Majesty's Inspectors shared the burden of this work with me, each, as a rule, in his own district, but I regret that four only of my Senior colleagues, upon whom the duty specially devolves, were able to be present last year to give the colleges and myself the benefit of their mature experience, advice, and criticism. More time desirable for each inspection.

I should very gladly be empowered to take a longer time for each visit, in order to become acquainted with the character of each college and the life that is led in it; this it is, of course, impossible to do in two or three days, during which so many details have to be attended to and such a variety of work got through, that everything is unavoidably put out of gear for the occasion. A free day, if it could be spared, would be a great advantage. But unfortunately one half of the year only is available for training college inspection. The work of the colleges is not sufficiently forward for an Inspector to form a fair judgment upon any part of it before the middle of April. The students disperse for their long holidays at the beginning of July and have not got into regular work again much before the end of August, and then it is desirable that they should have some weeks of undisturbed preparation for the so-called Christmas examination, which begins about the second week in December. Of the time that can be given to each college, *i.e.*, from three to eight days, in proportion to size, about one half of the working day is taken up in hearing lessons, one eighth in hearing lectures and criticisms, and one eighth in hearing reading and recitation. Only one quarter therefore of the time is available for general observation and inquiries respecting the conduct of the students, the text-books, time-tables, fees, hours of study, practising schools, buildings and accommodation, baths, warming and sanitary arrangements, dietaries, drill, cookery, industrial work, conferring with the principal and medical officer, and meeting the committee. Moreover, these institutions are scattered widely apart, from Truro to Durham, from Swansea to Norwich, and a considerable portion of time is necessarily spent in getting from one to another.

Happily, however, there is seldom any incident or any circumstance in the annual record of a training college which presents grave difficulty to an Inspector, or indeed calls for interference of any kind on his part. His strictly official duty is limited to ascertaining, as far as he can ascertain it, whether, in return for the outlay of public money annually made in paying the allowances on behalf of the Queen's scholars, a fair Objects of Training College inspection.

equivalent is given by the colleges (*a*) in tuition by methods of instruction well devised and efficiently carried out, (*b*) in providing sufficient and suitable board and lodging, and (*c*) in maintaining a wholesome and invigorating moral discipline. These may not be absolutely the highest aims of educational institutions, or the primary objects had in view by the founders of the several training colleges, but no unprejudiced educationist will dispute their value and importance to the country, or assert that the public outlay is not repaid, and repaid with large interest, if these objects are attained.

Board and lodging the students.

On the last two heads I can speak with confident and unhesitating approval. There is no exaggeration in saying that as much care is taken by the managers of these institutions for the physical well-being of their inmates as is taken by them for that of their own families. During the two years of their residence in training the great majority of these young women are better housed, better fed, and better attended to in all respects than they have ever been before entering college, or are ever likely to be again after leaving it. The authorities, as a rule, feel duly alive to the fact that when they bring together a number of young persons at a critical time of their age under somewhat artificial conditions and habits of life, subjecting them to what is in most cases a severe strain on their mental energies, and to all the anxiety of mind inseparable from preparation for examinations, they are bound to see that no precautions are omitted and that no pains are spared to fortify and sustain their physical powers, and keep them in vigorous bodily health.

Their discipline.

Whether the moral atmosphere in which the students live is equally healthful, must be, as I have said above, a question upon which, under the present conditions of inspection, it would be presumptuous to speak positively. I have every reason to hope and believe that it is so, for I know that much care and thought and constant watchfulness are bestowed upon this important element of training. Cases of mis-behaviour so serious as to have to be brought before me are extremely rare, and in lesser matters, of conduct such as come perhaps more under the head of good manners, my colleagues and myself have often occasion to observe to each other with how much tact and real politeness the students behave towards a stranger coming amongst them. They show themselves obliging and thoughtful, modest and collected—with a complete absence of self-consciousness and prudery on the one hand, and of forwardness and levity on the other.

Their instruction.

On the proficiency in knowledge, and the intellectual acquirements of the students in each subject of instruction, a detailed and in fact exhaustive commentary will be found below in the reports of the examiners who revised the papers worked at the Midsummer and Christmas examinations. No one who is even slightly acquainted with the subject can doubt that, allowing for drawbacks due to the defects of their earlier instruction, these young women are during their two years' training receiving "a good education," as good perhaps, all things considered, as they could be receiving in any institution, public or private, in the country. The only question that sometimes obtrudes itself on the mind is whether that education is as strictly professional as it might be, and the training best adapted to fit its recipients for a particular business, of a specific and technical character, sharply defined by its practical object, that of teaching the young—and of teaching them not so much a maximum of knowledge, as how best to acquire knowledge for themselves, and to bring a quickened and cultivated intelligence to bear upon the facts and problems of daily life. I am sometimes asked by outsiders, Whether in the training colleges knowledge is imparted entirely with a view to its reproduction in teaching children, or whether these

costly institutions are merely giving a few more deserving and fortunate young women an education fitting them for any intellectual employment that may offer in after years, or for taking their place in society as good wives and mothers—very excellent objects no doubt, but not those primarily contemplated by the founders and supporters of State-aided training colleges. Now it may be understood from returns which I have recently asked for from each college that about 3,250 hours on an average* are devoted by the students in the course of the two years' training, to study and preparation of all kinds for their future work. These hours are distributed (in largely varying proportions in each college) among the seven so-called elementary subjects, with needlework, calisthenics, one language, and one science. If we extract the hours given to the *art of teaching how to teach*, viz., those employed in getting ready for and giving lessons in the practising schools, in criticism lessons, and in hearing and digesting lectures on school management, it would appear that an average of 360 hours, or one ninth of this whole time of preparation, is devoted to strictly professional and technical training. In some of the colleges the proportion of time thus devoted falls as low as one fifteenth. In others indeed it reaches one sixth† of the whole number of working hours, and I am personally inclined to think that, in view of the special destination of the young persons under training, the last-named proportion is hardly in excess of the requirements of the case. It is, of course, true that the time-table of a college must, if its students are to obtain good places in the class-list, be squared with the Government Syllabus, and therefore, if a larger proportion of time were given to teaching and other strictly professional preparation, it would be only fair that a larger proportion of marks should be assigned to knowledge, ability, and success in that branch of training. And, indeed, in order to secure so very necessary an object as the successful training of students in the art of teaching, I should myself be quite willing, in the case of female training colleges at least, to sacrifice something of the encyclopædic comprehensiveness of their present curriculum.

Professional training,

I have been led to make these remarks partly (*a*) by the impression left upon my mind last year,‡ and which another year's experience has deepened and confirmed, that both the methods of practising adopted, and the methods of testing ability applied, are more or less unreal and unsatisfactory; and partly (*b*) by the reports of the revisers of the examination papers, who, one and all, express themselves dissatisfied and disappointed with the proficiency of the students in the science and art of teaching. On this last head then I leave those reports to speak for themselves, only calling attention to the unanimity with which they fix upon certain prevalent defects in the student's work, such as want of familiarity with generally known and approved methods, ignorance of registration, of time-tables, and the graduation of lessons, of organisation and staff, and of the preparation of notes of lessons, to say nothing of the inability too often exhibited of dealing with any unexpected questions, or any questions on the principles of teaching which demanded something of higher thought and intelligence than the ordinary run.

About 95 per cent. of the students in the training colleges have been pupil-teachers. Now, with all the inherent and admitted defects of the

of the pupil-teachers.

(years) (weeks) (days) (hours)

* Viz., 2 × 39 × 6 × 7 = 3,276.

† In the Home and Colonial it approaches one fifth $\left(\frac{648}{3444}\right)$.

‡ Report of Committee of Council on Education, 1881–82, p. 550.

pupil-teacher system, thus much at least, it was always thought, would be urged in its favour, that it ensured to the great majority of the future masters and mistresses of our elementary schools four or five years of practical acquaintance and daily familiarity with every detail of school keeping.

How far this is from being the case is shown by the subjoined reports on the papers in school management, worked by ex-pupil-teachers at the last admission examination. Mr. T. A. Stewart speaks of school keeping as "a subject which, strange to say, forms no part of the re-" quired work of pupil-teachers," and Mr. Scougal recommends that "a " simple but systematic course in the theory of school management and " method should be part of the work prescribed for pupil-teachers by " the Code, and should have a place among the subjects of their written " examination at the end of each year of apprenticeship." It must be some satisfaction to those gentlemen to find that in the Code of 1882 this regulation actually appeared, and that still greater prominence is given to it in the Code of 1883. It is with much reluctance that one is forced to recognise the necessity of imposing any additional burden upon the heavily taxed strength of the pupil-teachers; but the New Code has already relieved them to the extent of one sixth of the demands formerly made upon their time and energies, and it is to be hoped that this amount of relaxation is only an instalment of further relief in the future. We have at length discovered that hitherto the claims of the school have been pressed to a disproportionate extent, and the claims of the individual, and of the individual regarded as a future teacher of the people—have too often been allowed to be unduly and injuriously disregarded.

Candidates for Admission.

Admission Examination (Midsummer).

Mr. Alington reports:—

School management.

"I have been struck before, and am on the present occasion also, with the small proportion of Notes of lessons in which the writers seem to have in view any special class or age. There is an air of unreality about them which makes them of little practical value. On the other hand, the answers to questions on grammar and the special geography subject—a River—have been, as a rule, creditably done.

"Evidently very few of the candidates have had experience in Kindergarten exercises or in any special forms of teaching. The answers to questions on the advantages of the Alphabetical method in teaching reading, for example, are very vague, and, when at all good, have been evidently crammed. In scarcely one instance has an intelligent explanation been given of Fractions *by means of diagrams* (as required).

"The papers year by year are more fully answered, and, with the exception of those included in the last paragraph (and not altogether in these cases), no subjects appear to have been neglected."

Mr. Blandford remarks:—

"By far the greater part of the papers on school management were only moderately done. The general absence of thoughtful arrangement in the answers, and the want of information shown by many of the candidates, were proofs that systematic and full instruction in this subject had rarely been given."

Mr. Brodie reports:—

I regret to say that as a whole these papers are the most unsatisfactory which I have ever examined. The reasons of this almost general failure appear to be mainly two—(1) gross ignorance, and (2) extreme inability to answer a question properly. Both point to the fact that the training of female pupil-teachers in the art and work of school management is very haphazard and unsystematic. To illustrate what has been said I give the following as cases of gross ignorance:—Joan of Arc burned at Smithfield; Nelson commander at Waterloo; Wellington killed at Waterloo. This class of errors, however, is rarer than such as arise out of the

grammar questions. Many obviously know little of the different kinds of sentences, and the vast proportion are extremely ignorant as to the meaning of words. 'Serried phalanx,' which occurs in a poem of Scott's, familiar, one would have thought, to many pupil-teachers as a recitation exercise, has puzzled nearly all. I find 'serried' described variously as 'dirtied,' 'confused,' 'desperate,' 'spotted,' 'varied,' 'in a series,' 'discoloured,' 'whithered' (*sic*), 'phantomlike,' 'knotted or overlapped like the scales of a fish.' 'Phalanx' is variously 'grand armour or coat of mail,' 'a kind of carriage,' &c. The two words in conjunction display still stranger ignorance, 'the red orb of the heavens,' 'the hot and hurried battle,' 'armour much worn,' 'a weapon used to fight with in battle,' 'forces composed of men of different degrees and heights.' In notes of a lesson on Mountains one candidate writes:—'Mountains of Spain noted for their casteel (*sic*), called on that account Castilian mountains.' Looking at the various questions, few have attempted those which are at all out of the beaten track, such as Mulhaüser's system of teaching writing, and the Kindergarten exercises,—and those who have, give answers, as a rule, far too scrappy, and often incorrect, if not wholly ignorant. To illustrate the second point, the inability to answer a question. I must observe that the great majority seem as if they had hardly been at the pains to read the question, or if they have, they miss the essential points of it. The question about a River is evidently popular, and has been better answered than the others, but they still miss giving the chief points *in order* (as required), and the 'illustration' is not an illustration at all, but a hasty sketchy account of a river's course. The question on the Alphabetical method has been slurred over with no thoughtful *comparison* at all (as required), and the answers are mostly of little value. The best answers are (1) the notes of a lesson,—being mostly fair, and sometimes almost good, though in that case generally too long,—and (2) the last question (Needlework),—most candidates showing a competent knowledge of darning, and how to teach it from the blackboard, &c. As a whole the answers are very scrappy and superficial, and an irresistible impression is left on the mind of the examiner that, whatever other instruction female pupil-teachers may obtain, they get little that is really systematic, thoughtful, and valuable on the art of managing schools and of the modes of inculcating best the usual subjects of instruction."

School management—*cont*

Mr. Calder reports:—

"The candidates who have been pupil-teachers give evidence of having had their attention directed to the recognised rules of procedure for successfully communicating instruction to young children; but in many cases, while they have grasped the outline, they have not comprehended the reason, and hence make egregious failures when they try to apply their stereotyped outline or form to the special cases submitted to them in the questions. Another frequent shortcoming in these papers arises from the candidates apparently attempting to answer questions before they have taken time to weigh carefully what is exactly wanted. In this way much irrelevant matter is often penned and the question wholly or almost entirely missed."

Mr. Fitch reports:—

"The Notes of lessons were fairly methodical in arrangement, though very meagre in substance. Especially when dealing with a historical subject, the thinness and poverty of the lessons, so far as facts were concerned, were very noticeable. A good many of the papers contained sensible answers to so much of the question on simple Subtraction as required a series of progressive examples, but nearly all were hopelessly wrong and confused in their attempted explanation of the meaning of 'borrowing' and 'carrying.' The general failure to show how a little diagram could be made to illustrate the addition or subtraction of fractions was another proof that in the pupil-teacher training the explanation of the principles of arithmetic is almost wholly neglected. Mulhaüser's method of teaching writing seems no longer to be in use; scarcely one of the candidates know the characteristics of that method; although a good many gave some sensible rules for teaching writing. The question on the Explanation of a passage is excellent as a test of general intelligence, but it was well answered by very few. The words were imperfectly explained; and the connexion and meaning of the words in the whole passage were rarely understood. A good proportion answered the last question about a demonstrative lesson on Sewing very fairly, and the number of candidates who knew something about Kindergarten is rather greater than last year."

Mr. Scougal reports:—

'I regret that it is impossible to report in favourable terms on the papers on this subject entrusted to me for revision. The first question (Notes of lessons), although

Schoolmanagement—*cont.*

dealing with the one point of school management in regard to which the Code does exact some instruction and practice for pupil-teachers, was but poorly answered. The 'notes' were presented in every variety of form. To this no great objection need be taken, although I would point out that a mere sort of verbatim shorthand report of supposed questions, answers, and interjected remarks confusedly strung together gives neither a clear exhibition of how you would teach a lesson nor a scheme of notes that you could use yourself in teaching it. As to their substance or matter the notes were generally marked by the following faults :—(1) Bad division into 'heads,' leading to want of progressive sequence in the topics taken up, to needless repetitions, and to neglect of due portioning out of the time at command; (2) Want of precision and accuracy in definition and statement; (3) Want of definite aim or purpose leading to worse than useless rambling and waste of time; (4) Attempts to conceal the teachers own ignorance by calmly saying, 'draw,' or 'gain,' or 'educe,' or 'elicit (too often *ellicit*) *from* the children,' in regard to the very points on which it was absolutely necessary that the teacher should give information *to* the children. In the worst cases not a little downright error and ludicrous nonsense were to be gravely taught to the unfortunate pupils. The subjects that were worst dealt with, and yet most commonly chosen, were a 'railway' and 'mountains,' subjects of the fatally easy kind that anyone can say something about.

"The other 13 questions (of which eight only were to be taken) were of a kind to test the candidates in one or other of these two ways: first, as to whether they had learned to think and reflect in a commonplace way on the *rationale* of the practical methods they use in their daily teaching work; or, second, as to whether they had made an intelligent study of the recognised principles and methods of school management as set forth in any of the ordinary text-books on the subject. Neither of these tests was at all satisfactorily met. That the candidates had not been trained to think about the methods they were using every day was evident from their inability to grasp the real meaning of the questions about ordinary class work. In consequence, they too often missed the whole point of these questions as tests of ability to teach; and even where their answering was in part relevant, they were nearly always much too discursive, and neglected utterly the limiting conditions implied in the data of the questions, such, *e.g.*, as age of children, stage of progress, special purpose of lesson, &c.

"That the candidates had neither been directly instructed in what may be called the ordinary bookwork of school management, nor had been either guided or stimulated to read for themselves the commonest text-books on the subject, was evident from their ignorance of what was meant by such well-known technical expressions as 'Mulhäuser's method of teaching writing,' 'the Alphabetic method of teaching reading,' 'Kindergarten exercises.' Indeed, many of them obviously did not know what was meant by a 'problem,' a 'diagram,' or 'simultaneous teaching.' And the worst feature was that plainly they were not even conscious that they did not know. There was evidence that, on the whole, candidates who had not been pupil-teachers had paid more intelligent attention to text-books on the subject than those who had been pupil-teachers.

"My distinct impression is, that this year's papers were the most unsatisfactory I have yet had to revise on this subject. The inevitable conclusion is, that this important part of the presumed training of our apprentices is very seldom indeed systematically attended to, and that matters in that respect are not improving."

Mr. Smith reports:—

"Those questions which are more distinctly of the nature of bookwork were better performed than those requiring any originality."

Mr. Steele reports:—

"The first and principal question, requiring full Notes of a lesson, is often meagre in information and matter, and poor in arrangement. Very often answers are given wide of the point asked; for example, instead of a diagram to illustrate the arithmetical problems, the problems themselves are worked, or sometimes elaborately explained. Very few answers correctly explain how to 'give a conception of scale and proportion in Map drawing.' Many candidates confuse complex and compound sentences."

Mr. T. A. Stewart reports:—

"These papers are inferior to any I have examined on the subject, and show ignorance of method in teaching. This defect is most conspicuous in the answers given to questions regarding the progressive order in which the points of such subjects

as 'River' and 'Battle,' &c. should be taken up. Except in the case of a 'River,' where one can scarcely go wrong, the order of the steps is quite capricious. Problems in mental arithmetic and diagrams to illustrate sums in fractions are badly given. Mulhäuser's method of teaching writing seems to be known to a few, yet some of these in furnishing an illustration neglect the main characteristics of the system. By Notes of lessons many seem to suppose that an essay is what is required, and a short biography (say of Joan of Arc) is furnished. From the character of these papers I am compelled to conclude that the instruction of pupil-teachers in school management is unsystematic and unsatisfactory. In the case of those who have not been pupil-teachers, it is not surprising to find gross ignorance. Still, I scarcely expected to hear even from such that 'valuable ivory is obtained 'from the tusks of the whale,' and that the unfortunate animal 'possessed a long 'bushy tail and has claws like a cat.'" School management—*cont.*

Mr. Vertue reports:—

"The Notes of lessons were in very few cases neatly or fully drawn out. The answers to the questions on teaching Geography, History, and Grammar were answered in most cases merely as if they had been questions in those subjects, no attempt being made to show how these subjects should be taught to a class of children."

Mr. Walker reports:—

"The papers on the whole were scarcely satisfactory. Their most conspicuous defects were:—1. Misapprehension of the meaning of the questions on simple Subtraction, on mental arithmetic, and on the Alphabetical method of teaching reading.

"2. Want of intelligence, probably due to limited reading.

"Few of them grasped the meaning of the passage to be explained to children, and the 'Explanation *as to a class*' was therefore of no value. The definition, moreover, of separate words and expressions showed in many cases an amazing amount of ignorance. 'Serried phalanx' was said to be a 'dance much used by Grecian ladies,' 'an iron thing on a horse's head,' 'an iron thing on a man's heel.' Again, 'an insect generally means a creeping thing, but here a bird.' 3. Want of knowledge of methods, showing absence of definite instruction in the art of teaching. This was most apparent in the answers on first lessons in Geography, diagram of vulgar fractions, Mulhäuser's system of writing. The most successful part of the paper was that which had to do with Object lessons. The general scheme of such a lesson seemed to have been well got up from a text-book, and the application was in many cases reasonably successful."

Mr. Yarde reports:—

"The general character of the papers is unsatisfactory, especially when one considers that none of the questions presented any special difficulty. In the Notes of lessons there is some improvement as regards form and substance, though in many cases from want of information the lesson would last only a few minutes. The questions involving knowledge of the teaching of Geography are very badly answered. Very few of the candidates appear to know what apparatus is required for progressive lessons, and still fewer have any idea of scale in Map drawing, The commercial importance of rivers is not sufficiently recognised. The question on (teaching) History is answered very fairly on the whole. In (the answers to that on teaching) Arithmetic the principles are seldom understood, and the explanation is rarely attempted."

The following observations apply to the work of the Training College students on the same subject at the end of the first and second year of residence respectively:—

Certificate Examination (Christmas).

Students of the First Year.

Mr. Barry (on the work of students of the First year) reports:—

"The papers were on the whole fairly and evenly done, and the answers, as a rule, free from mistakes in spelling and grammar, and expressed in the students own words.

"Marks, as usual, were lost in some few cases by answering Question I., which first year students were directed to omit, and by writing between the lines, and more frequently by answering two or three questions at an inordinate length.

"It appears to me, from the mode in which all the questions founded on the Education Code were answered, that the teachers of method had not sufficiently

School management—*cont.*

brought before their pupils the subjects and requirements of Schedule I. of the Code.

"The answers to the questions on teaching Reading would have been much more simple and practical had the students kept to the requirements in reading, of 'intelligence, fluency, and expression,' and how to attain them.

"The same remark applies to the leaving out of view in many cases of the course prescribed by the Code in Grammar for Standards II. and III. The question on teaching Arithmetic was not well answered, because the arithmetic required in Standard IV. was in very many cases not known.

"Whatever additional instruction may be given in training colleges, it is of the utmost importance that the students should be well acquainted with the course of elementary teaching they will have to follow in schools and the principles on which it is founded.

"In some of the time-tables given, the requisite two hours of secular teaching are not provided for. In some few no provision is made for religious instruction. No student seems to have contemplated the advisability of making out a graduated scheme of oral lessons, and then asking the managers for the pictures necessary to illustrate them."

Mr. Synge reports :—

"In revising the papers of some colleges, it was very conspicuous that a good many students did not understand the liberty they had in using their papers. Many left the first page blank, because the first question did not apply to them. Others evidently felt bound to write their answers opposite the question, and to finish the answer before the beginning of the next printed question. Others wrote very wordy answers, and, not having space, wrote between the lines and in the margin, so that it was hard to read the writing. In some cases I gave it up: these I specially reported. Some again evidently had used rulers—also a breach of examination rules—and thus wasted much time without in any way adding to the clearness of the their papers.

"The question on Time-tables was for the most part very poorly done. Many had not the most rudimentary idea of drawing out a time-table.

"The Outlines of lessons were on the whole fair. A good deal of knowledge of current events was shown in the lessons on Egypt. The Lesson on Form for infants was less satisfactory.

"The 'Instructions to a pupil-teacher' were tried by almost all, but in very many cases were very vague and pointless. Students should be able to answer a question of this kind more clearly. The answers to Arithmetic were the most conspicuous failure in the paper. Very few knew accurately the requirements of the standard named. This is probably of little moment, as it is knowledge they must acquire; but what is of more importance, few had any idea of how to give a Demonstration lesson properly, or of the use of Mental Arithmetic. The question on Poetry and Prose was also badly answered, and a question of this type seems to be needed in every paper. The explanations were poor and pointless, and the difference between prose and poetry was to most only a matter of rhyme and syllables, where an answer was attempted at all.

"The question on Geography was on the whole very fairly done. The mistakes were for the most part dull. One student instructed her pupil-teacher 'that all illusions should be carefully masticated'; and another thought that 'capital punishment was beneficial for refractory children.'"

Students of the Second Year.

Mr. Marshall (on the work of the students of the Second year) reports :—

"There are 13 questions on the paper; the students were allowed to answer any seven, the question on Registration only being obligatory. The questions fall into three groups. The first group takes up Organization, Ventilation, and Registration. On the whole, these are the most satisfactory essays. In particular, the question on Registration is correctly answered. If the students err it is not in the knowledge or ability to register, but rather in their ignorance of details.

"All the students of one college, if I remember well, are ignorant of the minimum time constituting an evening school attendance. Very many err in their statement of what forms an infant school 'attendance,' as they fail to recognise the distinction between an attendance and a meeting. The question on Ventilation had evidently been well crammed: one set of students nearly all answer in one way; another set of students in another way. I do not doubt that this subject had been specially prepared, because the question could very easily be anticipated. Little weight can be attached to the answers. The subject is difficult and technical, and in the present state of school hygiene definite results are not easily got. The universality of the

recommendation which Tobin ventilation received in the students' papers sadly contrasts with the rareness with which artificial ventilation is met in practice. School management—*cont.*

"The question on Organisation is the most important in the section, and is least satisfactorily answered. A few confound organisation with discipline, but the majority extend the notion to cover almost everything. One set of students include pegs, gas-jets, dusters, and chalk, and one student tells us that 'the time-table is hung on the south side of the room.' Few have a just conception of the staffing of a school, and in many cases they double the minimum staff. They cite an annual average without any regard to the size of the building, and allow as many as seven and eight teachers to teach together in a single room.

"The second group of questions is psychological; it embraces sense training, intellectual training, and moral training. The answers on sense training are rather misapplied, a few sentences with a psychological twang go for little, and the importance of realistic knowledge in the first part of school life, and its more definite processes, are but poorly traced. The definitions of 'sense, sensation, and sensibility' are rarely correctly given. The intellectual training is more intelligently, if not fully, stated. The answers on attention and memory give proof of careful study. The answers on moral training reveal an optimistic feeling, which is not, perhaps, surprising. The whole character of the pupil is said to be formed by the teacher and the school. No proofs are given, and, in general, only a few virtues are cited. It is a pity that nature cannot be driven out with a pitchfork.

"The third group is what, for simplicity, I shall call 'Notes of lessons.' It embraces four questions, the one on the objections to synonym-giving is often well answered. Too often a false *rationale* is given of the ambiguity of words. The question (on poetry v. versification) is interesting, and in the best papers is generally well handled. Many students, however, find the solution by identifying verse with rhyme.

"The answers on 'Arithmetical training' are very disappointing. The question is taken far too narrowly. All that the students claim for number as an intellectual training is its power to strengthen the reasoning faculty; occasionally the memory is included. The examples in some colleges are almost invariably from reduction, in others equally invariably from proportion."

Mr. T. A. Stewart reports:—

"The general attainments were creditable, showing that in most cases the field of work had been carefully traversed. In regard to the questions, the first regarding Organisation was generally well answered. Ventilation very full and accurate in many cases, in others no acquaintance was shown with chimney valves and Tobin's shaft. 'Memory' and 'attention' seemed to be very fairly understood, although considerable difference of opinion was shown as to what subjects should be committed to memory. 'Processes of hearing and seeing' seldom full enough. Examples of proposed lessons in physiology generally bad. Induction not often well done, and converse of proposition rarely attempted. One says that the 'converse of 2 and 4 are 6,' is '4 and 2 make 6'; and as an illustration of a case where the converse is not necessarily true, gives the proposition 'the man rides on a horse' and converts it thus, 'the horse rides on the man,'' which, she says, is not true, 'because of 'course' the man would not be under the horse.' Poetry.—An impression exists that by verse is meant rhyme, and blank verse is often classed with prose. Registers.—In too many colleges I found this subject badly answered; uncertainty even as to how to calculate the average attendance, and a want of precision in details."

I here subjoin some observations with which I have been favoured by my colleague, Mr. Fitch, on the results of the teaching given in the training colleges on the subject of Mental Science as applied to teaching children, which, it will be remembered, was introduced for the first time into the syllabus for 1882:— Special report on examination in mental science.

"The new regulation in the syllabus, requiring that in the second year candidates for certificates shall show some acquaintance with the elements of logic and of mental science, has already borne useful fruit, although its full effect on the course of normal training is probably not yet quite apparent. That all sound rules of teaching are ultimately dependent on laws of thought, and are to be justified, if at all, by reference to the constitution and to the facts of human nature, has long been admitted in theory; but has been recognised to a very imperfect extent in the actual practice of the training colleges. Instruction in 'school management,' following the lines indicated by the Code and by the questions given at the annual examination, has been mainly confined to definite rules and precepts about organisation and method, and to the preparation of notes of lessons. This year a very creditable

School management—*cont.*

attempt has been made to give to the technical preparation of the future school masters and mistresses a less empirical and more scientific character. Many of the replies to questions on the action and training of the senses, on the best way of awakening and sustaining attention, and on the laws which govern the operations of memory show considerable thought and promise, and furnish evidence of sensible teaching. But much of the answering on these topics is somewhat vague; the connexion between the principles of mental philosophy and the practice of the teacher's art is not always clearly seen; there is some looseness in the use of scientific language; and, on the whole, it must be admitted that, without great care on the part of the training college lecturers, this subject will be found to lend itself more readily than any other in the syllabus to careless generalisation, and to the writing of fluent and rather pretentious essays, which seem much more to the purpose than they actually are.

"A careful reading of a great many of this year's papers has suggested to me two or three considerations, which, with much deference, I should like to submit to the judgment of the college authorities :—

"(1.) Much greater attention is needed to the right use of the technical terminology of mental science. It does a student more harm than good to employ such words as percept, sensation, induction, illative, and ratiocination in an inexact manner. In this department of study, precision in defining and distinguishing terms is essential. Students should be trained from the first never to use any scientific word to which they do not attach a very definite meaning, and which they have not been taught by frequent and varied exercises, seen and criticised by their own teachers, to employ with exactness.

"(2.) The investigation of mental laws and processes should be connected, as far as possible from the first, with the actual problems of school life: *e.g.*, a lesson on the simpler rules of formal logic, or on the theory of a syllogism may be fitly followed up by another in which the laws of inference are shown in their relation to the rationale of arithmetic, or to the explanation of a rule in algebra. The nature of fallacies, and the reasons why some apparently obvious truths may be and others may not be taken for granted, can be very strikingly illustrated in the teaching of demonstrative geometry. If, side by side with the learning of Euclid, the attention of the student is directed to the laws of reasoning and of deduction, which each proposition reveals, the study of elementary logic will be seen to have an obvious bearing on the teacher's daily work and on his other studies. In like manner, the difference between a valid and an invalid induction from a group of particulars admits of a great variety of practical and interesting illustration in the teaching of grammar, and in lessons on objects and on the facts of nature. After a discussion on analytic as opposed to synthetic modes of teaching, it would be useful to give two or three model lessons in the hearing of the students for the express purpose of exhibiting the difference between the two methods, and the reason why one process is more suitable for certain subjects of instruction than the other. So it is to little purpose that a lecturer on mental science discourses to his class on the laws of association and of memory, if at the end he does not also enable them to see more clearly what use should be made of memory in teaching, when and why that faculty ought not to be appealed to, and for what subjects *memoriter* exercises are best suited. Such answers as constantly occur in these papers, *e.g.*, that 'geography and history are 'good subjects for memory lessons' suffice to show that the instruction in the philosophy of this subject has often stopped short of the point at which it was likely to be of real value to the normal student. What he wants to know is *how much* of these subjects should be committed to memory in the exact words of a book, and on what occasions, and for what reasons, it is better to require a learner to reproduce in his own words the facts which he has learned.

"It may be hoped that the authorities of the training colleges will, in the framing of their time-tables, and in the distribution of duties among the members of their staff, regard mental philosophy less as a new subject to be taught than as a new key or help to the more rational treatment of all the subjects included in a school course. If it has been a mistake heretofore to confine the special professional training of the teacher mainly to mechanical and unreasoned rules, and to treat school-keeping too exclusively as a practical art; it would also be a mistake not less grave to introduce into normal training instruction in speculative psychology, which had not a visible and definite relation to the future work of the students, and which did not place them in a better position to think out rules of action for themselves, and to become more finished, thoughtful, and effective teachers."

Professional training of the students.

The work of these trained students is, of course, of a very different character from that of the raw pupil-teacher coming up to be examined for entrance. And it would be strange if the amount of time and

trouble bestowed on the professional training of the students in residence did not produce some, and indeed very valuable, results. With a view of showing clearly what an amount of thought and labour is thrown into this subject, I have appended to each of my notices of individual colleges the report of the teacher of method on the expedients adopted in the college for teaching the students how to teach. No one who takes the trouble to read these reports in detail can say that the subject does not receive a due share of attention on the part of the authorities ; and it is beyond question a very ungrateful duty, and possibly a very rash attempt, to endeavour to point out one or two particulars in which this elaborate system which has grown up out of the experience of the colleges and their joint action with your Lordships' Department, falls short of producing the results expected from it by so many zealous and indefatigable administrators. Seen by an observer from without, however, and by one who has not become familiarised, by long habit and acquiescence, with this system, it seems on the one hand that the preparation for actual service in schools is mainly abstract and theoretical, and that even the strictly practical part of it is conducted under such cramped and artificial conditions as to be deprived of much of its value. And, indeed, when the knowledge and skill thus laboriously required are brought to the test, such as it is, of "giving a lesson before Her Majesty's Inspector," both the inadequacy of the test itself and the amount of divergence possible between theory and practice on the teacher's part, too often receive abundant illustration. I should be sorry to have to think that our outgoing students could not, under more congenial circumstances, give a more interesting and original lesson than the great majority of those which it is our duty to hear. The circumstances of the ordeal are, at the best, so trying, especially to a young woman teacher, who knows that while she is doing her best, as she ought, to forget the Inspector's existence, that inexorable officer is marking down whether she is "animated," "patient," "firm," "judicious," whether her manner is encouraging, her language graphic, her illustrations apt, her pronunciation unexceptionable ; this ordeal is felt to be so trying that an examiner, if he errs at all, is pretty sure to err on the side of leniency, and yet no amount of predisposition in this direction, consistent with honesty, on his part, can enable him to screw up the *average* marks for teaching beyond two thirds of the full number assigned to success in the subject. But independently of the strain put upon the nerves of the candidate, the test itself, as at present applied, appears to me to be not a little unsatisfactory, considered in the light of a trial of skill and resource in teaching. In a set lesson, carefully arranged beforehand, not the exordium only, and the moral, but every intermediate step, every illustration, and probably every word, committed to memory, there can be no spontaneity in the instructor's part, no taking advantage of passing thoughts, incidents, chance expressions, and even blunders, as they present themselves—none of that reciprocal play of intelligence between scholar and teacher which makes learning a pleasure instead of a toil. It is, of course, a matter of obvious necessity that some test should be applied of the result of a schoolmistress' preparation in the most essential part of her work, and that the trial should be conducted with a special and searching minuteness proportioned to its importance in forming an estimate of her professional value. If some other means of arriving at such an estimate must be suggested, I should myself be inclined, not indeed to waive the necessity of giving a practising-school lesson, a certain amount of success in which ought to be a condition of gaining any certificate at all—but to supplement this test by another trial in teaching at the end of the two years' probation, on the result of which

Schoolmanagement—*cont.*

Giving a lesson before Her Majesty's Inspector.

School management—*cont.*

the *class of the certificate* to be awarded to the candidate should be made, in a great measure, to depend. This final trial ought, in my opinion, to consist in hearing the teacher give a lesson in her own school to a class of children whom she knows individually, in one of three simple subjects named by the Inspector, after she has had a short interval allowed her to collect and arrange her ideas.

The art of teaching—as taught theoretically,

One word more as to the technical training of students during residence in college. I cannot help thinking it, excepting under very special circumstances, an arrangement of doubtful expediency, though of frequent occurrence, and of course strongly recommended by considerations of convenience—to combine the office of chief instructor in method with that of mistress of the practising school. The objection is, of course, much stronger when this mistress is, as too frequently happens, a young woman recently a student herself, without either the moral weight or the practised ability which belong to maturer experience. Speaking for the moment of secular instruction only, I suppose all would agree that in a training college for schoolmistresses the art of teaching is the master art and the crown of all the acquirements to be gained. All other branches of normal instruction being clearly subsidiary to instruction in the delicate and difficult art which has for its object the proper reproduction and presentation of knowledge, it would seem to be the proper function of the most skilful and the most highly and liberally educated member of the staff to gather up and co-ordinate the various elements of knowledge acquired in the departmental lectures, with a special view to showing how that knowledge may best be made available for educating the young. In seven of the 24 female training colleges the teacher of method is the Principal: in four others the post is filled by a male instructor of high standing and acquirements, and long experience.

as taught practically in the practising schools.

As for the question of practising in school, it seems a pity that, as is now the case in most of the colleges, the experience of the students should be confined to one sort of school, and that they should have no means of learning how to deal with *boys*,—a very difficult part of the work of a young schoolmistress. In one half of the female training colleges girls and infants' schools are provided for practising purposes for the students, and there is no opportunity afforded them of becoming familiarised with the work of small mixed schools, such as will most likely be the charge of the majority of the female teachers from the non-metropolitan colleges. In fact, as things stand at present, the students for whom quasi private practising schools are provided are even somewhat at a disadvantage as compared with those whom the want of college practising schools compels to get their practice in different schools of no special type, in the neighbourhood. Then, again, in their own practising schools there is always a consciousness on the part of the students who teach (and, I should fear, to some extent also on the part of the children whom they teach), that they are temporary experimenters, without any responsibility for ultimate results. They flit from subject to subject, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to secure such continuity in their work as teachers, as would enable them to learn from their own experience how obstacles are overcome and blunders are repaired, and children's hearts are won. All this seems to point to the desirableness (1) of supplementing the work of the college practising schools (without which, of course, no training institution can be considered complete) by giving opportunities, where possible, to the students of extending their observations to a wider area;* and (2) of giving them continuous work with one class in one subject. I understand that both these objects will be kept in view by the promoters of

* *See* special report on the methods of instruction, by Mr. Baily, Master of Method in the Southlands Training College, page 610, which has some bearing on this.

the new training college for schoolmistresses at Liverpool, and I shall watch the results of the experiment with much interest.

I have dwelt at considerable, but I hope not unreasonable, length on the subject of teaching to teach, because it absorbs (and, of course, rightly) the largest proportion of the time and trouble of training, and also because, I feel bound in candour to say, that it seems to myself to be perhaps the least satisfactory as to results.

It will be interesting to many practical instructors to read the reports of the revisers of the examination papers on the remaining special subjects of instruction, which now follow continuously.

Admission Examination (Midsummer).

Candidates for Admission.

Mr. Burrows reports :—

"Some improvement is apparent in method, but many of the papers are defective in accuracy and neatness." Arithmetic.

Mr. Fisher reports :—

"The chief faults in the papers are—disorderly arrangement of the working and parts of a sum, improper use of mathematical signs, especially the sign of equality, and, in the large majority of cases, an inability to explain and define the operations and terms referred to in the 'riders' (requiring explanation of terms, &c.). As to the first point, I feel sure that in the working of the sums set by them to their pupil-teachers head teachers are too easily satisfied with correct answers, and pay too little attention to orderly arrangement and exact expression.

"I was furthur struck in many cases with inability to express and work correctly fractions of pence and farthings in money sums."

Mr. Gardner reports :—

"The sums are, as a rule, neatly worked; the methods employed, however, are often long and cumbrous, and the riders were not nearly so well done as the sums themselves. Not unfrequently ignorance was displayed of the meaning of the simplest mathematical terms."

Mr. Gordon reports :—

"I think the papers in ability are above the average for the past three years. The definitions, too, for a first year are not bad, but a marked difference is to be seen in this particular respect between English and Scotch candidates. Another year this branch of the paper, after having received more attention, would be better done.

"A very fair knowledge of decimals was shown, but too much of the working omitted. Interest and average were both fairly understood."

Mr. Haslam reports :—

"With regard to the working of sums, the degree of accuracy was, on the whole, very fair, though the work was not unfrequently rather wanting in neatness and clearness. Inaccuracy or ignorance of method was most often shown in obtaining the farthings or fractions of a farthing in compound division and in practice, in dealing with fractions, whether vulgar or decimal, and in the two sums of interest or averages, where the working was often quite wrong in principle. The introduction of questions upon the principles of the different rules, and on the meanings of such terms as 'measure,' 'multiple,' &c., proved in most cases very disastrous. These questions were often not attempted, often most inadequately or most erroneously answered."

Mr. Hitchins reports :—

"The revision of these papers gives me an unfavourable impression of the quality of the instruction in arithmetic received. The average mark obtained is not high; very many of the sums are badly worked. Sometimes unnecessary multiplications, divisions, and reductions are performed, sometimes important steps are left out, and the work is unintelligible. The riders or questions on definitions also are badly answered."

Mr. Macleod reports :—

"The papers, on the whole, were very satisfactorily done as regards figuring, correctness of method, and solution. There does not appear to have been much instruc-

Arithmetic—*cont.*

tion given in theory, and very few of the candidates were able to give correct definitions of the terms proposed. Yet there can be little doubt that clear conceptions of such technical words as 'measure,' 'factor,' 'multiple,' &c. give the pupil a considerable insight into arithmetical operations, and greatly facilitate the acquisition of theoretical principles. It is scarcely necessary to add that, by means of a few illustrations, the meaning of such terms could be brought home to the dullest understanding."

Mr. H. Smith reports :—

"The papers this year are not quite so good as they were last year. But the questions are perhaps more difficult, and the addition of a rider to most of the questions has in many cases seriously reduced the number of marks. This, however, only shows how necessary it was that attention should be called to the too common neglect of book-work. Many candidates are apparently able to work a sum correctly who are yet utterly unable to state clearly their reasons for adopting any particular method. On being asked to state the different methods employed in subtraction, a girl writes—'(Method I.) subtraction is taught sometimes by borrowing and not 'paying back, and sometimes (Method II.) it is taught by borrowing and paying 'back. The latter method is proper because it teaches children always to pay back 'things which they happen to borrow, whilst the other does not.'"

Mr. Tremenheere reports :—

"There was a great deal of blundering in the papers which came from three of the colleges, and the methods used were too often erroneous. But when the right principles were adopted to obtain the solution, it was hard to find anything beyond rule of thumb sort of work, the methods were so roundabout and tedious, the number of figures employed so superfluously large. Again, large operations are recorded without any detail, giving immense and unnecessary labour to an examiner when the result is erroneous, thus—

$$\frac{125687 \times 5620}{1210} = 583769\frac{45}{121}.$$

The answers to the riders, though not good, were better than I should have anticipated."

Mr. Wilson reports :—

"A common fault is the slovenly way in which the fractions are set down, the sign of equality being used at random. As a rule, proportion is done better than practice, though cancelling is still neglected by many. Interest is not well understood."

Certificate Examination (Christmas).

Students of the First Year.

Mr. Barrie (on the work of the students of the First year) reports :—

"The average of these papers in form, method, and accuracy is high. Some colleges are so good as to leave virtually no ground for fault finding. A few colleges send up frequent slovenly and inaccurate papers; and I regret to say the majority of these few are Scotch. I have been able to detect no such general errors as would warrant a theory of any general defect of instruction in arithmetical principles. But it is evident that in those few colleges animadverted on the lecturers might with advantage employ more painstaking and patient labour in the performance of duty."

Students of the Second Year.

Mr. Fussell (on the work of the students of the Second year) reports :—

"Question No. 11 (on comparative rates of speed) was attempted by about 30 only out of upwards of 1,400, and correctly solved by some two or three only. Nos. 4 (rule of three) and 8 (profit and loss) were more frequently attempted, but a far greater number than I should have expected failed to grasp the principles involved. Nos. 5 (papering a room) and 6 (calculation of parish rate) were attempted by most, but in the former, the fact that square feet divided by linear feet gives linear feet did not seem to have been thoroughly realised; not a few found the cubical contents of a room; and several dealt only with two walls. In the latter question a totally wrong statement was of frequent occurrence, and the difference between 'rate' and 'rateable value' was often confused. In question 7 (altitude of mountains as compared with the diameter of the globe) the distinction between diameter and radius was often lost sight of, and the fraction of an inch was seldom

reduced to its lowest terms. This question was, however, comparatively seldom attempted. Question 14 (on stocks) was often solved in a more or less clumsy fashion, and many were unable to get beyond finding how much would be realised by selling out. Arithmetic— *cont.*

"Speaking generally, the points which appear to me to call for especial notice are clumsiness of method and want of neatness and accuracy. A very observable tendency to suppress the 'working' goes far, in my opinion, to account for both these faults. The latter is especially to be regretted; it is in itself no mean test of the disciplinary power of a teacher and its absence argues ill for the future condition of schools entrusted to her care."

Admission Examination (Midsummer).

Candidates for Admission.

Mr. Balmer reports:—

"The papers indicate that the subject is better studied than it used to be, and also that better text-books are used. On the other hand, I fancy the knowledge of the candidates is by no means practical. In the answers on Needlework few can give a lucid account of any stitch or the method of teaching it." Domestic Economy.

Mr. Capel reports:—

"The sections which were answered best were those on Needlework, Washing, and the Rules of Health; those which were on Food, on Cooking, and on Investments were not answered nearly so well."

Mr. F. T. Green reports:—

"The questions on Needlework, and Clothing, and Washing are again very well answered; while those on Food, except in the case of some of the candidates from Scotch schools, have not been answered either fully or correctly, and the character of the answers leads me to think that no systematic instruction, with the exception above mentioned, has been given in this part of the subject; what knowledge is shown being only such as the candidates would be able to acquire from observation and practice at home."

Mr. T. W. Greene reports:—

"The subject of Investment remains a stumbling-block in the case of a large majority, and the section relating to the ingredients of food has not been dealt with generally in a satisfactory manner. I think, however, that as regards the other and more practical side of the question on Food, viz., its preparation, progress has been made, and that the answers are more complete and more correct.

"The answers to the other questions on Needlework, Rules for Health, and Clothing and Washing may be considered good in a large proportion of cases."

Mr. Hughes reports:—

"The papers show on the whole a fair amount of knowledge, but a want of careful and systematic training. In the answers to the needlework section there is not sufficient evidence that the candidates understand the value of simultaneous teaching and the use of the blackboard. A large proportion of the papers show that little or no intelligent thought has been bestowed upon the question of 'Savings,' whether on the part of the head of a family or of a schoolmistress for her old age. The answers in the Clothing and Washing section may be considered satisfactory."

Mr. Koe reports:—

"The questions best answered were those on Needlework, Rules for Health, and Clothing and Washing."

Mr. Myers reports:—

"I think that these papers are on the whole better than candidates' papers on this subject were some years ago. There are fewer conspicuous failures, and there is rather more accuracy and fulness.

"The questions on *Sewing* and *Washing* are almost always well answered. The questions on the *Laws of Nutrition*, effect of different foods, &c., are poorly done. The *economical* question, how the artisan is to apportion his earnings, or the schoolmistress to save, are answered briefly and with no great intelligence. The useful and important questions on Cookery are rather better answered than heretofore. The same remark applies to the questions on *Health*."

Domestic economy—*cont.*

Mr. Phelps reports:—

"The answers to the questions on 'Needlework' are fairly good. The ideas of 'Savings and Investment' are generally rather crude and vague. The knowledge of 'Food' also is only fair. 'Rules of Health' seem to have been pretty well got up, and 'Clothing and Washing' are on the whole good."

Mr. Scoltock reports:—

"Of all the answers those on Thrift were the poorest, and showed the least practical knowledge. While those on Food (its composition) were confused, and it was difficult at times to make out what the candidates really meant."

Mr. Tillard reports:—

"Phrases redolent of the text-book recur again and again in the papers, giving evidence that many candidates think that sufficient attention has been paid to the subject, if one of these books has been learnt up. The knowledge, in my opinion, must be of a more practical nature before it can be said that the subject is prepared in a satisfactory manner. Some of the questions were answered decidedly better than others; and to the questions relating to (*a.*) Needlework, and (*b.*) Clothing and Washing, the answers were generally sensible and practical. Few candidates, however, gave a satisfactory answer to the questions on Thrift."

Mr. Wilde reports:—

"The questions on Saving and Investment and those on Food (its ingredients) were the worst answered. Needlework, Clothing, and Washing the best."

Certificate Examination (Christmas).

Students of the First Year.

Mr. Du Port (on the work of the students of the First year) reports:—

"On the whole the papers were well done; there was very little nonsense written; the points asked for in the questions were generally kept well in mind in the answers. There was very fair knowlege of the subject shown."

Mr. Wilde reports:—

"The papers are about the same as in former years. Some training colleges have, however, evidently taken more pains in teaching the subject than others. In reporting on the papers I cannot refrain from calling especial attention to the manner the papers are worked. In some the questions are properly answered in the order in which they occur, but in many the students appear to have taken delight in answering the later questions on the first and second pages and the earlier questions afterwards, a proceeding most annoying to the examiner. At one college many of the students had most vexingly written the principal words in a totally different hand, the letters actually sloping the reverse way. Much of the writing of this college was very indifferent, and some far too small. At another some of the writing was far too small, and some ludicrously large. A third college was remarkable for its disregard of the ruled lines. From a fourth some of the answers were so confused and indistinct, and written so closely, that I was unable to read them, consequently no marks were recorded for these answers. Many of the students ruled additional lines at the top and bottom of their papers, thus getting in some 12 or 14 more lines. The writing of no single college was as good as it used to be some 10 or 15 years ago. In those days all the students of a particular college used to write alike, but now each has her own style, often a most objectionable one."

Students of the Second Year.

Mr. Koe (on the work of the students of the Second year) reports:—

"The papers show careful teaching on the part of the college authorities, and are the best that I have revised for some years past."

Mr. Balmer reports:—

"The general impression left on my mind after perusal is that a higher general level of attainment has been reached. There are far fewer answers which are quite beside the mark than on former occasions. The general level of the colleges is more uniform.

"It is often said that English women of the present day have less practical acquaintance with Cookery than their grandmothers had. It is doubtful whether the teaching of Domestic Economy, so far as the training colleges give it, will remedy the defect. The exemplary grandmother did not learn her cookery in a

training college, nor from a domestic economy manual. The moral is that more *practice* is needful than the answers given show to have been had. At present the relative functions of Penny Banks and the Post Office Savings Bank are not understood, nor the economical reasons for making the former subsidiary to the latter. A question on the subject might lead to the improvement of text-books. Domestic Economy—*cont.*

Admission Examination (Midsummer).

Candidates for Admission.

Mr. Barrie reports :—

Grammar and Composition.

"The Composition was marked by paucity of ideas, and by poverty of expression, The pupil-teacher candidates being, on the average, considerably inferior to the non-pupil-teacher. The Parsing was, on the whole, very fair, more than very fair perhaps, if due allowance be made for the alternative constructions, true in syntax, but false as to meaning, put by candidates ignorant of the true interpretation of the passage. This general ignorance proved, of course, fatal to the Analysis, which was unsatisfactory throughout."

Mr. Cowie reports :—

"The majority of the candidates did well, and I think there is an improvement upon last year. The Scotch candidates, as a rule, did the Parsing and Analysis more accurately than the English."

Mr. Davies reports :—

"The papers appear of average merit as compared with those revised by me in previous years. The Composition, as a whole, showed good spelling, fair style, considerable want of attention to revision, punctuation, and other points.

"The Parsing was, as a rule, well or fairly well done, though, of course, there were several very poor attempts. The Analysis, which was difficult, was poorly done by the majority. On the whole, I should say that these girls had been fairly well grounded in the bookwork of Grammar, but that they had not been sufficiently taught to study the English of passages met with in their reading, recitation, and in other ways."

Mr. French reports :—

"There were a great many mistakes both in the Parsing and Analysis. These seemed to result rather from thoughtlessness and carelessness than from want of knowledge.

"The Composition was in most instances creditably done, though many of the candidates appear to have depended more on their imaginations than on their actual knowledge, especially on the subjects of Gardening, a Storm at Sea, and a Day's Angling. Their language too might have been more simple and terse than it was. Some of it was very flowery, and often very vague.

"I was in the majority of cases disappointed greatly with the way in which the bookwork questions were done. I think that, on the whole, I see satisfactory improvement in these papers on those of previous years."

Mr. Howard reports :—

"The exercise in Composition is generally very fairly done, some of the descriptions of a Public Park, or a Day's Angling are sensible, simple, and graphic. Those of a Storm at Sea, and on Gardening, are of a lower class. There is too much tendency to what is commonly known as fine writing. It is right to say, however, that this fault is not so common among the trained pupil-teachers as among the young women of more mature age, who make use of the examination for admission as a means of qualifying themselves to act as assistant teachers.

"The Analysis, such as it is, shows lamentable ignorance of the subject of Analysis on the part of by far the greater number of the candidates. It would be endless labour to give examples of the hopeless confusion of mind and misunderstanding of the meaning of the passage.

"The third question requires the classification of the pronouns, conjunctions, and prepositions. As a rule the words have been properly classified as such, but their further arrangement as different kinds of pronouns, conjunctions, or prepositions has been very vague. The answers given to the tenth question show that the subject of Etymology, properly so called, has received very little attention."

Grammar and Composition —*cont.*

Mr. Johnstone reports:—

"The Composition was generally good; Parsing very fair; Analysis somewhat of a failure, there being an apparent inability to understood fully the dependence both of words and sentences. The other questions were fairly answered.

Mr. Marshall reports:—

"In the Composition a choice is given. Among the girls a Storm at Sea and a Public Park are the favourites, but Gardening is only too often taken. Except in the case of the essay on Gardening the Composition is wanting rather in style than in matter. Ideas are more abundant than ability to put them down correctly and elegantly. One sentence is tacked on to another, and thoughts are grouped together which are quite independent.

"The Analysis is very indifferently done. One cannot help wondering that girls of 18 to 23 should be unable to construe a simple passage from Hamlet. The mistakes are almost inconceivable. Even when the principal sentence is rightly given (and that simply because it comes first)—the selection of the different numbers is perverted. The tendency is to use a *kind* of nomenclature which gives the appearance of understanding the context, while the statement itself shows the most glaring oversight,

"The Parsing is more correctly, if not very intelligently done.

"The Etymological question is seldom attempted, and with little success."

Mr. Milman reports:—

"The Composition, regarded as an essay in English, was generally very fairly done, but it seldom showed the characteristics of a letter, in which trivial topics are touched upon or sketched in an easy and somewhat colloquial style. The Parsing was fairly done, perhaps not so well as it should be, considering that the words given were easy and perfectly straightforward. At any rate I consider that candidates for certificates, most of whom have served a pupil-teacher's apprenticeship, should be able to point out without fail what part of speech a word belongs to, and yet on this point many made mistakes of a most elementary character. As regards the Analysis I have never seen it so badly done. To begin with I might almost count on my fingers the candidates who made a proper table according to the instructions. Each preferred her own method. One would have four columns, another six, one put the extension next to the predicates another after the object, some even placed the object first and the subject last, but the failure to grasp the run of the sentences was simply lamentable. Want of thought is everywhere noticeable.

"The other questions were generally answered with tolerable intelligence, but I cannot say that I was satisfied with the papers on the whole."

Mr. Rooper reports:—

"The papers from Scotland were the best, as they showed that Grammar had been methodically studied, and that good authorities on the subject had been referred to. The impression left on my mind after reading the papers from the other colleges is that the pupil-teachers are frequently taught Grammar without method. Their grammar lessons appear to consist of parsing sentences chosen at random, whereas the learner should study a good text-book, and parse sentences carefully selected to illustrate every section of it in turn.

"The Analysis was not well done in the papers from the English colleges; the sentences chosen for practice appeared to have been short, so that an easy sentence, which consisted of several clauses, proved too difficult for most of those who tried it."

Mr. Stokes reports:—

"Though of course differing widely in merit, the papers of English candidates show general improvement in this subject. In their Composition, however, *punctuation* was often neglected, and the passage of Hamlet taken for Parsing and Analysis was above the capacity of many of these young women.

Mr. Waddell reports:—

"Of the subjects given for Composition 'a Day's angling' was practically ignored, and 'a Storm at Sea' was generally treated in a very conventional manner. 'Gardening' and 'a Public Park' were, for the most part, dealt with clearly and naturally. There was a considerable amount of carelessness in the arrangement of ideas; but a *letter* is the form of composition in which, by general consent, most

freedom of that kind is allowed. A worse fault was the inability to use stops properly (or if I may say so) with a sense of proportion, whether as regards their number or their weight. Many letters contained, perhaps, two periods and nothing more, although the sense demanded repeated sub-divisions; in others almost all the stops were semi-colons; in a considerable number there was a random punctuation of dashes and commas. The Parsing exercise was often marred by a good many errors. Of these the most frequent perhaps were the omission of *Syntax* in the case of the conjunctions. But the worst forms of mistake were those connected with 'would bear.' Those who called 'would bear' *present indicative* did so, I presume, on their own responsibility, but when it was parsed as 'the potential form of the indicative' or 'the indicative, the old potential being now obsolete,' the candidates were clearly writing as they had been taught. I can only say that I fail to understand the gain which theorists anticipate from the changes indicated in such expressions. Grammar and Composition —*cont.*

"I was not satisfied with the Analysis. Some candidates did not see that the passage was all one sentence; and many utterly set at naught the prescribed tabular form, an error which (considering the warnings they have had) reflects little credit on their teachers. But there were worse mistakes. Many blunders were made in marking the relationship of the clauses. Wherever opportunities occurred of showing acquaintance with the derivation and history of the language, they were missed. Pupil-teachers in their last year ought to 'know something of the sources 'and growth of the English language.' I have never found such knowledge displayed at the admission examination."

Mr. Watts reports:—

"*Composition* was upon the whole very fair, though in many instances a great deal of irrelevant matter was introduced. *Parsing* was upon the whole fair, though often very clumsily handled. *Analysis* was, with comparatively few exceptions, feeble.

Certificate Examination (Christmas).

Students of the First Year.

Mr. Cornish reports (on the work of students of the First year):—

"I think that the general average of the essays is improving greatly, and the number of bad ones is small. Most of the candidates choose to write on 'the 'neighbourhood which they knew best,' and this gave a life and individuality to the essays which one has generally missed in them.

'The most common fault in style is that of stringing together a number of short disjointed sentences, with barely a comma, and often not even that, between them. Analysis.—This was fuller than usual, and in hardly any cases did the students fail to give the kind to which each sentence belongs. But the large number of sentences made it hard for them to find room, and they sometimes had recourse to so elaborate an arrangement, with abbreviations, cross references, large letters and small letters, and letters with numbers, that in some cases it was almost impossible to do more than guess at the meaning. Parsing.—In one or two colleges the practice of quoting rules at full length still prevails, and a student of one large Metropolitan college, where it is universal, took seven lines to parse the verb 'must.' It seems quite as well to say that 'a verb agrees with its nominative case,' as to say that 'it is in the 'predicative relation to it,' and to call a verb regular or irregular is quite enough without quoting its past tense and past participle. The parsing generally was very fair, but I noted a disposition to shirk many of the critical points. Allusions were very fairly explained. Etymology.—In only one or two colleges were the questions done at all well."

Mr. C. F. Harrison reports:—

"The Composition was generally well done. Parsing and Analysis were on the whole very satisfactory, and gave ample evidence of careful teaching. In the case of Parsing, however, the students of one college devoted much time and space to writing out a long rule of syntax after every word parsed, and in the Analysis there was too great a tendency shown by candidates, instead of taking the sentences as they found them, to construct sentences of their own, by way of getting out of a difficulty.

"It would also be well, if (as is the case with the best colleges) the tabulated system of analysis were to be generally employed, as being the simplest and as certainly occupying the least space.

"The allusions were generally well known. Greater inequality was perhaps shown by the various colleges in the questions on the derivation of words and figures of speech; which seem to have received special attention in some colleges, and to have

Grammar and Composition —*cont.*

been almost entirely ignored in others. As in past years, some colleges lost marks, through the clumsy handling of the papers, chiefly in the analysis, and through not making the best use of the space at their disposal."

Students of the Second Year.

Mr. Blandford (on the work of the students of the Second year) reports :—

"The composition of the essays was fairly good, and although there was seldom anything very original in them, they contained useful and sensible remarks.

"It was evident the play (Macbeth) had been carefully read and studied, from the way in which the paraphrasing was done, and from the intelligent answers given to the questions in the last section of the examination paper."

Mr. Johnstone reports :—

"The Composition throughout was good and showed continued advance over former years. In a few cases it had too much the form of notes or headings for essays and the flow of it was spoilt. The Shakespeare had been carefully got up. The paraphrasing had gained in conciseness and accuracy. The questions that appealed chiefly to memory were as usual better done than those requiring independent thought. But on the whole a good standard was uniformly reached."

Candidates for Admission.

Admission Examination (Midsummer).

Languages.

Mr. Andrew reports :—

"With very few exceptions the language selected was French. The great majority of the papers were so poor that almost no value could be assigned to them. They indicate that the grounding in French which the female pupil-teachers have received is, in most cases, very inaccurate. The few good papers, however, were very good, and it is noticeable that in almost every instance, they have been worked by candidates who have not been pupil-teachers."

Mr. Field reports :—

"I cannot say that as a whole the papers indicate that French is taught in a satisfactory manner to those pupil-teachers who learn it.

"A large number of the candidates were quite unfit to offer the subject at all. They could not have been supposed by any teacher, even moderately acquainted with the language, to be likely to answer even the simplest questions correctly.

"The Translation was in general very badly done. Scarcely any specimens are really good, and some are incredibly bad. More was made of the question asking for feminines, preterites, and plurals; but, considering its simplicity, it should have been answered much better. The Parsing shows faults (besides those arising from ignorance of the language itself) not so much peculiar to French, as belonging to the treatment of grammar in general. English grammar is not well taught as a rule, because the teachers themselves have not learnt general principles of grammar; because, without a basis of Latin or Greek or German, it is really difficult to make such principles clear; and because the text-books are not satisfactory. Hence it is not surprising that there should be grave faults in the answers given. But more precision and completeness might be expected, and no candidate ought to translate the words given, and then parse the English, as many have, *e.g.*, when it is required to parse 'il faut,' the answer is, 'il faut'='it is necessary,' and the *English* phrase is parsed in detail."

Mr. Renouf reports :—

"This is a subject which, at the admission examination, is attempted by a large number of candidates who have never seriously studied it, but hope by some lucky accident to be able to win a few marks. One of the candidates thus candidly states her case :—'I have not learnt French, but I have written one or two words that I 'thought I knew out of each line.' Another candidate executes the translation in this style, 'I — have — of — as — and my — and —,' with the following note :—'I 'have put blanks because I cannot translate the words that should be there.' Instead of inserting 'blanks' where they cannot translate, a large number have 'put in' the French words which they do not understand, producing nonsense like this :—'Si je 'old manger where dormir ecrit-il of Seville has my son,' the French words being, 'Si je veux manger ou dormir, écrit-il de Seville à son fils.'

Languages—*cont.*

"In this rubbish there is something very characteristic of a large mass of the papers I have been revising. The writer is so ignorant of French as to decline the translation of such words as 'si' and 'je,' and she is wrong at *every* word where she has attempted a translation, but the mistakes betray the presence of *some* knowledge of the language. *Old* is not the meaning of *veux*, but it is the meaning of *vieux*; *where* is not the English of *ou*, but it is that of *où*; *de* does not signify *of* in the given passage, but it does elsewhere; *has* is not the English of *à* but of *a*. One candidate renders this passage 'So I vex managers about our dormitories.'

"The knowledge of the French vocabulary displayed is extremely limited. A French word is generally interpreted by its resemblance to some English or other French word resembling it in some way more or less in sound. 'La reine' = 'the rain,' 'la vie' = 'the view,' 'devait' = 'defied' or 'became' (devenoit), 'souvent' = 'remember' (souvenir), 'îles' = 'ills.' To another translator of the passage quoted above, 'Dormir' apparently suggests 'dormouse,' and therefore 'mouse.' She translates 'I saw [veux from voir] you eat a mouse.'

"Most of the candidates took up French. A very few took up German, and about as many took up Latin. The only candidate who obtained full marks (having accurately answered every question in German) is evidently herself a German. The other candidates for German (some of these having German names) were less successful, but they had at least some knowledge of the grammar and vocabulary of the language.

"The Latin papers were of a very inferior quality. The grammatical questions were very imperfectly answered and the translations attempted were simple failures."

Mr. Willis reports:—

"1. The translations from French were pretty fair, particularly as I suspect a large number of candidates had not read the book. A more than ordinary number of papers had to be read through to the bitter end without eventually getting a mark.

"2. The parsing was moderate. Etymology was often incorrect, and syntax was generally omitted.

"3. The first grammatical question was very easy, and generally correctly answered. The second was less satisfactory: a want of intelligence was displayed.

"4. The translation into French was bad: excessively little was to be done, and that was generally done wrong.

"5. The Latin and German papers call for no particular remark. One translation however merits record: 'er setzte endlich hinzu'—'at last he said in Hindoo.'"

Certificate Examination (Christmas).

Students of the First Year.

The papers of the first year students were not only relatively but absolutely better than those of the second. The translations from French into English and the grammar questions were remarkably well done, as a rule; the weak points being the loose rendering of tenses, the false concords of gender, and the clumsy, and altogether unidiomatic, translations of English into French, for which last exercise only 15 per cent. of marks was on an average obtained. The above remarks apply to French only; out of 742 papers examined there were only two in Latin and two in German, out of which four, one in each language obtained nearly full marks.

Students of the Second Year.

Mr. Renouf (on the papers of the Second year) reports:—

"Only four out of 1,066 whose papers I examined, took up Latin, and as many German. French was the language taken up by the great majority, and it is almost exclusively to the study of that language that this report can refer, as far as it bears upon the instruction given in the training colleges. I do not know whether the students who presented Latin acquired their knowledge in the school to which they belonged, but three of them passed very creditably; the fourth, though she had evidently been taught a good deal, managed to answer every question so wrongly as to fail completely.

"The examination in French consisted of passages in French to be translated into English, of English passages to be translated into French, and of a certain number of grammatical questions. The questions in parsing were attached to the French extracts from Molière, Racine, and Saintine.

"The translations from the French were unquestionably the best portion of the work done. Had the rest been equally good the number of marks gained by each candidate would have been largely increased. But I am sorry to say that very few indeed of the candidates did themselves much credit in the grammatical portion of the work, and far less in their attempts at French composition. The weak point is

Languages—*cont.*

grammar; not so much as regards knowledge but as regards practice. The parsing, though often imperfect and careless, showed that the rules of the grammar had been learnt, but this knowledge appears to have had little or no use in preventing the grossest errors in translation from French into English, or from English into French. The French passages which had to be translated were of course familiar to the candidates: hence the approximate correctness of the translations. But the knowledge of a certain portion of the French vocabulary is much more conspicuous in these translations than accuracy in rendering the French tenses by equivalent English ones. I do not think it was ignorance of grammar which led so many of the candidates to use wrong English tenses and their translations, for their parsing shows the contrary; but they have acquired worse habits, which have not been corrected. The tenses were often wrong in the translation from *Picciola*, without much injury to common sense, but the change from a French imperfect to an English present tense makes utter nonsense of the extract from *Athalie*. The sense of two sentences has very generally been missed. 'Cette échelle immense dont nous croyons dépasser le faîte' (Picciola), and 'et d'un respect forcé ne dépouille les restes' (Athalie). I have spoken of the parsing as often imperfect and careless. It is surprising how many candidates said that 'apprit' was a 'third person preterite,' without saying that it came from 'apprendre,' though they sometimes said it was a verb of the fourth conjugation. Ever so many wrote (so far correctly enough) that *yeux* is a masculine plural noun, but failed to name the singular *œil*. The defects of the grammar, however, for practical purposes come out most fully in the Translations from English into French. The failure in Section II. was almost universal, though several candidates had reminiscences of the original passage in Picciola, but the short sentences of Section III. proved to be stumbling blocks not less fatal. The blunders made were often such as I have not been accustomed to meet in the elementary schools where French is taught, '*de le*,' '*à le*,' and other faults of the same nature, were of constant occurrence; impossible preterites and futures, and incessant false concords of adjectives with nouns, or verbs with nominative cases. It is very difficult to imagine that candidates committing these atrocious blunders could, I will not say, have had the necessary practice of turning English into French, but not ever had a few exercises properly corrected.

"English school boys are so commonly allowed to neglect their accentuation in Greek, that a knowledge of the subject is very rare indeed among them. The candidates of our training schools for females are imitating this bad example. Very few of them make any attempt at correctness of French accentuation. This is, however, a most essential part of French orthography, and cannot be neglected with impunity.

"The defects I have mentioned are common to all colleges. It is fair to add that in the Scottish colleges greater care seems to have been taken than in the English."

Candidates for Admission.

Admission Examination (Midsummer).

Mr. Airy reports:—

Geography and History.

"The papers appear to present a certain slight improvement upon those of former years. There is, perhaps, less attention to accidental and wholly unimportant matters than before, and the signs of unintelligent learning by heart from a text book are fewer, though by no means absent. The map drawing is very uncertain, and on the whole not satisfactory. A considerable portion of the candidates failed to read the questions with sufficient care. Question 2 (on latitude and longitude, &c.), the answering of which involved intelligence of somewhat higher order, was almost entirely neglected."

Mr. Bancroft reports:—

"There were some good papers in Geography, but the number of moderate and weak ones was far too large; there were also not a few papers which were almost, if not entirely, failures, and in which the candidates showed such an utter ignorance of the elementary and simple facts of Geography that it seems wonderful that such pupil-teachers can have passed through three or four years of apprenticeship without being able to produce more satisfactory results. Some of the candidates who showed great ignorance in the Geography and History papers were from the schools of large and important school boards. This shows that these boards should be careful to provide that their pupil-teachers are well taught and thoroughly grounded in what may be called the elementary subjects of their course of training before being allowed to take up the higher branches of instruction; as the number of candidates for admission is now so very large, I think it would be well not to admit to the examination any pupil-teacher who had not passed at least 'fairly' at the preceding annual examination. In History the papers were decidedly weak, and in very many

Geography and History—*cont.*

cases the answer would consist of a formidable array of words which was wholly irrelevant, not seldom, too, a few facts were padded by unnecessary statements, which were inserted with the evident desire to make the answer appear full and comprehensive. Punctuation was sadly neglected. There were several remarkable answers, *e.g.*, 'after a rest of 100 years, Julius Cæsar again invaded Britain.' Cyprus in the 'Mediterranean, and has only of late years been discovered.' 'Cardinal points are to 'point out which way the wind blows.' Among Irish counties rich in mineral was given 'Kilmainham,' and Eau de Cologne was a city on the Rhine."

Mr. Colville reports :—

"The Maps are not very good as a rule, and the answers to Question 2 often betray ignorance or misapprehension.

"In History the knowledge of dates shown is pretty good. The answers to many questions fail from want of arrangement and proper language to convey the intended meaning rather than from ignorance."

Mr. Currey reports :—

"The answers to the Geography questions show a fair knowledge of facts, but only a small amount of general intelligence.

"The answers to Question 2 in particular betray a lamentable ignorance of the rudiments of Physical and Mathematical Geography. Latitude and Longitude are in many cases hopelessly confused.

"The *outline* of the Map is not, as a rule, well done.

"The marks obtained for History range lower than those for Geography. This may be partially accounted for by the fact that History is much less frequently taught to children at school than Geography; and it also appears from the character of the answers (in which facts and absurdities are mingled together in perfect good faith) that the candidates have learnt very little history from general reading, but depend almost entirely upon compendious text-books for their knowledge of the subject: hence the juxtaposition of events and personages belonging to distinct and distant periods does not strike them as in any way incongruous."

Mr. Elliott reports :—

"The paper on Geography was not well done; the proportion of candidates who gained even half marks was very small. The answers on the History paper were moderately fair; in about two thirds of the papers the question on dates was more inaccurately done than I should have expected; in the other questions low marks were due to omissions rather than to incorrect answering. I must make an exception in favour of the papers done at the Scotch college, which showed a very striking superiority over those done at the three English colleges."

Mr. Faber reports :—

"I have to report a very marked difference in the work for the two colleges, the papers from which I have examined. The Edinburgh Church of Scotland papers are extremely well done. The candidates are, as a rule, very accurate in the facts of their history, especially of their own country, and in Geography their map-drawing and their knowledge of the position and productions of places asked bear testimony to the care and method of their instruction.

"The candidates from the other college on the contrary display an ignorance of facts in History, which is surprising in those who have for the most part served an apprenticeship of four years, and from a careful perusal of their papers I am driven to the impression that this branch of study does not receive the attention it ought from the head-teachers, but is too frequently left to the pupil-teachers to study or neglect at will. The Historical questions are mostly simple, and require little more than an accurate knowledge of the ordinary facts of our History, yet the answers are frequently wide of the mark and inaccurate. Not one of the 210 papers gives the correct dates of all the 13 events asked in Question 1. Amongst the principal English statesmen in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth are given the names of Shakespeare, Milton, Sir W. Scott, Cowper, and Martin Luther, while amongst the distinguished Romans who died in Britain occur the names of Caractacus and Joan of Arc.

"Some of the candidates credit Julius Cæsar with a longevity worthy of the Patriarchs, for they give B.C. 55 as the date of his first invasion of Britain, and A.D. 410 as the date of his final conquest of the island.

"In their Geography too the candidates from this college fall short of expectation. The maps, bearing in mind that map-drawing is one of the special subjects for study during apprenticeship, are in most cases badly executed. The maps consist in not a

Geography and History—*cont.*

few cases of an inaccurate attempt at an outline, with rivers and mountains filled in at random, *e.g.*, the Orange river in Southern India.

"In Question 2, the definition of cardinal points; meridian is nearly always confused with longitude.

Mr. Fitzmaurice reports:—

"Maps are of unequal merit. Many are well drawn and in a fair number lines of Latitude and Longitude are corectly inserted.

"Pupil-teachers employed in infants' schools do not generally draw maps as well as those employed in girls' schools. Few candidates in answering the question about 'counties rich in minerals' ascribed to each county its proper mineral or minerals. The same want of arrangement marred many answers to the question about the Mediterranean ports. Great carelessness was shown by some in the question about the 'Roman invasion of Britain,' *e.g.*, 'Cæsar invaded *England*, B.C. 55, returning a second time in A.D. 43.'

"Question '10' gave opportunity for a thoughtful answer, 'Sketch of the character of Henry III. as illustrated by the events of his reign.' In answering this the Scotch pupil-teachers certainly excelled the English."

Mr. FitzRoy reports:—

"Many of the Geography papers showed accurate and extensive knowledge, and a power of handling questions at once comprehensive and concise; and in some cases the map-drawing was very praiseworthy; but the faults that I have before had occasian to notice were as conspicuous as ever. Apart from mere carelessness in writing, the papers are marked by such inattention to the questions as would prejudice the chances of the best prepared, and a want of proportion that entirely prevents proper prominence being given to the more important parts of the answers.

"Such questions as required a knowledge of the map on a somewhat extensive scale were fruitful sources of mistake, the Indus being traced along an eccentric course from the Himalayas to the Bay of Biscay, the Lena from the Andes to the Arctic Ocean, and the Rhine now from the Balkans to the North Sea, and again from the plateau of Sangres to the Pacific.

"Blunders of all kinds become more rife in dealing with the more flexible materials of History, chronological order is only mentioned to be set at nought, and men and events of all ages heaped together in perplexing confusion.

"An utter ignorance of dates strikes at the root of all subsequent knowledge, and is often accompanied by a seeming inability to understand the sequence of events which they postulate or the period of time which elapses between them. Thus the operations of Julius Cæsar are in several cases described as extending over more than a hundred years; 1216 and 1617 are dates assigned under the same hand to events in the reign of Henry III., and Cromwell, after dying in 1658, is resuscitated to act as Protector 30 years later.

"The failure in the thinking faculty, wherever its application is most requisite, is the commonest source of weakness, the slightest external resemblances serve to justify a confusion between the events of different epochs, and no clear notion seems to exist as to the proper places of some of the most distinguished names in history.

Men of every century from the time of Thomas à Becket to that of Lord Brougham figure as Tudor statesmen, and the list includes names of every nationality and profession, and in too many cases with scraps of information appended, such as 'Walter Raleigh wrote many novels, and was put in prison because he was supposed 'to have concerned (*sic*) in the Spanish Armada,' and 'Cromwell was not a good 'principaled (*sic*) man, in favour of Romanism, who terribly desecrated churches.

"The transparent honesty of such ignorance is not the least serious feature of the whole case, for it seems inconceivable that such want of knowledge, such poverty of thought, and feebleness of diction could survive five years' training under presumably competent direction."

Mr. Harrison reports:—

"I fear that Map-drawing from memory is an exercise too often shirked by pupil-teachers. Certainly I have found that the maps drawn by the boys in a well taught school were better than those done by a large majority of the female candidates for admission. In the other questions few of the candidates were able to make their descriptions of places at all graphic or interesting, and were apt to be very vague in assigning to them their exact positions.

"In History many marks were as usual lost from the questions not having been carefully read, and their drift mastered. The instruction seldom extends beyond the

baldest outlines, and perhaps the best comment I can give on the papers I have revised is that very few candidates even attempted to answer the only two questions which would test thoughtful reading and an appreciation of the subject." Geography and History—*cont.*

Mr. Holmes reports :—

"The papers from the two Scotch colleges are of more than average merit. Few of the papers are particularly brilliant, but there are very few disastrous failures, and the bulk of the papers show a fair amount of knowledge (especially of history), which is, as a rule, concisely and systematically set forth.

"I cannot report as favourably of the remainder of my papers. A few are really good, but the mass of them are either moderate or poor, and some of them are either utter failures or absolute blanks. The conciseness which I admire in the Scotch papers is almost entirely wanting, the ignorance being, as a rule, veiled under a cloud of words.

"I am sorry that some of the most accurate answers have evidently been written out from memory. Such phrases as 'after 10 years of wordy strife' recur again and again. In some cases what has been committed to memory has evidently not been understood."

Mr. Pryce reports :—

"In Geography perhaps the least satisfactory part of the papers was the Map-drawing.

"The answers were weakest in those questions which required some little amount of thought. It seemed in many cases as if the candidates in their reading had confined themselves to some particular and salient points, and were confused if the question did not run in a known groove. In other words there was in many cases too much evidence of cram."

Mr. Rowan reports :—

"The most noticeable feature about them was the superiority of the papers from the Scotch college, the average was decidedly higher as regards not only range of knowledge but also accuracy of information and power of expression.

"Among the maps the prevailing fault was naturally defect of outline. The map of Hindustan was the favourite, and decidedly the worst done.

"The question requiring knowledge of elementary matters, and of latitude and longitude, was, as a rule, very poorly answered.

"In the other questions the worst faults were ignorance of the meaning of such terms as 'border counties' and 'northern shore of the Mediterranean.'

"In History too the northern college maintained its superiority, the candidates showing an equal knowledge with their rivals of English history, and a far superior one of Scotch; but I was more struck with their accuracy in the matter of dates than with anything else.

"Questions dealing mainly or entirely with facts and incidents are among those best answered, while 15 has in the most elementary manner lain quite outside the knowledge of any.

"The summing up is the same old story, the cardinal defect of all training by teachers made not born, the want of knowledge outside the petty text-books ordinarily in use. One candidate, for instance, and only one, quotes Shakespeare apropos of Wolsey's fall, but several call the poet a statesman.

"On the whole, though the lack of general information is very conspicuous, the papers are, I think, better answered than any I have yet had to revise."

Certificate Examination (Christmas).

Mr. Byrne (on the work of the First year students) reports :— Students of the First Year. Geography.

"The most striking features in the examination papers committed to me for revision are the more than usually strong resemblance between the papers answered by students of the same college, and the wide difference, in point of merit, between the productions of one college and another. In cases where the material must be of nearly the same quality, as where two colleges are in the same town or district, or their students are drawn from the same class, the difference is often especially noticeable, showing that all turns in colleges as in schools upon the particular teacher, the kind of the scholars being a matter of comparative indifference.

"The average merit of the whole is low. A masterly production would seem to be a greater rarity than ever. If more time is allotted to the instruction of pupil-teachers than there used to be, the demands made on them on account of teaching are greater, their energies are, I presume, more exhausted, so that a larger propor-

Geography—*cont.*

tion of them than ever are still struggling with the elementary difficulties of the subjects they should have nearly mastered by the time they present themselves for admission to the training college.

"Maps are drawn, many of them, as children would draw them, on first committing their recollections of the map to paper. Feeble answers, childishly expressed, are given to easy leading questions. The practical good sense acquired by daily converse with the world, in the school and its incidents—a good sense, which differentiates our modern teachers from the 'Dominie' of old times or of fiction—saves them, as a rule, from the foolish answers which used to enliven the dulness of revising examination papers. One original answer only of the description I have noted as worthy of record. After accounting for the onward flow of a river by the fact of its descending from a higher level, the candidate continues, 'If we 'took a microscope and looked down into the water very closely, we would see 'little animals move about, and this also causes the rivers to be in constant 'motion.'

"But originality even of this kind is an exception. It is for the most part cram, tilted out mechanically on to the examination paper at the time and place appointed; not the overflowing eagerness of a cultivated mind, exuberant in this subject as in others, but a generally uncultivated mind, discharging itself in a prescribed manner of the information it had stored for a particular purpose."

Mr. Fowler reports :—

"As a whole, the questions were very fairly answered, and, I think, slightly better than they were last year.

"There was more attempt at illustration than usual in the better papers. In many cases the answers were not simple enough, nor was the idea sufficiently kept in view of adapting the teaching to the capacity of the children for whom the lesson was meant."

Mr. D. J. Stewart reports :—

"I do not think that the papers on Geography which I have looked over suggest any special remarks.

"The answers to questions 3 (local productions), 5 and 6 (descriptive journeys) are very uniform, and the least satisfactory are the Notes of lessons and the Maps, but some good outlines of the general shape of India are given.

"Many of the students seem to have read the questions carelessly, and their answers to question 1 (rainy seasons) are often confused and hardly applicable in consequence."

Students of the Second Year.

Mr. Wilkinson reports on the work of the students of the Second year :—

"I think I have never revised papers on the subject with more satisfaction than I have this year . . . . . I have as usual met with but few good answers to the questions requiring thought and intelligence, and much accurate knowledge, the result of many hours of hard work, has been marred by egregious blunders, showing that too great dependence has been placed upon the cramming of text-books and that maps have not been sufficiently studied."

Students of the First Year.

Mr. Bathgate (on the work of the students of the First year) reports :—

History.

"The papers are generally satisfactory. The students show signs of having mastered the text-books in use and the lectures which they have heard, and in a considerable number of colleges the phraseology is sufficiently varied to show that they have thought over the work for themselves. Facts and dates are, as a rule, correctly given, and in a few cases there is evidence of additional general reading.

"The Scotch colleges are above the average in information and general intelligence, but they might take a lesson from the best English colleges in methodical statement and in neatness of handwriting.

"The separate questions do not call for much comment. There is some inattention in considering the terms of the questions. The most obvious case occurs several times, when an answer is given regarding the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the question being about the fifth and sixth. The answer to the question about the government of Ireland, and the legislative enactments connected therewith, too often resolves itself into a string of dates and conquests.

"The 'social life of the Elizabethan age' is often made a cloak for any miscellaneous information the candidates may possess regarding the politics, commerce, or discoveries of that age.

"The question on the British Constitution is, as a rule, poorly done, and the students have a much less accurate idea of the subject than they have of the Feudal System, *e.g.*, the House of Lords is composed of created peers, and those by hereditary right. The Honourable Gladstone 'of the former kind.' Another candidate says that 'at the present time Mr. Gladstone is both Chancellor and Exchequer'." History—*cont.*

Mr. Kenney-Herbert reports:—

"I can fairly say that higher marks have been earned on the average than usual. The answers show very fair knowledge of the leading facts of history, and they are also very fairly expressed, and contain comparatively little irrelevant matter.

"The one 'general' question, that on 'the character of the British Constitution,' exposed a wonderful medley of miscomprehension of the real facts of the case. I could not have believed that there were so many young students who thought that all the 'Cabinet' were members of the House of Lords, who had such erroneous notions as to the component parts of both Houses of Parliament, or who had such ideas as to the extraordinary evolutions of a bill in its progress through those Houses.

"Here, as usual, the weak point is declared. The 'dry bones' or facts of history can be taken in, swallowed, and reproduced, but it appears hopeless to look for anything like originality of thought or general knowledge."

Mr. Cowie (on the work of the students of the Second year) reports:— Students of the Second Year.

"The character of the papers is generally satisfactory. The answers, as a rule, are very full, sometimes displaying a minute knowledge of details, which is too suggestive of 'cram.' Very few papers were distinctly bad, while a considerable number obtained three fourth and upwards of the maximum number of marks."

Mr. Gordon reports:—

"The papers were certainly, taken as a whole, well done. The matter was good, and I was particularly struck with the language in which the answers were given. The sentences, from a composition point of view, were well turned and intelligently put.

"The questions evidently suited, and were fully grasped and answered.

"I was rather surprised, however, at the meagreness of the information given on the subject of the National Debt, one or two candidates appearing to think it a matter of a few *hundreds* of pounds!

"In both sections, too, the questions which referred to inventions, improvements, and discoveries were indifferently answered, so very few instances or examples being given.

"With these exceptions, all the other questions answered were well done, and the per-centage of marks throughout was a very fair one."

The above observations are extracted from a set of very complete and exhaustive reports under each head. Some differences of opinion are, of course, to be expected, but there is amply sufficient agreement to make the foregoing criticisms worth the attentive study of all who wish to know the strength and the weakness of our present system of normal teaching. In many of the revisers' reports the work done in the different colleges is compared, and the difference in its quality in different places very clearly brought out. I have, however, intentionally abstained, in this and other reports, from attempting to pit one college against another, or praise one at the expense of another, feeling strongly as I do that local circumstances, of which I can be only very partially informed, may frustrate the best laid plans and counteract the most zealous endeavours. As a rule those colleges occupy the best positions in the class list which have had the largest and best choice of candidates for admission, but there are remarkable exceptions to this antecedently probable result, and I think I may venture to make special mention of Derby and Norwich as having achieved remarkable success in the last two years, with apparently not the most promising material to start with, if one may judge by the class list for admission. The highest per-centage of marks for both years was obtained by Whitelands, the second highest by Lincoln, those two colleges reversing their relative General consensus of the revisers.

positions of the previous year, when Lincoln stood first and Whitelands second. In the average for the first year only, Homerton occupies a remarkable position, the students of that institution having secured an average of 20 marks above the highest elsewhere obtained.

Cookery.

A short account of what is being done in giving instruction in cookery to the students will be found in the special report on each college. In view of the recently announced grant of 4*s.* for each girl who has attended a cookery class under certain conditions (Art. 109 (*g*) ix. of the Code of 1883), this subject assumes additional practical importance in the curriculum of the training colleges. My own view of the matter is that though it is highly expedient, and even necessary, that instruction in cookery should continue to be given to students in training, we cannot, for some time to come, expect our schoolmistresses to do much more than carry out and supplement the instruction given in cookery by professional teachers. The appended letter with which Miss Calder has favoured me on this subject will doubtless be read with the attention which it deserves.

I have the honour to be, &c.
W. Warburton.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

Liverpool Training School of Cookery,

Dear Canon Warburton, Thursday, May 17, 1883.

Will you kindly allow me to bring before your notice the chief aim which our schools of cookery have in view in promoting the teaching of cookery in the elementary schools, and the means which have been adopted for its furtherance. Nothing is more striking in the home life of our working people than the ignorance which prevails amongst the women of the simplest facts relating to health, economy, and comfort.

Much of the intemperance and degradation which exist to so large an extent may be traced to the discomfort of their homes arising out of their inability to provide proper food for their households.

It seems almost impossible entirely to remedy this evil as regards adults, whose habits are already formed, but quite possible to train the rising generation in habits of thrift and economy by means of practical instruction given in our elementary schools. To this end much time and attention has been devoted to framing plans suitable for schools, which should give the girls such practical experience in preparing food, combined with such instruction in the nature and uses of different kinds of food, as will enable them to provide the best nourishment which their varying means will afford. This is a large subject well calculated to develop their intellectual powers. Such plans as I allude to are now being carried out in many schools, both board and voluntary, and the great desire of the Committees of the National Training Schools of Cookery and of the Northern Union Training Schools of Cookery is to see the subject taken up in all the schools throughout the country. To this end every assistance is rendered by the schools of cookery.

We feel strongly that if practical cookery is to be taught effectively, and to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Inspectors, the lessons (which require a teacher's full attention to a small class for two hours at a time) should be given by special teachers regularly trained in those schools of cookery where diplomas are awarded, with particular regard to proficiency in teaching children of the working class. And that it would be very undesirable to add to the work of schoolmistresses, whose time and strength are already fully taxed.

Instruction which merely teaches children how to cook, without explaining the reasons for selecting different foods and adopting different methods of preparing them, is of little permanent value. And theory is of no real good unless accompanied by practical lessons to impress it upon the mind.

For this reason the 40 hours allowed by Government for the subject are divided into 20 lessons of two hours each, alternately demonstration and practice.

In the demonstration lesson the teacher cooks in the presence of the children, explaining the reason of all she does, and in the following practice lesson the children themselves cook the same dishes while the teacher questions them on the theory taught in the previous lesson. Practice classes should consist of only 12 children (or 15 at most), so that every child may be fully employed the entire time. Cleaning up and putting in order are an essential part of the lessons.

An additional advantage in introducing cookery as a subject of elementary school instruction is that the children take so much interest in it, that it often proves a great attraction to regularity of attendance, and even in some instances to their remaining longer at school.

We think no subject can be more useful in after life to the girls educated in our elementary schools.

I remain
Yours truly,
FANNY L. CALDER,
Honorary Secretary of the Liverpool Training School of Cookery.
Honorary Secretary of the Northern Union of Training Schools of Cookery.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS ON THE NEEDLEWORK OF STUDENTS IN TRAINING COLLEGES, CHRISTMAS, 1882.

We have examined 2,232 packets of needlework from 31 colleges.

The general impression of the examiners is, that the work is better than last year, especially in the knowledge of proportion, owing doubtless, to the syllabus of needlework, issued by the Department to the colleges.

But it is to be regretted that, though this syllabus was given, a large number of colleges do not seem to have taught steadily on the lines thus suggested.

For example, though the darning required for calico, and linen, was shown to be distinctly different from that required for stocking material, very many of the students wrote, that they did not know what sort of darn was wanted. Again, one college enclosed a note from the superintendent, remarking that the students did not understand what was meant by "$\frac{1}{4}$-inch scale" (in the directions accompanying test "C"), therefore Her Majesty's Inspector had allowed her to explain it, on the day of examination. As the drawing on sectional paper was in the syllabus, no such explanation ought to have been necessary.

The directions enclosed in each packet of test A, required, that portions of a shirt *for a man*, were to be cut. These directions were for the most part disregarded, and miniature garments substituted. This is very objectionable, as diminutive specimens are of little, or no practical use in teaching cutting out. The examiners strongly urge that in future, unless the portions of the garments be of full size, no marks should be given for the exercise.

Hemming, seaming, felling, stitching, gathering, stroking, setting in, button holes, sewing on of buttons and strings, and marking, are better than last year, and we are glad to notice that there is scarcely an instance of "single thread hemming."

The patching and darning in test B, are incorrectly taught in most colleges.

The calico patches are "laid on," not set in, and are on the right, instead of the wrong side, of the garment. The print patches are put in by a "sew and fell" instead of "sew and overcast."

A "plain darn" in stocking material has been incorrectly represented by a square hole cut out and filled in. Grafting and stocking web stitch are not understood in some colleges.

In the written test, the replies to the questions are wanting in clearness; they are too voluminous, and in many cases the writer contradicts herself.

One student makes the following remark:—

"A shirt ought to fold left over right, when it is on the wearer, and right over left when it is taken off."

The use and method of teaching by sectional paper seems to be unknown in many colleges.

There is a lack of intelligence on the part of some students, as to the correct application of the materials supplied in the packets.

The crotchet cotton, intended for the coral stitch, was used as a gathering thread, and for fixing; the coarse black cotton for the strands of the stocking web patch, was used to herringbone the flannel patch; the red marking cotton was used by some students for fixing; and the attempt at marking, was worked in white sewing cotton.

There seems also very little practical knowledge of the width, cost, and quantity of material required for the garments specified.

There has been a lamentable want of industry. In too many cases only five or six stitches of hemming, &c. were shown, and the garment merely fixed. This cannot be from want of time, because one or two students in each college, can manage to put the garment together, in a workmanlike manner, and show three or four inches of each stitch.

General finish is for the most part very bad. Corners, &c. very untidy.

The warp and weft, *i.e.*, the "way of the stuff," is also a point that requires more attention.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

(*Hockerhill.*)

ST. ALBAN'S DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1853, at a cost of 11,617*l.*; Government grant, 3,224*l.*

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 2,537*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 1,902*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 43*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

BUILDINGS stand remarkably well in pleasant grounds. Chapel erected 1879, by the exertions and liberality of the late chaplain.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS for about 230 children attached, in which the services of the practising students are allowed to count in lieu of those of a pupil-teacher staff. Both departments, the infants' especially, increasing in numbers.

STAFF.—No change. Chaplain, Rev. R. Oram, who takes a share in the secular as well as in the religious instruction; lady superintendent, Mrs. Arthur Blunt; and three certificated lecturers, Miss Lockhart, Miss Bentley, Miss Gwinn (who now receives her parchment), besides a teacher of music, Mr. May. Needlework taken by the lady superintendent; criticism by the chaplain; method by the two teachers of the practising schools. No drill. Industrial work: The students sweep and dust their own bedrooms, the training room and classrooms. They prepare the tables for meals, clear them, and wash their plates, mugs, knives, and forks. Each student spends one hour per week in the laundry. Cookery: A model kitchen, in which three second year students at a time are taught four days in the week for the last six months in the year, by a special teacher.

PLACE OF COLLEGE IN ORDER OF MARKS (Christmas, 1881), 18th; (1882), 23rd.

ACCOMMODATION for 60.

STUDENTS in residence.—First year, 34; second year, 26; of whom one only has not been a pupil-teacher. No student left at the end of one year's training.

Received into training since foundation of college, 741; of whom the number now employed in elementary schools cannot be ascertained.

SALARY (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 62*l.* No difficulty experienced in finding situations.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.—3*l.* for first class Queen's scholars; 5*l.* for second.

HOURS OF STUDY, five days of week, eight hours; Saturday, three.

HEALTH of students during the year, remarkably good.

COLLEGE VISITED (with Mr. Danby) 24th and following days of April.

COMMITTEE.—Members present at conference (26th May), J. A. Houblon, Esq., Rev. W. J. Copeland, Rev. J. Menet (formerly chaplain), Rev. R. Oram (chaplain).

Subjects discussed.—Dormitories beautifully arranged but cold, with concrete floor, and no means of warming. More of regular drill and of vigorous exercise still desirable. Marks obtained by the students at the last examination. The first year students did best in mental arithmetic and reading; the second year in arithmetic, grammar, domestic economy, needlework, and reading. Penmanship and music less satisfactory. No language or scientific subject was taken up.

The marks for SKILL IN TEACHING (1881) were about the average.

The following is the college report of the methods adopted for training the students in the art of teaching:—

Every student in the course of her training practices in each of the schools, a different class being assigned to her for each period of practice. The duration of each practice in either school is two weeks. Four students can practice in each school at one time. Students of the second year attend the schools in order throughout the former half of the year, those of the first year throughout the latter half; each student during her term of practice has the entire charge of a class of children. These she teaches in all the subjects appointed in the time-table for her class and for the division of which her class forms a part. During her term of practice each student prepares full notes of all division lessons, and occasionally of special class lessons. These are examined and corrected by the mistresses before the lessons are given. All such lessons are given before the students then practising, and the mistresses, who criticise and mark them in a book kept for reference. A report of each student's work as regards notes of lessons, teaching, discipline, and manner generally, is sent in to the principal at the end of each fortnight. The entire management of the school for part of a day is given, from time to time, into the hands of one of the students. While in the schools the students are under the

immediate direction and inspection of the schoolmistresses, who occasionally teach their classes in their presence, and aim at making them carry into practice the methods of teaching adopted in the schools. A model lesson is given fortnightly by one of the mistresses before the students. This is reported by them and their reports corrected by the mistress who gave the lesson.

The principal superintends the management of the practising schools. During the first half of the year, three criticism lessons are given each week before him and the students of both years by students of the second year in rotation. These lessons are criticised fully by the students who are appointed critics, and the principal adds his remarks and criticisms to theirs. Towards the close of the year the principal brings before the students of the second year collectively, the chief points relating to general school management, and their future work as schoolmistresses.

EMMA SILVERSIDES,
LOUISA SMITH,
Mistresses of Method, and of the Girls' and Infants' Practising Schools.

BRIGHTON.

(Ditchling Road.)

CHICHESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1853, at a cost of 8,368*l.*; Government grant, 2,000*l.*

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 2,168*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 1,626*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 34*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

BUILDINGS satisfactory; situation especially good. No chapel. (*College suffers from being regarded as a quasi sanatorium, and being therefore pressed to admit delicate students.*)

PRACTISING SCHOOLS for about 300 children (mixed and infants) attached to college.

STAFF.—Principal, Rev. H. Wyatt, vicar of Bolney; lady superintendent, Miss Chambers; and four certificated lecturers, Miss Sykes, Miss Fuechsel, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Hassett (in succession to Miss Hall); Mr. Constantine, teacher of music, and Mr. Farncombe, of drawing. Needlework taken by the second governess; method and criticism by the mistress of mixed practising school. Military drill. Industrial work: Each student makes her own bed, and keeps her own room clean in every respect except scrubbing. She also cleans her own boots, knife, spoon, and fork. Several students are employed daily in sweeping and dusting lecture and dining rooms and class-rooms, staircases, corridors, and governesses' sitting rooms. They wash up cups, saucers, plates, &c. used at breakfast and tea, but the dinner plates and dishes are washed by a servant. Several students are engaged in setting tables, making tea, coffee, &c.; they also lay the cloth and wait in turn at governesses' table, and clear away after meals. During the summer they also wash their own collars and cuffs and iron them. Cookery: The second year students get lessons from the lady superintendent in a small kitchen fitted up for the purpose, with gas stove and cottage range. One or two are employed daily in assisting the cook.

PLACE OF COLLEGE IN ORDER OF MARKS (Christmas, 1881), 17th; (1882), 18th.

ACCOMMODATION for 65.

STUDENTS in residence.—30 first year, 35 second year, of whom two have not been pupil-teachers. No student has left during the year.

Received into training since foundation of college, 797; of whom the number now employed in elementary schools cannot be ascertained.

SALARY (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 60*l.* Some little difficulty experienced in placing students.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, 8*l.* all round.

HOURS OF STUDY, eight.

HEALTH of students during the year, very fair (*see* above).

COLLEGE VISITED (with Mr. Koe) 13th and following days of November.

COMMITTEE.—Members present at conference (November 16), Earl of Chichester, A. Bigge, Esq., J. W. Norman, Esq., Ven. Archdeacon Hannah, Rev. C. T. Barlow, Rev. A. T. Freeman, Rev. H. Wyatt (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Accommodation,—(since last year the committee have made several small improvements and have provided very complete apparatus for bathing.) Marks obtained by the students at the last examination. The students did best in

arithmetic, grammar, and reading ; geography, history, composition, and domestic economy were less satisfactory. Forty students were examined in botany.

The marks for SKILL IN TEACHING were slightly above the average.

College report of the methods of instruction in the art of teaching :—

Each student is in turn sent into the practising schools for a fortnight at a time, two first year students and two second being always engaged in the mixed girls' school, and one first year and two second in the infant school. A register is kept in each school of the progress of each student. Once a week three second year students give consecutive criticism lessons before all the students, these lessons being criticised by students and by the mistress of method. Once a week the first year and second year students have separately a lesson on school management and on preparing notes and lessons. Once a week the first and second year students have alternately a paper of questions on school management, or an hour's study of the subject.

EMMA BAYLISS,
Mistress of Method, and of Girls' Mixed Practising School.

BRISTOL.

(*Fishponds.*)

BRISTOL, GLOUCESTER, AND OXFORD DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1853, at a cost of 16,004*l.* ; Government grant, 5,275*l.*

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 2,842*l.* ; Government grant for 1882, 2,131*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 36*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

BUILDINGS very picturesque and well situated in beautiful grounds. Chapel erected in 1854.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS (about 170 children) in the grounds, the numbers are slightly on the increase, but can hardly be considered adequate for 80 students.

STAFF.—Principal, Rev. H. Richards ; lady superintendent, Miss Bradshaw ; and five certificated teachers, Miss Hall, Miss Hooker, Miss Lewis, Miss Evers, Miss Park, (Miss Bright has left) ; Mr. Rootham, music master. Needlework taken by two of the lecturers ; criticism and method by head governess. Drill, by Sergeant-Major Campion. Industrial work : Every student daily makes her own bed, sweeps, dusts, and tidies her dormitory. On Thursday every student irons under the direction of the head laundry maid. One week in 12 is entirely devoted to household work, *e.g.*, pantry, scullery, cottage cookery, under the matron's instruction, sick-nursing, sweeping, dusting class-rooms. Cookery : A kitchen has been fitted up where the lady superintendent gives a weekly lesson of 2¼ hours to the class whose turn it is to be in the "serving room."

PLACE OF COLLEGE IN ORDER OF MARKS (Christmas, 1881), 13th ; (1882), 15th.

ACCOMMODATION for 80 (78 would be a better maximum).

STUDENTS in residence.—First year, 37 ; second year, 42 ; of whom five have not been pupil-teachers. College has lost three students by failure of health.

Received into training since foundation of college, 1,039 ; number now engaged in elementary schools not ascertained.

SALARY (*average, exclusive of house*) obtained by ex-students, 55*l.* Some delay experienced in finding situations.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, 10*l.* for first class Queen's scholars, 12*l.* for second class.

HOURS OF STUDY, 7¼ hours in winter ; eight in summer, five days in the week, three on Saturday.

HEALTH of students during the year improved.

COLLEGE VISITED (with Mr. Fraser) 6th and following days of May.

COMMITTEE.—Members present at conference (9th May), Rev. Canon Cooper, Rev. Canon Mather, Rev. A. B. Day, Rev. H. B. Heberden, Rev. W. Smith, Rev. R. Richards (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Improvement in health of students during year. Concrete floors in dormitories, which are also extremely draughty, though warmed with hot water pipes. Ventilation in some apartments defective. More time now allowed for meals. Greater variety of vegetables provided. Bath arrangements inadequate but will be shortly improved. Size of practising school. Marks obtained by the students at the last examination. They did best in school management and composition (which is much improved), less well in geography and penmanship. Sixty-two students were examined in French.

The marks for SKILL IN TEACHING were slightly above the average.

College report of methods of instruction in the art of teaching:—

Four criticism lessons are given weekly by the students of each year, and are criticised by the students of the same year and the mistress of method, who also gives model lessons for the students to hear and report upon. The students pass two weeks out of every three months in the practising schools, one week in the girls' school and one in the infants' school. During these weeks of practice they take a part in the ordinary work of the school, the mistress criticising their teaching and giving them necessary help, either in the form of hints and suggestions or by giving lessons or parts of lessons as models. Each student in her school week writes four sets of notes of lessons, two sets upon lessons which she gives during the week, and which are corrected by the mistress of the school, and two sets upon subjects not contained in the school time-tables, which are corrected by the mistress of method.

JANE HALL,
Mistress of Method.

CHELTENHAM.

St. Mary's Hall.

A COLLEGE "FOR TRAINING TEACHERS FOR ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, UPON SCRIPTURAL, EVANGELICAL, AND PROTESTANT PRINCIPLES."

FOUNDED 1847, at a cost of 9,700*l.*; Government grant, 3,309*l.*

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 2,442*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 1,831*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 41*l.* 1*s.*

BUILDINGS.—Substantial brick building in a good situation in the town, standing in spacious garden and grounds. Lecture rooms, dormitories, &c. satisfactory. No chapel.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS,—none belonging to college. Those made use of by the students are not unsatisfactory, but stand at some distance in the town. N.B.—There is no practising after the midsummer vacation.

STAFF.—Principal, Rev. R. Chamney, who resides at the Male Training College, one superintendent head governess, Miss Reynolds, and three other certificated lecturers, Miss Cooper, Miss Bird, Mrs. Wigley, (Miss Rice has left and Miss Burnett is invalided), Miss Ebann, teacher of French, Mr. Matthews of music. Needlework is taken by one of the governesses; criticism and method by another. Industrial work: All students in turn sweep their rooms, lay the tables, wash up cups and glasses. Those who cook in the practising kitchen clean all the utensils used; they also wash and get up some fine linen. Cookery: Two students in weekly rotation spend about four hours a day in the practising kitchen, where under the direction of an experienced housekeeper they bake bread and cook their own dinners.

PLACE OF COLLEGE IN ORDER OF MARKS (Christmas, 1881), 8th; (1882), 8th.

ACCOMMODATION for 60.

STUDENTS in residence.—29 first year, 31 second year, all of whom have been pupil-teachers. One student fell ill; one was withdrawn by her parents. Received into training since foundation of college, 1,135; of whom 124 are known to be dead, and 433 to be now employed in elementary schools.

SALARY (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 68*l.* (the year before, 74*l.*). Less difficulty experienced this year in placing out the students who had completed their training.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.—10*l.* for first class Queen's scholars; 12*l.* 10*s.* for second class; 15*l.* for non-ex-pupil-teachers.

HOURS OF STUDY,—seven hours per day.

HEALTH of students during the year has been quite satisfactory.

COLLEGE VISITED (with Mr. Balmer) 16th and following days of May.

COMMITTEE.—Members present at conference (May 18), Rev. Canon Bell, W. Middlemas, Esq., General Mackenzie, J. J. Tattam, Esq., Rev. E. Cornford, Rev. J. H. Shaw, Rev. R. Tomes, Rev. R. Chamney (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Short time given to cookery; no practice in teaching after the middle of the year, no practising schools belonging to the college. Marks obtained by students at last examination. They were considerably above the average in almost all the subjects of examination. Twenty-five students were examined in French.

The marks for SKILL IN TEACHING were slightly above the average.

College report of the methods of instruction in the art of teaching:—

Mrs. Wigley gives criticism lessons and lectures on method.
The students attend the parish church girls' school daily for three consecutive weeks. Four are present at a time, and they are required to prepare and give a set of lessons, which are reported upon by the mistress. When not employed in giving lessons, they are sent about to various classes to hear lessons given by the teachers or to assist in the work. In the third week of her attendance each student is required to take the management of the school for a day. During the whole time the students are present they are expected to notice the entire working of the school, and give a report to the mistress the day before leaving.

M. FAIRBROTHER,
Mistress.

The first year students attend the infant practising school, four at a time, and practice three weeks. The first day they observe the general working of the school and listen to the lessons given by the teachers. On Monday each student receives a programme for the ensuing week, which arranges that she shall prepare two lessons daily, scriptural and secular, writing notes of one of them. The mistress examines the notes before the lesson is given, suggests improvement where necessary, and at the close, gives the criticism she has made of the lesson. Each student has charge of one class for a week, yet occasionally gives class lessons to other divisions of the school under the supervision of the mistress. On Tuesday afternoons the students assist in the Kindergarten occupations in which the whole school is engaged.

EMMA CADOGAN,
Mistress.

CHICHESTER.

BISHOP OTTER'S MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

RE-OPENED (after many vicissitudes) in 1873 as "A TRAINING COLLEGE UNDER "GOVERNMENT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRAINING LADIES AS ELEMENTARY "SCHOOLMISTRESSES IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND."

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 998*l.*; Government grant, 420*l.**

COST PER STUDENT, 50*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

BUILDINGS and grounds very attractive and picturesque; internally the house is not conveniently planned for practical purposes. Chapel erected 1879.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS (calculated for 132 children, but with 75 only in average attendance) attached to the college; well contrived and fitted up, but far too small in numbers to be the only place of practice for the students; the infant department is especially weak. These schools, however, owing to local circumstances, will probably never be any fuller than they are.

STAFF.—Lady principal, Miss Trevor, chaplain, Rev. J. Fraser, two certificated lecturers, Miss Davy, Miss Cameron, (Miss Brown left, and her place has been temporarily supplied), Mr. St. Clair, music master. Needlework, criticism, and method taken by the Principal; Swedish drill by one of the governesses. Industrial work: The students make their own beds, and keep their rooms tidy. Cookery: Both years' students have attended a course of demonstration lessons given in the college by Mrs. Price, who holds a first-class certificate from South Kensington, and the second year have practised cookery under the college cook by turns, one hour weekly, throughout the year.

PLACE OF COLLEGE IN ORDER OF MARKS (Christmas, 1881,) 3rd; (1882), 6th.

ACCOMMODATION for 33.

STUDENTS in residence, first year, 15; second year, 14 (of whom 20 have not been pupil-teachers); and five in a preparatory class; one left the school through disinclination for the work.

N.B.—In the "preparatory class" young ladies, who must be over 17 years of age and the daughters of professional men, and who pay their own expenses, are taught in the subjects required for the Queen's Scholarship examination, and receive an exhibition of 10*l.* if they take a first class in both the religious and the general examination for admission.

Received into training since foundation of female college, 95; of whom 55 are known to be now engaged in elementary schools, and 15 in higher grade schools.

SALARY (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 70*l.* No difficulty experienced in placing them out.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, 20*l.*, and cost of books, but 10*l.* are remitted in the case of first-class Queen's scholars.

HOURS OF STUDY, 7½ daily, 4 on Saturday—including needlework, drawing, and private study, but not calisthenics.

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* Limited by Art. 88 of the Code.

Health of students during the year, good.

College visited (with Mr. Koe) 17th and following days of November.

Committee.—Members present at conference (November 21), Lord Bishop of Chichester, Bishop Tufnell, Ven. Archdeacon Walker, C. T. Halsted, Esq., Rev. D. Robertson, Rev. A. S. Thompson, Rev. R. Cowley Powles, the Duchess of Richmond, Mrs. Durnford.

Subjects discussed.—Internal arrangement of building. Small number of children in practising schools. Urgent importance of making arrangements for their being admitted to practice in some other schools in the city. Necessity of keeping a record of the student's work in the practising schools. Marks obtained by students at last examination. They did best in reading, grammar, and music; less well in arithmetic. Fourteen students were examined in French, nine in physiography, and one in German, obtaining nearly full marks, and being the only student, male or female, who took up this subject; the highest marks for reading were gained by this college.

For Skill in Teaching the students obtained the average marks.

College report of the methods of instruction in the art of teaching:—

The students have one lesson a week on the theory of education, and write one exercise and one set of notes of lessons. Two criticism lessons are given weekly during the first half of the year, and four during the second, two by the senior students and two by the junior. These are criticised by the students, the governess, and the principal. Model lessons are given occasionally by the principal, and the teacher of each subject in the course of her lessons gives instructions and suggestions as to the best method of teaching that subject. The students have also been present at about 20 model Kindergarten lessons given by a lady holding a certificate from the Fröbel Society. Each student practices three weeks in each year in the practising school, giving at least one prepared lesson in each week, which is criticised by the mistress of the school.

F. Trevor.

DARLINGTON.

(*Vane Terrace.*)

British and Foreign School Society's North of England Training College.

Established in present buildings, 1876. Cost 17,480*l.* with no grant from Government. Four private houses had up to that date, from 1872, been rented for college purposes.

Expenditure (*certified*) in 1882, 2,653*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 1,990*l.*

Cost per Student, 37*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

Buildings very handsome and imposing in exterior, standing in grounds of two acres, in a remarkably good and healthy situation. Lecture rooms, dormitories, offices, bathrooms, &c. very complete and well arranged.

Practising Schools.—None attached to the institution; both the Board and the Wesleyan Schools in the town employed for this purpose are at a considerable distance.

Staff.—Principal, W. Spafford, Esq.; lady superintendent, Mrs. Spafford; matron, Miss Hindle; Miss Gillies, senior governess; three certificated lecturers, Miss Shaw, Miss Craig, and Miss Haydon, all probationers; (Miss Stannion and Miss Dawson have both left from ill-health); Mr. Marshall, music master. Needlework taken by two of the lecturers; criticism and method by the Principal; French by the lady superintendent; drill by the resident staff. Industrial work: Each student makes her own bed, dusts her own room, fetches water for her own use, and sees to her own window being open. Two orderlies are appointed weekly for each dormitory; they dust the ledges and see that the windows are opened in the morning. The tables are prepared for all the meals by the orderlies for the week (seven), who also clear away and wash up everything, except the dishes, plates, knives, and forks used at dinner. Three of the students are appointed weekly to assist the matron in carving; they dine with her before the others. Monitors are appointed each week for the class and day rooms, to dust and keep them in order, and on Fridays they wash over the tables and desks. Eight are appointed each week to go into the laundry on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays for an hour, to assist in washing, starching, and ironing, and nine assist the matron every Friday in sorting the linen. Cookery: Three days a week three students cook plain-dinners in the model kitchen; Wednesday "sick cookery," Friday fish and pudding. In this institution fish only is eaten on Fridays.

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881), 9th; (1882), 14th.

ACCOMMODATION for 74.

STUDENTS in residence, first year, 39; second year, 33; among whom are three who have not been pupil-teachers. One student has died, and one left on account of illness.

Received into training since foundation of institution, 322; of whom 250 are believed to be now engaged in elementary schools.

SALARY (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 70*l.* All the outgoing students obtained situations in good time.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, 15*l.* 15*s.* all round.

HOURS OF STUDY.—7¼ five days in the week; 3 on Saturday.

HEALTH of students during the year, satisfactory.

COLLEGE VISITED (with Mr. Sandford and Mr. Swettenham) 27th September and following days.

COMMITTEE.—Members present at conference (September 29), J. H. Bell, Esq., A. Bourne, Esq., J. H. Bowman, Esq., S. Hare, Esq., R. Teasdale, Esq., Mrs. Teasdale, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. G. Newby Watson, Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Mrs. H. Pease, Miss E. G. Pease, Miss Pritchett, the Principal and lady superintendent.

Subjects discussed.—Desirableness of a larger amount of vigorous exercise. No practising schools attached to the college. Staff not numerically strong, and very young, but principal and lady superintendent take their share in the teaching. Marks obtained by the students at the last examination. The composition of the second year is better than last year, and they did well in reading and in school management. The first year did best in grammar, geography, domestic economy, and needlework. The arithmetic of the second year students is decidedly weak, as it was last year. Twenty-one students were examined in French, 19 in animal physiology, 20 in physiography.

For SKILL IN TEACHING the mark obtained was slightly above the average.

College report of the methods of instruction in the art of teaching:—

The students of each year are divided into two classes, and half of each of these classes attends the practising school in turn for 4½ hours daily. While there they teach in the classes, and assist in the various operations connected with their management under the direction of the head teachers. Every student attends for a week during each two months of the college year in the Kendrew Street Board School, or in the Bondgate Wesleyan. Since November 1881 the Brunswick Street Board Infant School has been used occasionally by students who wish to learn the phonic method of teaching to read. Eight criticism lessons are given every week by the students in turn, *i.e.*, two by the students of each "class" in both years. These lessons are afterwards freely criticised by the students who have heard them given, under the direction of the master of method. Model lessons have been given to each "class" in the first year by the mistress of the Kendrew Street Girls' School, and a reading lesson in the phonic method to the second year students by the mistress of the Brunswick Street Infant School. A school management lecture is given to the second year every Wednesday evening, and to the first year every Monday evening. The students take notes, and reproduce the substance of those lectures in their note books, which are afterwards examined by the lecturer.

W. A. SPAFFORD,
Principal and Master of Method.

DERBY.

(*Uttoxeter Road.*)

LICHFIELD DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

FOUNDED 1851, at a cost of 6,680*l.*; Government grant, 2,000*l.*

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 2,205*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 1,515*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 51*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

BUILDINGS very fairly satisfactory. Hall, lecture rooms, and dormitories not ill adapted to their purpose. No chapel.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS for 250 children attached to college.

STAFF.—Lady superintendent, Miss Kewley; chaplain, Rev. J. W. Kewley; and three certificated governesses, Miss Shirley, Miss Banner, and Miss Forth (Miss Carr has got an appointment in India); Mr. Housley, music, and Mr. Bradbury, drawing master. Needlework, method, and criticism taken by the governesses. Drill taught by Sergeant Ward. Industrial work: 15 of the students are employed in turn for a fortnight at a time in various kinds of domestic work, waiting at table, putting away the things after meals, washing cups, saucers, and glasses, sweeping and

dusting class-rooms, dining room, lecture room, and corridors. The pantry and dining room monitors are occupied from 15 to 20 minutes before each meal, and about the same time after, in doing their work; the class-room monitors about 15 minutes each day. Each student folds and irons her own clothes, cleans her own boots, and scrubs her bedroom once a month. Cookery: Two "cooks," a senior and a junior, appointed fortnightly, attend in the kitchen four days in the week, one hour each day, and make various dishes under the superintendence of the cook of the college.

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881) 10th; (1882), 10th.

Accommodation—"passed" for 44 students; there ought not to be more than 40, in my opinion.

Students in residence, first year, 22; second year, 21; of whom one has not been a pupil-teacher. None have left within the year.

Received into training since the foundation of the college, 656; of whom 543 are believed to be now employed in elementary schools.

Salary (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 63*l*. No difficulty experienced in placing them.

Terms of Admission, 7*l*. 10*s*. for first class Queen's scholars, 10*l*. 10*s*. for second class.

Hours of Study, 7½ daily, two on Saturdays.

Health of students during the year, satisfactory.

College visited (with Mr. Blandford) 23rd and following days of October.

Committee.—Members present at conference (October 25), Lord Bishop of Lichfield, B. Scott Currey, Esq., F. N. Mundy, Esq., Ven. Archdeacon of Derby, Rev. Prebendary Scott, Rev. T. Berry, Rev. T. Chancellor, Rev. T. H. Freer.

Subjects discussed.—Condition of some of the dormitories and of the infirmary, &c.; recent reorganisation of staff. Enlargement of infant practising school. Marks obtained by students at last examination. The first year students have done better, in proportion, than the second. Results in arithmetic again remarkably good. Twenty-seven were examined in French, 17 in animal physiology.

For Skill in Teaching the mark obtained was slightly above the average.

College report of methods of instruction in the art of teaching:—

The students spend seven weeks in the practising schools during their two years' training, three weeks in the first year, and four in the second. They prepare seven sets of notes of lessons, four scriptural and three secular. These lessons are criticised by the schoolmistresses. The mistress of method is present in the schools two hours per week criticising lessons and exercising general supervision. She receives from the schoolmistresses every week their reports on the students' teaching. In college two lessons are given by students every Friday afternoon in the lecture room, and criticised by the students, under the guidance of the mistress of method. Four hours per week are allowed for the preparation of notes of lessons, and the students engaged in teaching are relieved from all monitorial duties (*see* above). Model lessons are given by the mistress of method and also by the schoolmistresses.

E. S. Shirley.

DURHAM.

(Diocesan Training College.)

Founded 1859, at a cost of 6,504*l*.; Government grant, 2,645*l*.

Expenditure (*certified*) in 1882, 2,413*l*.; Government grant for 1882, 1,809*l*.

Cost per Student, 36*l*. 15*s*.

Buildings substantial and suitable, in a beautiful situation, overlooking the Wear; internal arrangements very fairly satisfactory. No chapel.

Practising Schools for 280 children, belonging to the college.

Staff.—Principal, Rev. W. H. Walter; lady superintendent, Miss Daniel; four certificated governesses, Miss Harbottle, Miss Ball, Miss Strudwicke, Miss Wellington. Needlework and drill taken by one of the governesses. Method by the mistresses of the practising schools. Criticism by the principal. Industrial work: there are 16 girls appointed weekly for household work; their work is apportioned as follows:—Five hall orderlies to lay the breakfast, dinner, and tea tables; to wash *partially* the breakfast and tea things, sweeping dining rooms, &c. Four bedroom orderlies, engaged in sweeping dormitory passages and governesses' bedrooms. Three in class-rooms, library, and lavatory adjoining model school. Four in laundry four days per week, seven hours in all. Each student is expected to make her own bed

and dust her own room. All mending and household repairs of linen done by the students. Cookery. A short course of cookery lessons was given to the outgoing students, on the system of the National Training School of Cookery.

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881), 11th; (1882), 12th.

Accommodation "passed" for 70. The maximum, in my opinion, should be 64.

Students in residence, first year, 30; second year, 37; four of whom have not been pupil-teachers. One left from ill-health, one was removed for misconduct.

Received into training since foundation of college, 547; of whom 343 are known to be now employed in elementary schools.

Salary (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 56*l.* All were placed with tolerable ease by May.

Terms of Admission, 8*l.*, if candidate have obtained a first class either in the Government or in the religious knowledge examination, 10*l.* if a second, or if not belonging to diocese.

Hours of Study, average.

Health of students during the year, very good.

College visited (with Mr. Sandford and Mr. Bernays) 21st and following days of September.

Committee.—Members present at conference (September 25), Rev. Canon Tristram, Rev. A. Bethune, Rev. J. Burdon, Rev. W. H. Walter (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Amount of accommodation for students. Bath arrangements still unsatisfactory. Low salaries obtained by outgoing students. Marks gained at last examination. Domestic economy good. Composition and geography less satisfactory. The first year got very high marks for reading, domestic economy, and music. Seven students examined in French, 21 in botany. The first year students obtained very high marks for music this year.

For Skill in Teaching the students obtained the average per-centage of marks.

College report of the methods of instruction in the art of teaching:—

Students come into the girls' practising school in alphabetical order in sets of four or five; when four, two seniors and two juniors; when five, three seniors and two juniors, and remain for a fortnight. Each of them is provided with a class, of which she takes full charge, and to which she gives lessons according to the time-table under the supervision of the mistresses, who take each in rotation, in order that the student in charge may observe their work and plans of management, and so be able to carry out the directions given her. Each student takes full charge of the whole school for one day during her fortnight. The fortnight's set of students collectively listen to a specimen lesson given by each of the mistresses, and write an abstract of the same. Each senior student is fully criticised for two lessons by the first mistress and her fellow students, the junior students being taken in the same manner for one lesson each by the second mistress. The seniors each prepare two or three, and the juniors two sets of notes of lessons during their time in the school. In the infant practising school the same order is observed. Each student works under the direction of the mistress, who takes each class in turn, in order that the student may observe her plans of teaching. At the beginning of each fortnight a certain amount of work is apportioned to each student. At the end of the time the children are examined on that work by the mistress in the presence of the student as a test of her industry and success in school.

W. H Walter,
Principal.

HOME AND COLONIAL.

(*Gray's Inn Road, London.*)

A College for Training Teachers and for the Improvement and Extension of Education on Christian Principles, as such Principles are set forth and embodied in the Doctrinal Articles of the Church of England.[1]

Founded 1836, and first established in a house in Southampton Street, whence it was moved in 1837 into Gray's Inn Road, in order that the students might be near to the model schools already established by the society in that locality. Successive additions have from time to time been made. The premises at present occupied consist of five distinct leasehold properties and a small freehold upon which a sum of about 9,450*l.* has first and last been spent, the Government contributing 6,000*l.*

Expenditure (*certified*) in 1882, 6,249*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 4,686*l.*

Cost per Student, 45*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Buildings large and rambling, and containing a considerable amount of accommodation, but erected in a confined area. The new ("Reynolds") dormitory is

very good and airy, well warmed and well arranged; the remainder of the sleeping accommodation is poor. A prayer room has just been built in memory of the late principal (Rev. J. J. Evans) who presided over the institution for 33 years.

Practising Schools for 600 children attached to the college; one model and (partly) Kindergarten infant school, and three upper schools (mixed).

Staff.—Principal, Rev. W. Bromilow; lady superintendent, Mrs. Thornbury, and assistant superintendent; one certificated lecturer, Mr. Coghlan; and eight certificated governesses, Miss Howell, Miss Mawer, Miss Rice, Miss Turner, Miss Young, Miss Penstone, and Miss Sewell; Mr. May, teacher of music; Mr. Ford, of drawing; Miss Macornish, of science; Mrs. Mortimer, of kindergarten; Miss Ford, of needlework; and Miss Harper (from the German Gymnasium), of drill. Industrial work: The students of the first year take it in turn, six at a time, for three days to help to set the tables for meals for the *students* only, and to wait on their companions. When they are orderlies they dine first by themselves. They are orderlies for only three days at a time to avoid over-fatigue, as they are unaccustomed to the exercise. Each student sweeps and dusts her own cubicle every day, and they take it in turn to sweep the middle of the dormitory. Cookery: The students have one week in the small kitchen during the course of their two years' training, but during that week they cook their own dinners every day. They are taught to cook the various things they will need when they have schools of their own. They enjoy their turn in the kitchen.

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881), 6th; (1882), 4th.

Accommodation for 140.

Students in residence, first year, 67; second year, 73; of whom 11 have not been pupil-teachers. Four students have withdrawn from failure of health; one was removed for serious breach of discipline.

Received into training since foundation of college, 4,112; of whom 1,150 are believed to be now employed in elementary schools.

Salary (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 72*l.* 10*s.* All of them have found situations. The demand exceeded the supply.

Terms of Admission, 10*l.* for Queen's scholars of the first class; 12*l.* 10*s.* for Queen's scholars of the second class, and 3*l.*, in either case, for books; 15*l.* and 20*l.* for non-ex-pupil-teachers.

Hours of Study, $7\frac{3}{4}$ on six days in the week.

Health of students during the year.—The past year has been a healthy one.

College visited (with Mr. Alderson and Mr. Fraser) 22nd May and following days, and 4th and following days of September.

Committee.—Members present at conference (September 7), N. Bridges, Esq., R. W. Dibdin, Esq., G. H. Sawtell, Esq., H. Rose, Esq., Rev. Canon Spense, Rev. G. Karney, Rev. W. J. Ellison, Rev. W. Bromilow (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Staff; improvements effected in the drill; dormitories; arrangement and furniture of those in the old building. Deficiency of baths. The liberty allowed to London students to go home from Saturday to Monday. Opportunities afforded for learning cookery. Marks obtained by students at the last examination. They passed a good examination in most of the ordinary subjects. Fifty-two students were examined in botany, and 43 in animal physiology, in which subject they obtained the highest marks of any college.

For skill in teaching the mark obtained was slightly above the average.

College report of the method of instruction in the art of teaching:—

During their first year of residence, students spend three weeks in the practising schools. The time is divided between (*a*) the hearing of model lessons given by the mistresses of the various schools superintended by the master of method and the governesses of the classes, who remark upon the lessons given and correct the reports made by the students; (*b*) the giving of both class and gallery lessons in all the subjects of elementary instruction. During the hours appointed for these lessons the student class is divided into two parts; one part is employed in teaching in the schools, and the other in public criticism conducted by the master of method; the lessons given in the schools are criticised by the mistresses of the schools. During their second year of residence the students spend four weeks in the practising schools. During the whole of this time each student is responsible for the teaching of a class in all the subjects, and, besides, on certain days, she takes the superintendence of the whole school. The mistress of each school makes a weekly report to the Principal upon the teaching and government of each student in the school. The master of method or the governess of the class reads each student's report over with her and comments upon it. In addition to this each student

is required to make a report of the organisation of the school, draw a plan of the school, copy the time-table, keep a register of her class and a log-book, all of which are examined by the mistress.

E. Coghlan,
Master of Method.

HOMERTON.

Training Institution in connexion with the Congregational Board of Education. (Candidates of all Evangelical Denominations eligible.)

Foundation.—The congregational board established a college for training female teachers at Rotherhithe in 1845, and another for male teachers in Liverpool Street in 1847. In 1852 both departments were transferred to Homerton College, which had always been a congregational place of education, but was then purchased for the purposes of a training college and enlarged at a total cost, first and last, of 25,600*l.* The board held aloof from all connexion with Government till the year 1869, when the college was placed under inspection.

Expenditure (*certified*) in 1882, 1,370*l.** ; Government grant for 1882, 1,030*l.**

Cost per Student, 50*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Buildings well adapted in most respects for their object. Good dining hall, in which male and female students have their meals together, but sit at different sides of the room. Lecture rooms very fair. Dormitories fairly satisfactory. A large room for assembling the whole body of students at examinations, &c. would be a very valuable addition to the college.

Practising Schools for about 250 children attached to the institution.

Staff.—Principal, E. Liddell, Esq., lady superintendent, Mrs. Newman, and two certificated governesses, Miss Tilly and Miss Naylor, with special instructors in French, M. Roques; drawing, Mr. Ashby; music, Mr. McNaught; and drill, Sergeant Hewitt. Criticism taken by the mistress of the girls' practising school, but very frequently in the presence of the principal. Industrial work: The bedmaking, tidying, and dusting of bedrooms, study, and class-rooms is done by the students in turn. Cookery: There is no model kitchen, and the students do not enter the college kitchen, but a course of demonstration lessons is given every year by a teacher from the National Training School for Cookery, South Kensington, Miss Coles (1881). The syllabus of these lessons will be found (below) under Lincoln. In future the students will take part in the preparation of the college meals under the cook.

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881), 16th ; (1882), 3rd.

Accommodation for 31.

Students in residence, first year, 17 ; second year, 14 ; of whom two have not been pupil-teachers. One student left from illness and subsequently died ; one withdrew with the consent of the college ; one was removed.

Received into training since college was placed under Government inspection, 165 ; of whom 128 are known to be now engaged in elementary schools.

Salary (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students 91*l.*, with share of Government grant ; no difficulty experienced in placing them. About 90 per cent. take service under the London School Board.

Terms of Admission, 15*l.* 15*s.* + 3*l.* for books.

Hours of Study.—No routine or compulsory work after one o'clock, except two hours a week for music.

Health of students during the year, satisfactory.

College visited 20th and followings days of April (with Mr. Baily).

Committee.—Members present at conference (April 23), Gilbert D. Jennings, Esq., George Hopwood, Esq., T. G. Woollacott, Esq., E. Liddell, Esq. (Principal), Rev. Percy Strutt, Rev. J. Thomas.

Subjects discussed.—Hours of study ; terms of admission ; want of space represented ; no infirmary apartments ; desirableness of further increasing the accommodation of the college by the addition of one or two large rooms. Marks obtained at last examination. The first year students have done better than the second, obtaining the highest marks given in any of the colleges for mental arithmetic and school management. Fifteen were examined in French, four in physiography, and four in animal physiology. The college continues to be kindly, firmly, and judiciously conducted.

* Approximately,—the accounts of the male and female departments at Homerton are kept together.

For SKILL IN TEACHING, the students received a creditable mark.

College report on the method of instruction in the art of teaching :—

Each student, during the two years of her training, spends at least six weeks (150 hours) in the schools, generally two weeks in her first year and four in her second. Up to the close of 1881 it had been the rule for each student to spend only one week at a time in the schools so as to make less interruption to the classwork of the college. Since the beginning of this year it has been decided that every student shall complete the whole of her school practice at once. This arrangement is an improvement, as it allows the student to become better acquainted with the scholars and more familiar with the work of the school. A further advantage is that I am better able to judge of the progress made by the students in the teaching and management of their classes, and in the general detail of schoolwork. Each girl spends a portion of her six weeks in the girls' school and a part in the infants'. Those who have served their apprenticeship in girls' schools, and who intend to become teachers in such schools have the principal part of their practice in the girls' school. Those who are desirous of becoming teachers of infants spend the chief part of their time in the infant school. Some portion of every week during a student's school practice is given to the teaching of needlework under my own supervision. Reports on the students' work in the schools are furnished to the Principal. A criticism lesson, and occasionally two lessons, are given by the students every Thursday afternoon. Immediately after the lesson the criticism class is held in the college, each student criticising in turn, and the Principal taking part when present, a general estimate of the merits and defects of the lesson being given by myself. I also give model lessons in the presence of the students practising.

MARY A. BULL,
Mistress of Method, and of the Girls' Practising School.

LINCOLN.

(*Riseholme Road.*)

DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

FOUNDATION.—Present building opened in 1862 as a training institution for schoolmistresses, its original cost in 1840 having been 5,337*l.*, and the outlay involved in its adaptation to the purposes of a training college, 1,900*l.*, exclusive of the chapel, which cost upwards of 1,000*l.*

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 1,790*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 1,342*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 45*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

BUILDINGS well adapted to their object, substantial and in good order. Lecture rooms, &c. satisfactory; dormitories fair; chapel attached.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS for 300 children, belonging to college—not quite fully attended, but they are nearly a mile from the city, and in a thinly populated neighbourhood.

STAFF.—Principal, Rev. Canon Nelson;—no formally appointed lady superintendent, Mrs. Nelson taking charge of the house—three certificated governesses, Miss Smith, Miss Elwell, and Miss Bell. Mr. Dunkerton, music master. Needlework taken by one of the governesses; method and criticism by the mistresses of the practising schools. Two of the Principal's daughters assist in the teaching of the students. Industrial work: Each student makes her own bed and sweeps and dusts her own dormitory. Three students, two of the second year and one of the first, are appointed to sweep and dust the class-rooms, and are held responsible for the general neatness of the rooms during the day. The first and second year students iron for an hour on Wednesday afternoon in alternate weeks, three assist in the mangling each week. Three of the first year and two of the second are appointed each week to set and clear the tables, wash the tea and breakfast things, glasses, &c., and sweep and dust the dining room. Cookery: This year a course of 10 lectures by a qualified teacher from South Kensington was given, at which all the first year students, and as many as could be spared of the second, attended;—(1) roasting,—and puddings eaten with meat; (2) what to do with the cold meat; (3) boiling meat and vegetables; (4) soups and stews; (5) frying and broiling; (6) pies and puddings; (7) very cheap dishes; (8) fish; (9) bread and cakes; (10) cookery for the sick and convalescent. While these lectures were going on, a small cottage kitchen was fitted up, in which the first year students, two at a time, when the lectures were over, prepared by themselves some one or other of the things they had been taught to make. It is proposed that, as the next step, two students each Wednesday should prepare some named dish under the direction of an excellent cook residing in the neighbourhood, and next year the authorities hope, when the students have gone through a sufficient course to associate with them more and more some of the elder girls, and the pupil-teachers of the practising schools.

PLACE OF COLLEGE IN ORDER OF MARKS (Christmas, 1881), 1st; (1882), 2nd.

ACCOMMODATION for 40.

STUDENTS in residence, first year, 20; second year, 20; of whom one has not been a pupil-teacher. No student has left during the year.

Received into training since opening of college, 461; number now employed in elementary schools cannot be ascertained.

SALARY (*average, not reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 61*l.* Little difficulty was experienced in placing them out.

TERMS OF ADMISSION: 3*l.* 3*s.*, all round.

HOURS OF STUDY, average.

HEALTH of students during the year.—No case of serious illness; neuralgia not uncommon.

COLLEGE VISITED (with Mr. Elliott) 1st and following days of November.

COMMITTEE.—Members present at conference (November 3), Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Rev. Canon Barrett, Rev. A. W. Bailey, Rev. F. B. Blenkin, Rev. T. Chamberlin, Rev. Canon Hays, Col. Eyre, A. Garfit, Esq., Rev. A. Dobbin, Rev. W. V. Jackson, Rev. Canon Hector Nelson (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Baths, offices, both defective in some respects; hospital arrangements very satisfactory. More time given to domestic training and especially to cookery; no model lessons; arrangements and general tone of the institution somewhat patriarchial and peculiar, but the results of the training are all that could be desired. Marks obtained by the students at the last examination, good for grammar, arithmetic. Penmanship, geography, and needlework less satisfactory. Thirty-eight were examined in French. The students of both years again obtained the highest mark in music.

FOR SKILL IN TEACHING, the mark was above the average.

College report of the method of instruction in the art of teaching:—

The teaching staff of the girls' school consists of the mistress, an assistant, and two monitors; that of the infant school of the mistress, a pupil-teacher in her second year, and a monitor. Besides these, six students, three seniors and three juniors are appointed to teach for a fortnight at a time in the two schools, the seniors and juniors changing in alternate weeks. Each student before going into school receives a class-book containing instructions for the management of her class, the subjects of instruction and the oral lessons to be given. Notes of these lessons being prepared for the inspection of the mistress. The students are required to make out a report of their work at the end of each term, the accuracy of which is tested by the mistress. Other lessons to be criticised by the mistress of the girls' school in the presence of all the students are given by each of them in turn. Model lessons are also given by the mistresses of both schools and the assistant.

NANCY SEED,
Mistress of Method, and of the Girls' School.

GEORGINA KIRBY,
Mistress of Infant School.

LIVERPOOL.

(*Mount Pleasant.*)

ROMAN CATHOLIC TRAINING COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1856, and subsequently enlarged, at a total cost, first and last, of 33,000*l.*

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 4,367*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 3,275*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 43*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

BUILDINGS, &c., large, airy, commodious, and well situated. The premises and the recreation ground (which has recently been greatly enlarged) occupy a considerable area in one of the best situations in Liverpool. In addition to the sisterhood and the students in training, all the schoolmistresses and pupil-teachers belonging to the Roman Catholic schools in the city board and sleep in the institution. The examination rooms, lecture rooms, hall, and dormitories, &c. are admirably arranged, and there are few more beautiful private chapels in the country than that of this college.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS for 250 children (fee, 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter) on the premises, and the students have the advantage of occasionally attending at six large schools in the city, not belonging to the college.

STAFF.—Principal (sister superior), Miss Sneessens, who takes no part in the instruction, but manages the whole internal arrangements, keeps the accounts, and

is responsible for the discipline and good order of the inmates (little short of 300) of the institution. There is also a chaplain, Rev. P. Van Wassenhove, and seven certificated governesses, Miss Lescher, Miss Lomax, Miss Short, Miss Winfield, Miss Partridge, Miss Sweeny, Miss McPherson, with one uncertificated, Miss A. Lescher; matron, Miss Pierson, all belonging to the Sisterhood of Notre Dame. Needlework, method, criticism, and drill are taught by the resident sisters. The drill is especially admirable, and is regulated by music. Industrial work: Each student makes her own bed, and is responsible for her own compartment in dormitory. The students are told off in sections (changed every three weeks) for sweeping and polishing the floors of, and dusting, all the rooms they occupy, as well as for laying the tables, waiting at table, clearing away and washing up after meals in their own dining room. On every alternate Saturday a certain number of students are employed in the laundry. Cookery: A course of 10 lessons for three months, two afternoons per week, were given by Mrs. Nolan, head teacher (*diplomée*) of the Liverpool School of Cookery. They began by a demonstration lesson at which all the students assisted, taking notes. Then followed four practical lessons, the cooking being done by students, superintended by two teachers from the Liverpool School of Cookery. The sixth lesson was again a demonstration lesson, after which were four lessons for practical work. The second year students were divided into three sections for practical work, each section cooking in turn while the others took notes, as during the demonstration lessons. The course comprised (1) ordinary household cookery, soups, meats, vegetables, fish, pastry; (2) cookery for the sick room.

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881), 4th; (1882), 5th.

Accommodation—"passed" for 110, but the Principal agrees with me that the number admitted should not exceed 100.

Students in residence, first year, 56; second year, 51; of whom three have not been pupil-teachers. One student died, and one was withdrawn on account of illness, but is now employed in a school.

Received into training since opening of college, 1,062; of whom 745 are known to be now engaged in elementary schools.

Salary (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 50*l.* No difficulty was experienced in placing them.

Terms of Admission, 5*l.*, of which the Roman Catholic Poor School Committee pays one half.

Hours of Study, $8\frac{1}{4}$ daily, but very judiciously broken up; no symptoms of over pressure.

Health of students has been satisfactory. The student who died was constitutionally delicate and admitted under protest.

College visited (with Mr. Oakeley, Mr. Coward, and Mr. Harrison) 26th and following days of June.

Committee.—Members present at conference (June 29), Very Rev. Canon Carr, Very Rev. Canon Clegg, Very Rev. Canon McKenna, T. W. Allies, Esq. (secretary).

Subjects discussed.—Low terms of admission. Marks obtained by students at last examination. Composition, history, school management, reading, and music good; penmanship excellent;—arithmetic and grammar less satisfactory. Fifty-one students examined in French; 31 in botany; 22 in physiography. The institution is admirably conducted.

For Skill in Teaching the marks obtained were a good deal above the average.

College report of the methods of instruction in the art of teaching:—

During the first year the students watch the methods used in the practising school and listen to lessons given to illustrate the lectures on school management. At the beginning of their second year the students have the advantage of witnessing the annual inspection of several large schools in the neighbourhood of the college. The students of the second year are told off in three groups, each group spending three hours a day for a week at a time in one of the schools. They are superintended when in the practising school on the premises by the head mistress of the girls' and infant departments, and when in the parish schools by a governess who accompanies them from the college. Model and criticism lessons are given each week in the schools for the groups teaching there; and on Friday afternoon two general criticism lessons are given in the college, presided over by the head governess or the teacher of the practising school. Considerable attention is given to the practical teaching of registration; the students of the second year attend (during a part of the year) while the class rolls are marked, and each student keeps and marks a class roll.

Frances M. Lescher,
Teacher of Method.

NORWICH.

(*St. George's Plain, Colegate Street.*)

Diocesan Training College.

Founded 1853, in a purchased building subsequently enlarged, at a total cost of 3,727*l.*; Government grant of 1,304*l.*

Expenditure (*certified*) in 1882, 2,334*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 1,750*l.*

Cost per Student, 40*l.* 19*s.*

Buildings, poor and not well situated, and the internal arrangements not altogether satisfactory, but about one half of the sleeping accommodation is very good. No chapel.

Practising Schools.—None belonging to the college, but there are three town schools, one of which is called the model school, within half a mile (at present under the same management as the training college) in which the students practice. I visited these schools and cannot say that I found any one of them in all respects suitable, or satisfactory for their purpose; some more suitable provision for this important branch of normal training is in fact urgently required.

Staff.—Principal, Rev. T. Archbold, who takes a considerable part in the instruction; lady superintendent, Miss Billing; and three certificated governesses, Miss James, Miss Adwick, Miss Brodie (Miss Murrell has now become mistress of one of the practising schools and teacher of method)—with the occasional attendance of Mr. Cochrane, drawing, and Mr. Leader, music master. Drill well taught by a sergeant. Needlework is taken by the lady superintendent, criticism by the Principal. Industrial work: Each week 11 students are appointed to have charge of the dining room. Their work is to sweep the room daily, and to prepare the tables for meals, to wash up all after breakfast, tea, and supper, and to wash the small plates, tumblers, and spoons after dinner. Two students are appointed daily to sweep each lecture room. Each makes her own bed, sweeps and dusts her own bedroom, and cleans her own boots. Cookery: Six students in rotation go into the kitchen of the college for an hour each week, where they are taught to make plain puddings, cakes, and pastry.

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881), 7th; (1882), 13th.

Accommodation for 58.

Students in residence, first year, 30; second year, 28; of whom four have not been pupil-teachers. One has left within the year from failing eyesight.

Received into training since foundation of the college, 637; of whom 389 are known to be now engaged in elementary schools. (Reckoning from 1864 only.)

Salary (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 57*l.* 16*s.* But little difficulty was experienced in finding places for them.

Terms of Admission, 3*l.* for first class Queen's scholars, 5*l.* for second class; a rise is contemplated.

Hours of Study, $7\frac{1}{2}$ five days in week, $3\frac{1}{4}$ Saturdays.

Health of students.—The medical officer speaks, upon the whole, favourably, but the college is rarely free from patients suffering from trifling ailments.

College visited (with Mr. Synge) 27th and following days of October.

Committee.—Members present at conference (October 31), Lord Bishop of Norwich, Rev. Canon Heaviside, Ven. Archdeacon Perowne, Ven. Archdeacon Nevill, Rev. Canon Nisbet, Rev. Canon Hinds Howell, Rev. Canon Du Port, Rev. Canon Patteson, Rev. W. N. Ripley, Sir F. Boileau, Bart., R. A. Gorell, Esq.

Subjects discussed.—Situation of college; the practising schools; arrangements of the dormitories in the old building. Deficiency of baths and indoor offices. Some difficulty experienced in getting enough out-door exercise, the premises being very confined, and the college standing nearly a mile from the nearest spot that can be called country. Marks obtained by students at the last examination: They passed a good examination in composition, history, domestic economy, and music. Thirty-two examined in botany did very well. Small provision for instruction or practice in cookery.

For Skill in Teaching the average mark was obtained.

College report of the methods of instruction in the art of teaching:—

Three lectures are given weekly to the first year students on the methods of teaching the subjects required in an elementary school considered in connexion with the elements of mental science. These lectures are illustrated by the model lessons of the Principal and the mistress of method. The second year students also receive three lessons weekly upon discipline, organisation, training of pupil-teachers, registration, science of education, &c. Towards the close of the year additional lectures are given by the Principal upon registration and the Government forms connected with schools. Six criticism lessons are given weekly in the presence of the students and the mistress of method. Each first year student spends two weeks in the schools, and each second year four weeks. All lessons to be given are prepared the week before. A plan of each kind of class lesson and a sketch of each collective are written by the students and corrected by the mistress of method. These plans and sketches are returned to the students before they commence their work in the schools. The mistresses of the schools observe and direct the teaching of the students, and criticise the following points: command, skill, industry, manner, knowledge of subject. The students attend each school in turn; they go in groups of six, two to each of the three schools. They also visit the model school (one of the three) with a view to observing the classification for needlework and the method adopted in teaching it. Four of the second year students assist every week in making up the registers belonging to the model school.

EMMA F. MURRELL,
Mistress of Method, and of the Model School.

OXFORD.

(*Felstead House, St. Giles'.*)

DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

FOUNDED in 1873, by Miss Susannah Miller, by whom the building was purchased, enlarged, and adapted, at a cost of about 4,000*l.*

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 1,487*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 945*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 55*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

BUILDINGS in a good situation and not unsatisfactory upon the whole, though the dormitories, &c. in an adapted house are not, of course, of the most approved kind. Another sitting-room is also needed. There is no chapel.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS (mixed and infants) not attached, but at a very short distance; the infant school belongs to the institution, but the mixed department is a parish school; accommodation for 160 children in all.

STAFF.—Principal, Miss Miller; chaplain, Rev. H. de Brisay, both non-resident; lady superintendent (and responsible head of the institution), Miss Selina Simpson; matron, Mrs. Simpson; and three certificated governesses, Miss Mary Simpson, Miss Elizabeth Simpson, and Miss Howells. Needlework, method, criticism, and drawing taken by the governesses. Industrial work: Every student makes her own bed, cleans her boots, and is responsible for the care of the room she occupies. In fortnightly turns they sweep and dust all their rooms, two governesses' rooms, passages, &c. Four, appointed fortnightly, prepare and clear the tables for all their meals, washing up cups, glasses, &c., and on Saturdays they clean the silver and also prepare and sort out their linen for and from the laundries. Cookery: Students of both years attend in kitchen daily from 12 to 1, and assist the cook in preparing and dishing up the dinner; four students, in weekly turns, prepare and cook pies and cakes sufficient for the whole household on Sundays. Lectures are given by the lady superintendent on plain cooking. Before leaving the college two or three of the second year students in weekly turns prepare small dinners for the superintendent and themselves, suited to a schoolmistress's actual requirements, and make out a statement of the cost of each dinner.

PLACE OF COLLEGE IN ORDER OF MARKS (Christmas, 1881), 12th; (1882), 9th.

ACCOMMODATION for 27.

STUDENTS in residence, first year, 16; second year, 11; all of whom have been pupil-teachers. None have left within the year.

Received into training since foundation of college, 104; of whom 93 are known to be now employed in elementary schools.

SALARY (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 82*l.* No difficulty experienced in placing them.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, 10*l.* for ex-pupil-teacher Queen's scholars of every class; 20*l.* for other students.

HOURS OF STUDY.—$7\frac{3}{4}$ daily, five on Saturday; Saints' days are half-holidays.

HEALTH of students, good.

COLLEGE VISITED (with Mr. Pickard) 13th and following days of June.

COMMITTEE.—Members present at conference (June 21), Rev. R. S. Tyrwhitt, Rev. A. L. Mayhew, Rev. H. De Brisay (chaplain).

Subjects discussed.—Another sitting room much needed. Model lessons now given. Staff zealous and efficient. General tone of institution satisfactory. Marks obtained by students at last examination. Penmanship, domestic economy, and needlework remarkably good. The school management of both years still falls below the mark, but the composition shows better results. Five were examined in French and passed very fairly well.

For SKILL IN TEACHING the marks were slightly above the average.

College report of the method of instruction in the art of teaching :—

One second and two first year students are constantly employed in the practising schools. They are appointed in weekly and fortnightly turns, so that in the course of a two years' training each student spends six weeks in the schools, and has charge of the different classes, and occasionally of the whole school. On entering the schools a class is placed in the charge of each student, who receives from the mistress a list of lessons and work to be done in the time, and is held responsible for the work and order of the class under her care. At the close of each week the progress of the class is tested by examination, and a short time is occupied in speaking of the faults of the students observed during the week, and in making suggestions for the work of the next week. The students of the first and second year attend the practising schools twice a week to hear a criticism lesson given by one of their number. These lessons, which last 20 minutes, are afterwards criticised by their own section, and their criticisms are supplemented by remarks by the teacher of method. The teacher of method also goes into the practising schools to see the students at work, and to give such help and instruction as she sees to be needful. Model lessons have also been given by all the governesses who attend the criticism lessons, on the various subjects for which they are responsible.

MARY SIMPSON,
Teacher of Method.

RIPON.

DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1862, at a cost of 8,347*l.* (Government Grant, 2,475*l.*)

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 2,178*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 1,633*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 36*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

BUILDINGS erected for the purpose, and well situated in a healthy part of the suburbs. Lecture rooms, dormitories, &c. very fairly satisfactory. No chapel.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.—None attached to college; those employed well adapted to the purpose, though the number of children is not large and the schools stand at some distance. The upper school is mixed.

STAFF.—No change. Principal, Rev. Canon Badcock, not resident in college; lady superintendent, Miss Mercer; four certificated governesses, Miss Mustard, Miss Goodacre, Miss Grant, Miss Palin; Mr. Bentley, music master;—drill taught by Sergeant O'Brien. Needlework taken by the lady superintendent, method and criticism by one of the lecturers. Industrial work as follows: The students make their own beds, sweep and dust, wait at meals, wash and iron their own clothes, assisted by the laundress. The time occupied is from 1 to 1½ hours daily. Cookery lessons are given every Thursday to students of the second year, the time for each lesson being 1 hour for practical cookery and 20 minutes for taking notes and recipes. Total time occupied in cooking lessons 1 hour and 20 minutes each week.

PLACE OF COLLEGE IN ORDER OF MARKS (Christmas, 1881), 19th; (1882), 19th.

ACCOMMODATION for 61.

STUDENTS in residence, first year, 30; second year, 29; of whom two have not been pupil-teachers. Three students left in the course of the year from illness.

Received into training since foundation of college, 615. It is believed that upwards of 400 are now employed in elementary schools.

SALARY (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 72*l.* Difficulty experienced in finding situations.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, 5*l.*, and the same sum in the second year.

HOURS OF STUDY, 7¼.

HEALTH of students during the year, fairly satisfactory upon the whole; one case of rheumatism, several of sore throat; and neuralgia and other complaints arising from early neglect of teeth. Some deficiency of physical tone is observable even to an unprofessional eye.

College visited (with Mr. Sandford) 19th and following days of August.

Committee.—Members present at conference (August), Very Rev. Dean of Ripon, Rev. Canon Crosthwaite, Rev. Canon Temple, Rev. Canon Owen, Rev. D. Cust Nunn, Rev. H. W. Yeoman, F. T. Powell, Esq., W. Garnett, Esq., F. B. Ellison, Esq., J. S. Hurst, Esq., S. Wise, Esq., Rev. Canon Badcock (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Desirableness of more attention to cookery. Drill now taught by a professional teacher. No means of warming dormitories, and coldness of one of them. Practising schools not attached to college. Inadequate arrangements for baths. Marks obtained at the last examination. Grammar, reading, domestic economy, good; composition, school management, and the arithmetic of the first year, less satisfactory. No language or science taken up.

For Skill in Teaching the mark obtained was above the average.

College report of the method of instruction in the art of teaching:—

Lectures,—three on school management are given weekly to the students of the second year, and two to the students of the first year, by the mistress of method, who also gives model lessons at intervals throughout the year. The students' Practice comprises the teaching of class and gallery subjects, and the giving of criticism lessons. During the course of training each student spends two weeks in the infant school and five weeks in the mixed school. Whilst in practice each student is responsible for the order and instruction of the class under her charge, and at the end of each term of practice, after an examination of the class by the mistress of the school, she receives a report of her work, which is given in accordance with her management of her class and the progress it has made under her teaching. She also keeps a log-book of her class. A gallery lesson is given once a week by every student in practice, and is afterwards criticised by the mistress of the school. Notes are prepared by the student and examined by the mistress of method. Each student gives three criticism lessons during her course of training in the presence of the mistress of method and the students of the year to which she belongs. The notes prepared by those who give the lessons and the lessons themselves are criticised by the mistress of method, and reports of the lessons are entered in the register of school work.

Emily F. Palin,
Mistress of Method.

SALISBURY.

(*In the Close.*)

Diocesan Training College.

Founded 1841 with one pupil, installed in 1850 in the King's House and the adjoining sub-chantry, which had been purchased and fitted up at a cost of 8,872*l.* (Government grant, 2,500*l.*).

Expenditure (*certified*) in 1882, 2,525*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 1,894*l.*

Cost per Student, 33*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

Buildings, attractive and picturesque in exterior, and well situated. Lecture rooms, dormitories, &c. satisfactory. No chapel, but college close to the cathedral.

Practising Schools, none attached to college, and those used for the purpose are a considerable distance through the city.

Staff.—Lady superintendent, Miss Greenlaw (now resigned—successor, Miss Rodwell); chaplain, Rev. E. Steward; four certificated lecturers, Miss Jackson, Miss Lewis, Miss Rhodes, Miss Lipscombe; Mr. Hayden, singing master. Needlework taken by two of the governesses. Criticism by the chaplain. Method by the three mistresses of the practising schools. No drill. Industrial work—each student cleans her own boots and makes her own bed. She also has to keep tidy and clean the portion of the dormitory she occupies, taking it in turn with the other students to sweep and scrub the floor of the dormitory. The care of the class-rooms and governesses' sitting and bed rooms devolves upon the students. A set of six students is appointed every week to have the charge of the dining room. They prepare the tables for meals, wait at table, and wash up afterwards cups and saucers. They occupy a small kitchen adjoining the larger kitchen for the week, and prepare most of their own meals, superintended, if necessary, by the cook. Four students each week spend about five hours in the laundry and learn to wash, starch, iron, and mangle. On an average each student spends about 35 hours in the course of the year in the laundry. Cookery: Students occupy a small kitchen for a week at a time thrice a year, cooking for themselves, assisted when necessary by the college cook. Each week a set of six students is appointed to have the care of the dining room, and the preparation of the meals.

PLACE OF COLLEGE IN ORDER OF MARKS (Christmas, 1881), 15th; (1882), 17th.

ACCOMMODATION passed for 77 (but *see* below). 74 should be the maximum with present arrangements.

STUDENTS in residence, first year, 36; second year, 41; of whom four have not been pupil-teachers.

Received into training since foundation of college, 1,132; number now employed in elementary schools not ascertained.

SALARY (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 55*l.*; some difficulty experienced in finding situations, but less than the year before.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, 5*l.* for first class Queen's scholars, 7*l.* for second class; a rise contemplated.

HOURS OF STUDY.—7 per day, Saturday being nominally a holiday—but the students do a great deal of work on Saturdays.

HEALTH of students during the year, fair. The climate is not bracing, and it takes a little time for the students to get used to it. Relaxed throat is not uncommon.

COLLEGE VISITED (with Mr. Fraser) 5th and following days of June.

COMMITTEE.—Members present at conference (June 8), Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Rev. Canon Swayne, Rev. Prebendary Morrice, Rev. C. H. Cholmeley, Rev. G. J. C. Brown, Rev. J. Messenger, Admiral Fulford, W. C. Hammick, Esq.

Subjects discussed.—Some dormitories overcrowded. Bath arrangements hardly satisfactory. Absence of drill. Hours of study reduced. More regular instruction in cookery desirable. Needlework improved. 64 students were examined in botany. Excellent accounts received of the present work and character of former students.

For SKILL IN TEACHING the mark obtained was about the average.

College report of the methods of instruction in the art of teaching:—

In the morning six students attend at both the girls' and infants' practising schools for a month at a time, and three in the afternoon for three weeks at a time. The first week is occupied in observing the general work in the school and the several classes, and the remaining time is devoted to actual teaching under the immediate supervision of the mistress. One or more special lessons are prepared weekly by each student at the practising schools, which are duly heard and criticised by the mistress. The afternoon of Wednesday is occupied in every week, by all the students of one year, either in observing model lessons given by the officers of the institution, or in the criticism of two lessons given by the students themselves in rotation, under the supervision of the chaplain. Each student also gives three, or at the least two, class lessons before the chaplain.

The result of this has been that each student, completing her course, has (*a*) attended the practising schools for an average number of 175 hours; (*b*) has given an average number of 14 lessons before one of the officers of the institution; (*c*) has criticised or reported 57 lessons given by others;—and, among these each student (*d*) has been present at and reported an average number of seven model lessons given by one of the officers.

After the visit of Her Majesty's Inspector, every student attends the practising schools for a short time to observe especially the keeping of the registers, the time-table, and general machinery of the school.

EDWARD STEWARD,
Chaplain.

SOUTHLANDS.

(High Street, Battersea.)

WESLEYAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

FOUNDATION.—The male and the female students were both originally trained together (from the year 1851) in the Wesleyan College at Westminster, but in 1871 it was found necessary to provide accommodation for the latter elsewhere, and accordingly the "Southlands estate" was purchased for this purpose. An old mansion standing upon it was largely added to, and practising schools and a principal's house were erected on the grounds. These improvements extended over several years, and with the purchase money of the estate, represent an outlay of about 18,000*l.* The Government made no grant, but have paid a decreasing annual amount of rent (set down as interest), which has reduced the annual amount of interest which the Wesleyan Education Committee have had to meet. In this manner 1,750*l.* have been contributed by the Education Department.

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 4,920*l.*; Government grant in 1882, 3,690*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 45*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Buildings, adapted and enlarged (as above) standing in about three acres of ground, and pleasantly situated. The internal arrangements are satisfactory; the rooms are airy and commodious, and the college well furnished with warming, bathing, and hospital appliances; several improvements made since last year.

Practising Schools for 450 children, as above.

Staff.—Principal, Rev. G. O. Bate; lady superintendent, Mrs. Butler; one certificated master of the practising schools, who takes the criticism, and gives instruction in method, Mr. Bailey; four certificated governesses, Miss Hallock, Miss Hollings, Miss Roberts, Miss Beard (Miss Hessell and Miss Smith have left); French master, M. Antoine; music master, Mr. West; and drill sergeant, Mr. McGill. Needlework is taken by the lady superintendent Industrial Work: Each student is entirely responsible for the cleanliness and neatness of her own sleeping apartment, a servant only entering it one day in each week to scrub or sweep the floor, for which the student has fully prepared it. Six students by turn for one week take entire charge of the dining hall, set and clear the tables for each meal, see that all things are prepared for use. They also wash the glasses, cruets, &c. Two students by turn act for a week as sick monitors, preparing any article of food and giving the necessary attention to the sick. The students by turn act as monitors for the bath rooms and filters; for the various class-rooms, keeping them dusted, neat, and orderly; also for the lecture hall, which on Saturdays they thoroughly sweep as well as dust. The students by turn dine with the head master, lady superintendent, and teachers, and afterwards, accompanied by a teacher, go into the students' dining hall and carve for them. Cookery: There is little or none attempted, "the sick monitors cook occasionally for those who are poorly."

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881), 22nd; (1882), 21st.

Accommodation "passed" for 109.

Students in residence, first year, 54; second year, 53; of whom eight have not been pupil-teachers. One died in the vacation.

Received into training since opening of college at Southlands, 536, of whom 441 are known to be now employed in elementary schools.

Salary (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 55*l.*, with share of grant added. No difficulty experienced in placing them.

Terms of Admission, 10*l.* 10*s.*; no difference for first or second class Queen's scholars, but the first and second on the Queen's Scholarship Class List, if entering this college, have their fees remitted.

Hours of Study.—Eight per day, including two hours of private study, but this is compulsory.

Health of students, quite satisfactory.

College visited (with Mr. Stokes) 3rd and following days of October.

Committee.—Members present at conference (October 6), P. W. Pocock, Esq., Rev. F. Greeves, Rev. E. Lightwood, Rev. D. T. Waller, Rev. G. O. Bate (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Recent improvements in the accommodation. Hoarding round the pleasure ground might be raised with advantage. More attention might be given to cookery. Everything in good order. Discipline and general tone of the institution quite satisfactory. Marks obtained by students at the last examination still below the average and somewhat disappointing. 27 were examined in botany, 26 in animal physiology, and 36 in French.

For Skill in Teaching a high mark was obtained.

College report (abridged) of the method of instruction in the art of teaching:—

The first year's course of instruction has comprised a detailed account of the requirements of infant school training for the healthy development of young children bodily, mentally, and morally. Thus the necessary structural arrangements and appliances of school buildings, the apparatus and methods of instruction and discipline, and the processes of moral training have been described. This has been followed by an explanation of the modifications necessary to adapting them to advanced elementary schools, and to girls' schools in particular. School registration and the writing of notes of lessons have been fully treated. The second year's course has dealt with the history of public school work, so far as necessary for a due understanding of the chief modes of organisation, instruction, and discipline. The subject of school registration has been revised, and the requirements to be met in the relation of a school to the parents of the children and to the State have been carefully explained. The necessity for dealing very particularly year by year with the requirements of the Code has been much increased this year by the large and important modifications lately introduced. Their bearing on the future work of the teacher has accordingly been treated in considerable detail.

The important addition made to the syllabus for the year, in respect of "the principles and science of teaching," has received careful attention. In the lectures on school management an attempt has been made to give such a view of the simpler elements of mental science as seems

to be prescribed, and as the opportunities and capabilities of the college training make practicable.

The criticism lessons have been continued in the way which experience has shown to be best calculated for the development of teaching power. Fifteen lessons, prescribed by myself, in the various subjects of instruction proper to elementary schools are given each week. These lessons, which are additional to those given in the ordinary course of school practice, are so arranged that, under the experienced guidance of the several tutors who preside, each student in turn takes part in the teaching and the criticisms. In the practising schools a fortnight is spent by each student of the first year, and three weeks by each one of the second year, in the ordinary school work, and all are present at the weekly criticism lessons. The first year students give a written report of their observations in the school, and take part in the class and collective instruction day by day. In their second year they have more complete charge of a class, and share in turn in the general management of the school, conducting the opening and closing exercises, under the direction of the mistress.

We have for a long time been desirous of giving the students the opportunity of seeing the arrangements and the processes of other schools. Many enter the college whose only experience of a school is derived from that in which the apprenticeship was served. To many of them the structural arrangements, appliances for teaching, &c., characteristic of large recently erected school buildings, and the modes of organisation and processes of instruction adopted and developed in them, are quite new, and the experience gained by even one visit to such a school under careful guidance can hardly fail to be fruitful of good. With this view, arrangements were made by which all the students of the second year have spent one morning during the present year in visiting the several departments of some one of the many excellent schools of the London School Board in this immediate neighbourhood. They have gone in groups of six or eight at a time, accompanied by myself. The concurrence of the school teachers and the sanction of the local managers have, on each occasion been first sought and most cordially given; and so many suitable schools have been kindly opened to us that it has not been necessary to visit the same school twice. The interest and profit to the students, who give a written report of their visit, have been very manifest.

JAMES BAILEY,
Teacher of Method.

STOCKWELL.

(*Corner of Stockwell and Lambeth Roads.*)

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S METROPOLITAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

FOUNDATION.—The male and the female students were both originally trained together (from the year 1859) in the British and Foreign College in the Borough Road, but in 1861 it was found necessary to provide accommodation for the latter elsewere, and accordingly the site, of an acre in extent, on which the Stockwell College stands, was purchased for 1,400*l.*, and the buildings erected at a cost of 22,306*l.* On the practising schools and other subsequent additions 4,760*l.* were spent. Government grant, 5,100*l.*

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 5,253*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 3,940*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 43*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

BUILDINGS, excellent. Stands in a street, but with ample space secured. Halls, lecture rooms, and dormitories all very complete.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS for 750 children, in four departments, attached to the college; mixed, girls, infants and Kindergarten—the last named being an important element in the institution. These schools are not only self-supporting, but a source of income to the college.

STAFF.—Principal, A. Bourne, Esq.; lady superintendent and assistant, Mrs. and Miss Wood; seven certificated governesses, Miss Steele, Miss Stoker, Miss Rosevear, Miss Close, Miss Nicholson, Miss Hurcombe, Miss Joyce, and Miss Pattison (for Kindergarten); Mr. Gadsby, singing; Mr. Dennis, drawing master. Needlework and criticism taken by the governesses. Drill taken by Miss Joyce. Industrial work: Each student makes her own bed, and sweeps and dusts her room. Orderlies (15) are appointed weekly to dust the ledges in the dormitories, keep the box and bath rooms and downstairs lavatory in order, and eight others attend to the lecture hall and class-rooms. Dining room: The students appointed in rotation for a week at a time prepare the tables for breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper, clear away after each meal, and wash up cups and saucers, glasses, knives and forks, &c. The carving at dinner is undertaken by eight students chosen at the beginning of the year, and instructed accordingly. Once a week a class of five or six students go into the laundry for about an hour and a half, to wash their own pockethandkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, &c., which they starch and iron on a second day in the week. A book is kept to record how each student does her work. Cookery: The students' kitchen, recently fitted up for demonstration lessons as well as for practical cookery, has been in operation during the winter months since November, 30 senior students forming the class at each lesson. At each lesson two or three simple dishes are prepared, (1) warm, cheap, and easily prepared food, likely to be useful among the classes whose children attend elementary schools in poor districts; (2) economical dishes for ordinary middle-class families, with a view

to securing greater variety in their diet, and providing frequent warm meals; (3) cookery, especially adapted for elementary teachers taking their mid-day meal at school; (4) cookery for the sick. In all cases the members of the class judge what has been prepared by tasting.

PLACE OF COLLEGE IN ORDER OF MARKS (Christmas, 1881), 5th; (1882), 7th.

ACCOMMODATION for 125.

STUDENTS in residence, first year, 60; second year, 64; of whom four had not been pupil-teachers; one died within the year.

Received into training since the opening of Stockwell College, 1,247; of whom the number now employed in elementary schools cannot he ascertained.

SALARY (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 77*l.* There has been no difficulty in providing situations for outgoing students.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, 15*l.* 15*s.*; no difference for class of Queen's scholars.

HOURS OF STUDY, 7 daily, 3¾ on Saturdays.

HEALTH of students, satisfactory.

COLLEGE VISITED (with Mr. Stokes and Mr. Fitch) 9th and following days of October.

COMMITTTEE.—Members present at conference (October 13), Lady (Risdon) Bennett, Mrs. Joseph Gurney, Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. S. Figgis, Mrs. Franklin Smith, Mrs. Cozens-Hardy, Miss Spicer, Miss F. Wood, A. Bourne, Esq. (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Generally satisfactory condition of the college. Whether more use might not be made of the baths. The importance of roof ventilation in some of the dormitories. Necessity of providing another day room, and re-considering the infirmary arrangements. Desirableness of fitting up a "lift," on account of the height of the building. Drill taught by a female. Marks obtained by students at the last examination,—high in arithmetic, geography, composition, and domestic economy. 66 were examined in animal physiology, 56 in botany, 2 in French.

For SKILL IN TEACHING the mark obtained was slightly below the average.

College reports of the method of instruction in the art of teaching :—

The time-table provides four hours a week for this purpose. Of these, one hour is given to a lecture, one to a criticism or model lesson, two to private study under supervision. In the first year one of these study hours is devoted to a lecture on the Kindergarten system by Miss Pattison, who has this year been appointed in place of Fräulein Heerwart. (*See* below.)

Each student during her two years' course spends nine weeks (Wednesdays excepted) in the practising schools, taking each department in rotation, her work being supervised and reported on by the mistress of the department. In addition each senior student is employed at least once as acting mistress of a department, under the same supervision. A model lesson is given once a week before the students who are on duty in the schools that week, and who are withdrawn for an hour to hear it. Also, during the first six months of the year, model lessons have been given before the whole of the students. After such lessons discussion is invited on any point of interest suggested by them. Each student either criticises one lesson per week or in her turn gives one for others to criticize. The students' criticisms are summarised and commented on by the mistress presiding, and are generally followed by questions and discussion. With a view to greater thoroughness in detail, the juniors' criticisms and some model lessons have this year been taken by Miss Stoker.

FRANCES A. STEELE,
Mistress of Method.

In the Kindergarten Department the students spend 11 hours during the week. During this time the senior students are engaged in practical teaching except during the games, when they look on or take part in the exercises. The junior students watch model or specimen lessons given by the head mistress in connexion with the building and stick-laying occupations. One lesson will show how to teach number by means of the bricks. As far as possible the students are shown the practical application of what they are taught in class.

C. PATTISON,
Mistress of Kindergarten Department.

SWANSEA.

(*Nelson Terrace.*)

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED 1872. Premises taken on lease for 75 years and adapted, and a new wing built in 1875, at a total cost of 3,765*l.* Additions in contemplation.

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 1,962*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 1,471*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 36*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

Buildings fair upon the whole, though with many of the drawbacks inseparable from an accommodated house.

Practising Schools, none belonging to college. The three schools made use of in the town are at some distance.

Staff.—Principal, D. Williams, Esq.; lady superintendent, Miss Hendy (who is also head governess); three certificated lecturers, Miss King, Miss Tucker, Miss Thomas; Mr. Hosford, drawing master. Industrial work: Students sweep, dust, and keep their own bedrooms neat and clean. Seven, in turn, are appointed dining-room orderlies. These lay the cloths for breakfast, attend to the wants of the tables during that meal, wash the breakfast cups, plates, &c.; lay the tables for dinner, wait at dinner, and wash up the glasses; lay the tables for tea, and wash the tea-things; lay the tables for supper, and wash the ware. Each student in turn is nurse; she brings to the lady superintendent each day the names of the students who are not well or wish to go to bed early. When a special (invalid) supper is given she takes the orders to the kitchen, and is responsible for the supper reaching the proper student. Each in turn becomes orderly of the lavatory; her duty then is to see that all soap, towels, &c. are in their places. Four weekly are class monitors. Each in turn is a special dining-room orderly; she dusts that room each morning, and sees that chairs, &c. are in their places, and everything neat and orderly for prayers, morning and evening. Three students are appointed weekly to the laundry; they attend there at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, and wash till called to the kitchen at about 11 o'clock. In the afternoon they work for another hour in the laundry. On Thursday, at the same hours, these same students fold, mangle, starch, and iron. Cookery: Three students in turn, when their laundry work is done, proceed to the kitchen, where they cook or help to cook some article required for the day's dinner.

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881), 14th; (1882), 16th.

Accommodation for 55.

Students in residence, first year, 29; second year, 26; of whom five have not been pupil-teachers. Two have left within the year; one married, one invalided.

Received into training since opening of college, 265; of whom 221 are known to be now employed in elementary schools.

Salary (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 65*l.*; some difficulty was experienced in placing them.

Terms of Admission, 12*l.* 12*s.* all round.

Hours of Study, $8\frac{1}{2}$ on five days.

Health of students.—The doctor reports favourably.

College visited (with Mr. Monro) 11th and following days of May.

Committee.—Members present at conference (May 13), S. S. H. Horman Fisher, Esq., Dr. Ebenezer Davies, T. Harris, Esq., G. B. Brock, Esq., Rev. E. W. Bolney, Rev. B. J. Binns (formerly Her Majesty's Inspector), Rev. S. C. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan Williams, Mrs. Horman Fisher, Mrs. W. Fry, Miss Aubrey, Miss Grenfell, A. Bourne, Esq. (secretary), D. Williams, Esq. (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Improvements in buildings since last year. Desirableness of more time for recreation, and recreation of a more vigorous kind. Drill taught by a female. Practising schools for the college. Marks obtained by students at last examination, a good average in most subjects; high in arithmetic, reading, and penmanship. Needlework less satisfactory. 32 were examined in French.

For Skill in Teaching the mark was slightly below the average.

College report of the method of instruction in the art of teaching:—

Seven students in turn attend the schools of the town for four weeks in succession. Two go to the National Girls', one to the National Infants', two to the Parochial Girls', and one each to Trinity Girls' and Infants'. These prepare at least one given lesson for the mistress of the school, and one set of notes for the mistress of method. Second year students, class A, give at least two criticism lessons in turn on Tuesdays from 10 to 11, the criticism being conducted from 11.30 to 12.30. Second year students, class B, do the same on Wednesdays. First year students give three criticism lessons on Thursday from 3 to 5. Those of each year receive weekly two lectures of an hour on school management. Each year's students have two hours weekly allotted on the time-table for studying the subject of school management, or for answering questions on that subject. The mistress of method gives model lessons as occasion may require; at least one per month is given.

E. Hendy.

TOTTENHAM.

St. Katharine's Training College, in connexion with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Founded in 1878, at a cost of about 30,000*l.* (2,500*l.* subsequently voted for Principal's house.)

Expenditure (*certified*) in 1882, 4,432*l.*; Government grant in 1882, 3,324*l.*

Cost per Student, 44*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

Buildings externally and internally admirable, with every arrangement for the physical well-being of the students that previous experience has suggested. No chapel nor Principal's house yet erected.

Practising Schools for 400 children, good and sufficient, attached to the institution.

Staff.—Principal, Rev. Edwin Hobson, lady superintendent, Miss Gee, one certificated lecturer, Mr. Piper, four certificated governesses, Miss Hale, Miss Walsh, Miss Beavan, Miss Beszant; Mr. Langran, music master, M. Sornet, French master, and Sergeant Major Elliott for drill. Needlework, method, and criticism taken by three of the governesses. Industrial work: Comprises the care of the dormitories, with the exception of scrubbing; the sweeping and dusting of the class-rooms and dining hall; laying the tables for all meals, and washing up after breakfast and tea. Cookery: Lessons have been given to the senior students during the past year by Miss Cocks, certificated teacher of cookery, South Kensington. The course was so arranged that each senior student received four lessons in practical cookery, spending at least 12 hours at work under the teacher's direct superintendence. These lessons were given in the students' practising kitchen, duly fitted up for such purposes, on Saturday mornings from 10 to 1 o'clock, and the dishes prepared formed part of the students' mid-day meal. A series of demonstration lessons, in which the several branches of every day cookery were illustrated and explained, accompanied the course of practical instruction. These lectures were given on Wednesday evenings before the whole body of students; those in the second year being afterwards required to make practical use of the knowledge so acquired.

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881), 21st; (1882), 11th.

Accommodation for 103.

Students in residence, first year, 43; second year, 54; three of whom have not been pupil-teachers. One has left during the year on account of illness; one for domestic reasons.

Received into training since foundation of college, 90; of whom 86 are known to be now employed in elementary schools.

Salary (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 80*l.* Demand in excess of supply.

Terms of Admission, 10*l.* for first class Queen's scholars, 12*l.* 10*s.* for second class, and 15*l.* for non-ex-pupil-teachers.

Hours of Study, 8¼, 5 days a week; 4½ Saturdays.

Health of students.—They have improved in health during residence; no illness of any consequence.

College visited (with Mr. Fraser) 22nd and following days of November.

Committee.—Members present at conference (November 25), General Sir Richard Wilbraham, N. Powell, Esq., Evan C. Nepean, Esq., Bishop of Bedford (Chairman), Rev. Canon Hodson, Rev. W. G. Humphry, Rev. A. Wilson, Rev. W. H. Grove (Secretary), Rev. E. Hobson (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Staff of lecturers strengthened by appointment of Mr. Piper. Other lecturers. Offices. Principal's house. More attention now given to cookery. (Marks, &c. as above.) Marks obtained by students at last examination: Good in grammar, reading, and music;—in arithmetic, geography, history, school management, and domestic economy, they were less satisfactory. Seventeen students examined in French, and 59 in botany.

For Skill in Teaching the Tottenham students received the highest marks given.

College report of the methods of instruction in the art of teaching:—

Lectures on school method in accordance with the syllabus are given weekly, the students being required to make notes of and reproduce lectures, and from time to time to answer questions on the best methods of school management. Practice is afforded in registration and the construction of time-tables. Each student has satisfied the Government requirement with regard to practice in school, the majority having made over the 150 hours. This time has been divided into three periods, and the work done tested by the mistress of each department, who has reported on the power of management, discipline, and teaching shown by each student during her term of practice, and who have, in addition, made at least two special criticisms of lessons. Each student at the expiration of her practising school work has spent one day in observing the general working of the schools, and has drawn up reports on the organisation, discipline, methods of teaching, distribution of staff, use of apparatus, &c. She has also criticised some one lesson given by a junior student or pupil-teacher, which criticism has in its turn been criticised by the schoolmistress. Each senior has prepared and given a lesson which has been criticised by her fellow students as well as by the principal and governesses. A second lesson has been given if this has been deemed unsatisfactory, or if any student has desired to avail herself of the valuable help thus afforded. During the second period of the students' practice, I have myself heard and criticised a lesson given in the ordinary school routine. Every student has also had the opportunity of hearing a model lesson given by the schoolmistress. These lessons have been supplemented by others given before the whole body of students in the lecture hall by various members of the college staff.

Special lessons on teaching infants by the Kindergarten system have been given by the infants' mistress (Miss Ashton) in the college during the past year, and students desirous of obtaining a certificate of competency have been required to show evidence of skill in teaching, and will undergo a special written examination in the Kindergarten methods.

SARAH J. HALE,
Mistress of Method.

TRURO.

DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1858, at a cost of 3,000*l.*; Government grant, 1,500*l.*

EXPENDITURE (*certified*) in 1882, 1,326*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 994*l.*

COST PER STUDENT, 33*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

BUILDINGS well situated and generally satisfactory. No chapel.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS for 200 children attached to college. The students also practise in the Truro Central schools, but these are quite unsuitable for the purpose.

STAFF.—Principal, non-resident, Rev. Canon Cornish, vicar of Veryan;—chaplain, residing close by, Rev. F. E. Gardiner; lady superintendent, Miss Taylor; four certificated lecturers, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Barter, Miss Isaac, and Miss Craze. Music mistress, Miss Fiddian. Drawing master, Mr. Geoffroi. Needlework taken by lady superintendent; method and criticism by two of the governesses. No drill. Industrial work: The students do the ordinary household work in their own cubicles, and in service in the hall, washing up after meals, &c., and they also make up their own light linen. Cookery: All students receive in their turn practical instruction by being for a time in the kitchen, but no lectures are given.

PLACE OF COLLEGE IN ORDER OF MARKS (Christmas, 1881), 23rd; (1882), 20th.

ACCOMMODATION for 40.

STUDENTS in residence, first year, 22; second year, 18; of whom two have not been pupil-teachers. One left ill and died at home.

Received into training since foundation of college, 393; of whom 269 are known to be now employed in elementary schools.

SALARY (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 62*l.* Some difficulty was experienced in placing out the students, but all had situations before the middle of January.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, 5*l.* all round, 12*l.* caution money in cases of delicate health.

HOURS OF STUDY, $7\frac{3}{4}$ for five days; Saturday, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

HEALTH of students during the year, good.

COLLEGE VISITED (with Mr. King) 2nd and following days of May.

COMMITTEE.—Members present at conference, Edwd. G. Carus Wilson, Esq., Dr. Barham, R. M. Paul, Esq., E. W. Carus Wilson, Esq., Rev. A. Moor, Rev. G. Church, Rev. Canon Cornish (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Absence of drill. Deficiency of vigorous out-door exercise. Hospital arrangements improved. More attention to cookery still desirable. Marks obtained by the students at the last examination: They did well in arithmetic, less so in grammar, domestic economy, and school management. One student was examined in Latin and one in French.

For Skill in Teaching the mark obtained was below the average.

College report of the method of instruction in the art of teaching:—

Five second and five first year students are engaged for a fortnight at a time in the four practising schools. During that time there are seven prepared lessons given by the second year students superintended by the teacher of method, who also revises in sketches for these lessons, and gives an observing lesson weekly, to girls and to infants alternately, at which all the students are present. Two second year students give each a lesson weekly, one to girls and one to infants, in the practising schools, at which all students are present and which they criticise under the direction of the teacher of method.

J. R. Cornish,
Principal.

WANDSWORTH.

(*West Hill.*)

Roman Catholic Training College.

Foundation,—college opened provisionally in the spring of 1874 in the Orphanage, Roehampton, by permission of the superior of the Sacred Heart, and removed in the autumn of same year to a commodious building on a beautiful and healthy site, purchased first by the nuns of the Sacred Heart at Wandsworth, and subsequently enlarged and provided by them with a chapel, at a total cost of 22,000*l.*

Expenditure (*certified*) in 1882, 2,070*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 1,351*l.*

Cost per Student, 54*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

Practising Schools for 250 children attached to college, and nearly self-supporting.

Staff.—Principal, Miss Fitzgerald; lady superintendent, Miss Fletcher; six certificated governesses, Miss Laprimaudaye, Miss Power, Miss Knight, Miss Boland, Miss Gallwey, and Miss Cloran (teaching music only);—all of whom belong to the Sisterhood of the Sacré Cœur. Chaplain, Rev. A. Appolloni. Needlework, method, criticism, and drill taken by the staff. Industrial work: The students spend about an hour every morning in sweeping and dusting the rooms which they occupy. A certain number are in turn made to keep the different rooms tidy, and put everything in its proper place. Each student makes her own bed, cleans her boots, and mends her clothes. A certain number in turn prepare the tables for meals, after which they wash their plates, knives, and forks, &c. Twelve of them spend one hour on Thursdays in ironing their own collars, cuffs, and pocket-handkerchiefs, and on Saturdays they sort and give out the clothes from the wash. The heavier work of the laundry is explained to them, and they are shown the use of the wringing machine, &c.; but they do not help in the washing. One hour in the week is set apart for the mending of house linen, &c. The students learn how to churn and to manage the dairy, but they do not give any regular assistance in it. Cookery: The students go to the kitchen for an hour twice a week, and prepare such dinners as will be useful to them later. They learn how to economise and turn to account what has remained from the preceding day's dinner, such as meat, gravy, stale bread, potatoes, &c. They are shown the different articles of food, and are given the current prices of each.

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881), 20th; (1882), 24th.

Accommodation for 50.

Students in residence, first year, 21; second year, 18; of whom four have not been pupil-teachers. Two left the college from delicacy of health.

Received into training since the foundation of the college, 178; of whom 150 are known to be now employed in elementary schools.

Salary (*average, without reckoning house*) obtained by ex-students, 52*l.* Much difficulty was experienced in placing them; 13 left without being engaged, but by April 1882 all but four had got situations.

Terms of Admission, 5*l.*, but the Roman Catholic Poor School Committee give half.

Hours of Study, eight daily, including private study, drawing, and needlework.

Health of students, very satisfactory.

College visited (with Mr. Stokes) 27th and following days of April.

Committee.—Members present at conference (April 29), The Duke of Norfolk, George Blount, Esq., T. W. Allies, Esq. (Secretary).

Subjects discussed.—Expediency of increasing time for recreation. Drill hardly on a satisfactory footing. More attention now given to cookery. Infirmary

arrangements improved. Marks obtained by students at last examination. Sixteen were examined in botany, 20 in French. Upon the whole, though the standard of actual attainment is not relatively high, the college is doing very valuable work, and no one can fail to be struck by the tone of mutual confidence which pervades the whole institution. It is a drawback inevitable, perhaps, under the peculiar circumstances of this college, that the intelligent and devoted sisters, to whom the professional training of the students is committed, should be unable to become acquainted by personal observation and inspection with much that is being done in the way of educational experiments and expedients in the outer world.

For Skill in Teaching the mark obtained was below the average.

College report of the method of instruction in the art of teaching :—

The students first learn the general principles of the science of teaching. As the particular methods of each subject are explained, they are illustrated by model and criticism lessons. Towards the end of their first year the students go to the practising school for observation, and to make further acquaintance with the standards. When the regular teaching begins in the second year they go down, eight or nine at a time, and take complete charge of the different standards. Every student is with the infants a week or a fortnight, and teaches one or more of the lower as well as the higher standards. We try to give them more practice with the standards which they have not been accustomed to teach before entering college. The students previously prepare the lessons they give in the school, and their teaching and general management of the classes are always under the supervision of the mistress of the practising school, and one or other of the officers of the college. Each student in turn receives in addition special attention, in order that her methods, power of teaching, and maintaining discipline may be better known and more effectually criticised and corrected.

Lucy Laprimaudaye,
Mary Knight,
Teachers of Method.

WARRINGTON.

Chester and Manchester Diocesan Training College.

Founded 1844, at a cost of 6,131*l.*; Government grant, 3,890*l.*

Expenditure (*certified*) in 1882, 4,393*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 3,294*l.*

Cost per Student, 41*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Buildings on a large scale and with imposing exterior, standing in ample grounds. Lecture rooms, dormitories, offices, &c. satisfactory. No chapel, but the college garden is conterminous with the churchyard of the parish church, where the students attend service daily.

Practising Schools for 500 children attached to the college fairly satisfactory. It would be well if the teachers of these schools were more directly under the control of the college authorities.

Staff.—Principal, Rev. H. Stubbs; and clerical lecturer, Rev. M. Stevenson; lady superintendent, Mrs. Baker; training master, Mr. Baker; and four certificated governesses, Miss Goddard, Miss Ferriman, Miss Fletcher, and Miss Turner. Drawing master, Mr. Thompson; music master, Mr. Hiles. Needlework is taken by three of the governesses. Drill: Miss Raby teaches calisthenics to students of both years. Industrial work: 14 students are engaged for five hours weekly, in sweeping and dusting the class-rooms and dormitories, in preparing for meals and in waiting at meals. Ten students are engaged five hours weekly in the laundry in folding and ironing. Cookery: A certificated lecturer from South Kensington gives lectures to students of both years in cooking. Some of the students are occasionally present as lookers on and helpers in the kitchen.

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881), 24th; (1882), 22nd.

Accommodation, nominally for 120, but number of students should not exceed 116.

Students in residence, first year, 58; second year, 51; of whom two have not been pupil-teachers. Three students left on account of illness.

Received into training since foundation of college, 1,716; of whom the number now employed in elementary schools cannot be ascertained.

Salary (*average, without counting house*) obtained by ex-students, 65*l.* No difficulty was experienced in placing the outgoing students.

Terms of Admission, 6*l.*, of which 1*l.* is returned to those who are placed in the first class at the end of one year's training.

Hours of Study, $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Health of students during the year.—"Good upon the whole," the doctor reports: "three cases of scarlatina occurred in November, which were isolated at "once, and further extension of the disease prevented."

College visited (with Mr. Oakeley and Mr. Coward) 20th and following days of June.

Committee.—Members present at conference (June 23), where they were met by Mr. Oakeley, Mr. Warburton being unavoidably absent; Very Rev. Dean of Manchester, Ven. Archdeacon of Warrington, Ven. Archdeacon of Chester, Rev. Canon Hornby, Rev. Canon Tonge, Rev. Canon Hopwood, Rev. Canon Warre, Rev. Canon Fergie, Rev. G. Reynolds, J. Prescott, Esq., C. Bushell, Esq., Dr. Watkins.

Subjects discussed.—Staff. Characteristics of the students of the institution. Marks obtained by them at the last examination: good in penmanship and music, and the second year students did best of any in composition. On the other hand the results in reading, mental arithmetic, and domestic economy were far from satisfactory. Twenty-seven students were examined in botany, nine in French.

For Skill in Teaching.—57 per cent. only of marks were obtained.

College report of the method of instruction in the art of teaching (abridged) :—

The first year students, in sets of two, four, or six, listen to the special lessons and criticisms of the second year students two days in the week from 2 to 4.30 p.m., and they observe the working of the schools on a third day from 9 to 12 a.m. The second year in sets of 12 or 13 from 9 to 12 a.m. on each day of the week teach the second, third, and fourth classes in the infant school, Standards I.—VI. in the national school, Standards IV. and V. in the middle school. One student of each group acts as mistress in charge. These students continue to teach the same class or standard for at least a fortnight, each is reported on by the mistress of the school, and each gives two or more special lessons, during the fortnight, before an officer of the training college.

J. P. Bakee,
Normal Master.

WHITELANDS.

(King's Road, Chelsea.)

Training College in connexion with the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Church of England.

Founded 1847, in "Whitelands House" enlarged and adapted at a cost (not including that of the new chapel) of 10,431*l.*; (Government grant, 4,770*l.*); the National Society's teachers having been trained, up to that time, at Smith Square, Westminster.

Expenditure (*certified*) in 1882, 6,417*l.*; Government grant for 1882, 4,812*l.*

Cost per Student, 47*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

Buildings on a large scale and well adapted for their purpose; occupying a considerable area. Chapel now erected.

Practising Schools for 400 children belonging to college, and self-supporting.

Staff.—Principal, Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe; lady superintendent taking no part in the teaching, Mrs. Newton, and seven certificated governesses, Miss Stanley, Miss Kenim, Miss Martin, Miss Mallet, Miss Skinner, Miss Vance, and Miss Birch; one certificated master for arithmetic and drawing, Mr. Harrison; music master and mistress, Mr. May and Mrs. Downes; French master, M. Gaston de la Lande; and Sergeant-Major Elliott for drill. Needlework taken by head governess. Criticism and method by principal. Industrial work: Every student makes her own bed, sweeps and dusts her own bedroom. Two monitors are daily employed for two hours in the kitchen. Four in the dining hall, one hour each daily. Eight dust class-rooms, 15 minutes each daily. Two laundry monitors, half an hour each, on Mondays. 13, half an hour each, on Saturdays. Each student in turn is responsible for the order of her dormitory. Two for lighting the gas and seeing that it is turned off; two attend to the fires, after they have been lighted by the servants. Cookery: Model kitchen excellently fitted up; a teacher from South Kensington (Miss Sharpe) instructs 10 students every Saturday, from 10 o'clock till 1. In practical cookery 10 students work in pairs, so that five separate dishes are being prepared at one time. The dishes prepared are all of the simplest and plainest kind, suitable to the requirements of the household of a working man.

Place of College in Order of Marks (Christmas, 1881), 2nd; (1882), 1st.

Accommodation for 140.

Students in residence, first year, 71; second year, 69; of whom eight have not been pupil-teachers. One left on account of weak eyesight. One married in violation of the promise in her declaration.

Received into training since foundation of college, 1,850; of whom 1,498 are known to be now employed in elementary schools.

Salary (*average, without counting house*) obtained by ex-students, 65*l*. No difficulty was experienced in finding situations for the outgoing students.

Terms of Admission, 12*l*. first class Queen's scholars, 15*l*. second class, non-ex-pupil-teachers paying 20*l*.; 30*s*. caution money in every case.

Hours of Study, about eight daily.

Health of students during the year, quite satisfactory.

College visited (with Mr. Campbell and Mr. Fraser) 17th and following days of April and 11th and following of September.

Committee.—Members present at conference (September 15), Rev. H. R. Blackett, Dr. Mann, Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe (Principal).

Subjects discussed.—Dormitories with no warming apparatus. Registering thermometers now provided in each. Hours of work above the average. Marks obtained by students at last examination: Good in arithmetic, composition, school management, domestic economy, and needlework. Six students were examined in French, 125 in animal physiology, and 6 in botany.

For Skill in Teaching a high average mark was gained.

College report of the method of instruction in the art of teaching:—

1. The students go to the practising schools in bodies of five, three juniors and two seniors.
2. The seniors remain a fortnight, but the juniors only a week, until the whole body has been once, afterwards they remain a fortnight also. Each junior has one day to observe and report on the methods of the school. Each senior one day in each of two schools.
3. Each student prepares at least two notes of lessons in religious, and two in secular subjects, which she gives before the mistress, who criticises and marks her, in her own note book.
4. Every student is reported on to the principal, and may see her report.
5. *The senior student* is to be as far as possible assistant mistress in the school,

She takes duplicate registers, makes entries in the log-book and has instruction from the mistress in organisation, the arrangement of time-tables, discipline, the choice of apparatus, the teaching of pupil-teachers; and she has to give hints on the school methods to the juniors before they come to the schools.

She draws a plan of the school to scale, copies its time-table and gives a full account of its organisation, discipline, apparatus, &c.

She also makes a weekly report to the principal of the attendance of the school.

6. Every student is to be in schools 10 minutes before the opening both morning and afternoon, and must not be absent for any lecture or college holiday without express permission.
7. Any student that can give special instruction in music, drawing, science, &c., is encouraged to do so, and every one has to give instruction in needlework and domestic economy, and to be reported on for it.
8. Each mistress gives two model lessons if possible, but never less than one a week, while the students sit by her side, observe and take notes of her methods.

She also devotes some part of each day to their assistance, and Friday between 12 and 1 o'clock for special advice and criticism.

9. Three or more model lessons are given in the college every week, which are criticised by the principal, one governess, and one schoolmistress.

J. P. Faunthorpe,
Principal.

The institution continues to be excellently conducted, and is full of life and heartiness. The students are perhaps rather hardworked, but great care is taken of their health. They are allowed much freedom, but as yet, so far as I can ascertain, nothing but good has come of it.

PART IV. OF APPENDIX.

Corrected to 31*st March* 1883.)

LIST (under Counties) of ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, aided from the Parliamentary Grant:

1. For BUILDING OR FIXTURES. In the cases marked "†" grants were made by the Treasury before the appointment of a Committee of Council on Education. In the cases marked "*" grants were made by the Education Department. (For amounts *see* Part IV. of Appendix to Report for 1881–82.)
2. For ANNUAL MAINTENANCE. The grants entered are those made upon inspection due (Article 13) in the year ended 31st August 1882.
3. Where *two* numbers are given in the column for average attendance, the *latter* denotes Evening Scholars, unless otherwise specified. The inspection of evening schools is due between 1st January and 30th April.
3. *The names of all Board Schools are printed in italics.*

ENGLAND.

NOTE.—N. or Ch. denotes that the School is in connexion with the *National Society*, or with the *Church of England*; B., with the *British and Foreign School Society*; W., with the *Wesleyan Methodists' Conference*; R., with the *Roman Catholic Poor School Committee*; and P., that it is a *Parochial* School.

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £	s.	d.
	BEDFORDSHIRE.					
173	Ampthill - - - B.	*				
	Ampthill - - - N. 3	*422	270	169	18	0
172	*Arlesey* - - - 2	*241	47	30	1	0
	Arlesey Siding - - 2	322	256	139	7	0
174	*Aspley Guise* - - 2	*196	104	85	0	0
145	*Aspley Guise, Woburn Sands* - - - 7	223	173	115	14	0
	Aspley Guise, Woburn Sands, Evening - -	—	32	11	10	6
176	Barton le Clay - - N. 10	225	206	181	4	0
171	BEDFORD:					
	Harpur Charity - - 11	1,469	828	764	3	0
	Harpur Trust, Ampthill Road - - 11	737	565	466	15	0
	Harpur Trust, Horne Lane, Infants - 11	299	255	185	14	0
	Roman Catholic - - 11	365	157	115	18	0
	St. Paul's, Infants - Ch. 11	262	211	141	16	0
171	Biddenham - - - N. 10	†*90	43	28	16	0
172	Biggleswade - - - N. 2	†*432	313	237	12	0
	Biggleswade - - 2	553	341	288	6	0
175	Billington - - - N. 1	*81	67	45	5	0
171	Bletso - - - - N.	*				
172	Blunham - - - N. 11	*128	72	41	11	0
			9	3	13	6
176	Caddington - - - Ch. 10	*146	106	74	18	0
			8	1	14	6
	Caddington, Markyate Street - - 11	181	96	66	8	2
	Caddington, Slip End 10	247	142	108	3	0
172	*Campton* - - - 2	143	84	54	6	0
171	Cardington - - - P. 11	100	66	42	9	0
			13	4	2	0
171	Carlton and Chellington - - - - N. 3	106	69	52	8	0
171	Clapham - - - P. 11	*149	112	84	13	0
	BEDFORD—*cont.*					
172	Clifton, All Saints' - N. 2	265	255	194	10	0
173	Clophill - - - - N. 2	†289	213	179	2	0
			20	6	15	0
171	Colmworth - - - N. 11	*103	51	24	9	0
171	*Cople* - - - - 11	152	63	42	11	4
173	Cranfield - - - N. 3	†336	163	136	7	0
170	*Dean* - - - - 5	112	67	47	1	0
176	Dunstable, Ashton - 10	†455	199	184	1	0
	Dunstable, Infant - N. 10	252	92	67	6	0
	Dunstable - - - W. 11	398	237	206	2	0
172	Dunton - - - - P. 2	*117	68	58	10	0
171	*Eastcotts* - - - 11	144	96	54	1	0
			24	9	18	6
	Eastcotts, Evening -	—	19	5	18	6
176	East Hyde, The Hyde - 3	64	57	35	11	0
175	Eaton Bray - - - N.	*				
	Eaton Bray - - - W. 1	*327	82	39	14	0
170	*Eaton Socon* - - 4	*405	163	135	12	0
171	*Elstow* - - - - 11	124	99	72	8	0
174	Eversholt N. & Infant 11	*204	143	110	18	0
172	*Everton* - - - 6	†86	59	43	12	0
171	Felmersham - - N. 11	*104	91	55	19	0
			33	5	0	6
173	Flitton, Infant - - Ch. 2	123	40	25	14	0
173	*Flitwick* - - - 3	*139	132	96	8	0
			15	3	15	0
171	*Goldington* - - - 11	174	93	59	12	0
173	Gravenhurst - - Ch. 2	96	66	34	14	10
171	*Great Barford* - - 2	*196	86	52	7	0
			22	9	0	6
173	Greenfield - - - Ch.	125	107	74	12	0
174	*Harlington* - - -	104	96	57	3	0
171	Harrold - - - - N. 3	*204	121	85	5	0
173	Haynes - - - - N. 3	246	159	130	5	0
175	Heath - - - - N. 1	*186	120	77	12	0
181	Henlow - - - - N. 11	250	157	97	16	0
			17	6	15	6
174	Hockliffe - - - N. 1	*111	85	42	1	6
133	Holwell, Rand's Charity - - - - 5	50	32	34	15	0

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	BEDFORD—*cont.*			
173	Houghton Conquest - Ch. 3	158	99	71 5 0
			28	8 2 0
176	Houghton Regis - N. 10	*180	119	74 15 0
	Houghton Regis - 10	208	158	108 13 0
	Houghton Regis, Upper 10	90	93	54 10 0
174	*Husborne Crawley* - 11	153	73	46 15 0
171	*Kempston, Church End* 11	*196	96	58 17 0
	Kempston, Up End - 11	*384	279	177 5 0
			80	42 1 0
171	*Keysoe* - - - 2	*127	17	6 10 6
171	Knotting - - - 3	38	35	35 3 0
172	*Langford* - - - 6	*215	203	137 14 0
175	Leighton Buzzard - B. 1	*601	311	222 15 4
	Leighton Buzzard - N. 1	*198	196	110 5 0
	Leighton Buzzard, Pulford's, Evening -	—	32	13 8 0
173	*Lidlington* - - - 12	166	124	95 5 2
170	*Little Staughton* - 6	*118	57	29 15 0
176	LUTON:			
	Biscot - - - - 10	153	40	22 1 0
	Chapel Street - - 10	540	311	244 16 0
	Christ Church - - N. 10	657	549	477 16 0
	Ch. Ch., Newtown Girls and Infants - N. 10	225	95	47 18 0
	High Town - - Ch. 10	*575	523	424 13 0
	High Town Girls and Infants - - - 10	430	351	240 2 0
	Langley Street - - 10	320	292	202 8 0
	Leagrave - - - 10	139	82	60 2 0
	National - - - 10	†*832	482	337 13 0
	Stopsley - - - 10	96	63	34 8 0
	Waller Street - - 10	280	275	215 14 0
173	Marston Moretaine and Lidlington - - - N. 3	*120	99	59 4 0
	Marston Moretaine, Shelton - - - 3	91	92	40 0 1
173	*Maulden* - - - 3	*345	187	133 6 0
172	Meppershall - - N. 2	†122	100	52 15 0
173	*Millbrook* - - - 10	60	50	30 7 0
174	Milton Bryant - - Ch. 2	95	51	43 7 0
171	Milton Ernest - - N. 3	*119	67	45 7 0
172	Northill - - - N. 3	*140	106	48 8 5
171	*Oakley* - - - - 10	82	30	28 17 0
171	Odell - - - - N. 3	*108	64	39 8 0
172	Old Warden - - - P. 1	158	57	27 15 4
			84	55 7 0
171	Pavenham - - - Ch. 3	131	20	7 2 6
170	Pertenhall - - - Ch. 2	89	50	30 3 0
163	Podington - - - N. 6	*139	70	55 3 0
174	Pottesgrove - - - P. 2	49	44	43 9 0
172	*Potton* - - - - 2	357	272	169 6 0
173	Pulloxhill - - - N. 3	*141	82	49 12 8
171	Ravensden - - - Ch. 2	72	54	26 2 11
171	Renhold - - Ch. 11	*122	65	38 1 0
174	*Ridgmont* - - - 2	233	112	81 2 0
171	Riseley - - - - N. 3	*196	155	117 13 0
171	Roxton - - - - N. 2	*116	78	46 1 0
174	Salford and Hulcote - N. 2	74	40	34 4 0
172	Sandy - - - - N. 3	*481	323	260 8 4
171	*Sharnbrook* - - - 3	178	137	101 10 0
172	*Shefford* - - - 2	233	177	121 7 0
	Shefford, Evening - Ch.	—	11	4 14 0
170	Shelton - - - Ch. 5	37	27	32 14 0
173	*Shitlington* - - - 11	*422	288	202 13 0
	Shitlington, Lower Stondon - - 11	81	78	64 8 0
			148	121 1 0
173	Silsoe - - - Ch. 3	287	18	4 14 6
171	*Souldrop* - - 3	100	44	36 15 0
172	Southill - - - 1	228	95	55 2 8
171	Stagsden - - - Ch.	173	61	27 15 0
	BEDFORD—*cont.*			
175	Stanbridge (U.D.):			
	Egginton - - - 1	75	33	16 9 0
	Stanbridge - - - 1	65	63	37 6 0
173	*Steppingley* - - - 3	98	59	44 5 0
171	*Stevington* - - - 3	141	103	77 17 0
176	Stopsley - - - N.	*		
172	Stotfold - - - N. 2	*242	110	60 9 7
	Stotfold, Roe's Endowed, Boys - - 2	140	60	30 17 0
176	Studham - - - Ch. 10	106	75	47 18 0
176	*Sundon* - - - 2	97	61	46 14 0
172	Sutton - - - - 3	80	44	36 14 0
174	Tebworth - - - N. 2	*123	57	39 4 0
	Tebworth - - - W. 2	129	59	34 0 0
172	Tempsford - - - Ch. 4	187	101	64 6 0
171	*Thurleigh* - - - 7	115	64	36 8 0
170	Tilbrook - - - N. 6	*88	54	33 6 0
174	Tingrith, Miss Trevor's 1	90	31	37 9 0
			6	2 1 6
174	Toddington - - - N. 1	*304	206	165 15 0
	Toddington - - - W. 1	*200	113	77 12 0
176	Totternhoe - - - Ch. 10	99	77	30 9 8
171	Turvey - - - - N. 12	*375	139	102 14 6
172	Upper Caldecote - - N. 3	*105	94	55 6 0
173	Westoning - - - N. 3	*176	119	108 17 0
176	Whipsnade - - - N.	*		
171	Wilden, Endowed - N.	*		
171	*Willington* - - - 10	65	36	34 18 0
171	Wilshampstead - - N. 10	*242	109	81 14 0
			20	9 10 0
174	*Woburn* - - - 2	410	171	121 6 0
171	*Wootton* - - - 11	142	209	154 9 0
172	Wrestlingworth - - N. 6	134	99	78 19 0
163	Wymington - - - Ch. 7	88	35	41 11 0
171	Yelden - - - N. 3	*74	30	26 11 0
	BERKSHIRE.			
115	ABINGDON:			
	British - - - 11	373	167	147 4 0
	Infants - - - Ch. 11	*151	112	82 14 0
	National - - - 11	*575	571	460 19 0
	Roman Catholic - 11	140	110	72 9 0
118	Aldermaston - - Ch. 5	135	111	90 18 0
116	Aldworth - - - N. 12	102	67	47 16 0
115	Appleford - - - P. 2	69	59	35 12 0
115	Appleton - - - N. 6	†132	92	57 9 0
120	Arborfield and Barkham - - - N. 12	*151	103	81 5 0
116	Ardington - - - Ch. 6	165	65	51 13 0
122	Ascot Heath - - N. 11	*328	233	186 3 6
118	Ashampstead - - N. 1	80	43	24 5 0
114	Ashbury - - - P. 11	*118	126	93 16 0
			25	7 2 6
117	Aston-Tyrold - - B. 4	63	21	16 9 0
	Aston-Tyrold - - N. 1	*117	64	33 16 8
114	*Balking* - - - 7	50	40	39 7 0
118	Basildon, Lower - - Ch. 5	76	35	24 15 0
	Basildon, Upper - - N. 12	73	66	40 16 0
120	Bearwood, St. Catherine's - - - N. 4	196	144	119 3 0
118	Beech Hill - - - N. 2	70	58	45 11 0
116	Beedon - - - Ch. 3	121	60	34 15 0
118	Beenham - - - N.	*		
122	Binfield - - - Ch. 11	209	122	96 14 0
	Binfield, Infant - - 11	80	74	54 0 0
121	Bisham - - - P. 4	181	72	45 15 0
116	Blewbury, Endowed - N. 2	196	89	48 6 0
114	Bourton - - - Ch. 11	69	57	57 2 0
			21	5 19 0

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	BERKS—*cont.*					
112	Boxford - - - N. 3	*114	48	28	8	0
121	Boyne Hill - - - Ch. 4	285	233	181	16	0
122	Bracknell - - - Ch. 11	*249	121	51	11	5
118	Bradfield - - - Ch. 1	123	91	63	19	0
121	Bray, Holyport - - N. 4	*133	92	76	11	0
	Bray - - - - N. 4	169	81	47	16	8
121	Braywood - - - Ch. 4	137	78	51	6	0
116	Bright-Waltham - Ch. 3	85	65	37	15	0
117	Brightwell - - - N. 1	*171	122	90	10	0
112	Brimpton - - - N. 1	103	61	42	3	0
122	Broadmoor Asylum, Children of Servants' 11	172	78	62	15	0
114	Buckland - - - N. 12	*153	100	72	9	0
118	Bucklebury - - - Ch. 5	180	113	85	8	0
118	Burghfield, Mrs. Bland's 1	107	78	50	19	0
	Burghfield - - - N. 1	*155	125	86	18	0
	Burghfield, Pinge Wood - - - - Ch. 1	80	31	17	5	0
114	Buscot - - - - Ch. 12	98	53	31	11	0
118	Calcott (Tilehurst) - N. 1	50	24	17	6	0
116	Chaddleworth Endowed - - - Ch. 2	94	54	27	1	0
116	Charlton - - - N. 7	43	28	28	18	0
114	Charney - - N. 4	85	53	49	19	0
112	*Chieveley Curridge* - 3	61	58	25	11	0
	Chieveley, Infants - 3	63	37	28	4	0
	Chieveley, North Heath - - - - 3	†108	95	88	0	0
116	Childrey, Fettyplace Endowed - - - 7	54	39	27	5	0
	Childrey, Girls and Infants - - - - 7	67	55	46	9	0
	Childrey - - - W.	*				
117	*Cholsey* - - - 4	†198	182	146	3	0
123	Clewer - - - - N. 5	226	120	74	16	0
	Clewer, St. Katharine's Infants - - 5	128	75	48	10	0
	Clewer, St. Stephen's - N. 5	567	367	265	15	2
112	Cold Ash, St. Mark's Infant - - - Ch. 3	56	40	31	2	0
114	Coleshill - - - Ch. 11	79	47	29	3	0
116	Compton - - - B. 2	53	32	18	5	0
121	Cookham Dean - - N. 4	*222	129	112	8	0
	Cookham, Holy Trinity N. 4	*153	49	31	16	0
122	Cranborne Ranelagh, Endowed - - - Ch. 11	247	123	94	8	0
112	Crookham, Mixed - 3	64	60	38	6	0
122	Crowthorne - - - Ch. 11	149	131	114	8	0
115	Cumnor - - - N. 6	*208	110	71	8	0
116	Denchworth - - N. 7	*54	42	36	4	0
117	Didcot - - - - Ch. 6	64	53	51	5	8
115	Drayton - - - N. 2	*166	114	78	11	4
115	Dry-Sandford - - P. 4	62	24	27	6	0
120	Earley - - - - N. 5	205	213	179	16	0
113	Eastbury - - - N. 2	*90	27	16	9	0
			10	2	17	6
	Eastbury - - - W. 2	69	27	15	18	0
116	East Challow - - N. 7	*60	48	38	10	0
113	East Garston - - N. 2	*87	33	15	0	0
122	Easthampstead - - Ch. 11	*239	193	112	2	0
116	East Hendred - - N. 7	*159	103	76	7	0
	East Hendred St. Amand's - - - R. 7	*104	27	18	14	0
116	*East Ilsley* - - - 7	103	74	56	12	0
116	East Lockinge - - Ch. 7	106	76	66	3	0
114	Eaton Hastings - - N. 12	40	27	38	17	0
118	Englefield - - - Ch. 1	151	86	67	14	0
114	Faringdon - - - B. 11	177	92	69	19	0
	Faringdon - - - Ch. 11	495	322	260	3	0
116	Farnborough - - P. 6	48	35	33	2	0
116	Fawley - - - - Ch. 7	*67	49	46	19	0
120	Finchampstead - - Ch. 1	112	62	38	5	0
115	Frilford and Garford - Ch. 4	55	43	26	1	0
118	Frilsham - - - Ch. 2	52	40	31	7	0
115	Fyfield - - - - P. 6	102	50	31	11	0
118	Grazeley - - - P. 6	94	56	31	7	0
114	Great Coxwell - - Ch. 11	69	54	51	10	0
112	Greenham - - - N. 3	*80	57	39	16	0
116	Grove - - - - - N. 7	94	55	25	3	3
117	Hagbourne - - - Ch. 4	*153	130	108	18	0
116	Hampstead Norreys - N. 3	*149	124	78	14	0
116	Hanney - - - N. 7	*181	103	51	13	0
116	Harwell - - - N.	†				
	Harwell - - - W. 6	69	52	34	6	0
114	Hatford - - - Ch. 12	90	26	35	0	0
116	Hermitage - - - Ch. 3	*120	99	76	1	0
114	Hinton Waldrist - - N. 7	†74	59	51	13	0
113	Hungerford - - - N. 2	345	278	244	8	0
	Hungerford - - - W. 2	203	103	72	14	0
120	Hurst - - - - N. 5	*319	202	141	2	0
113	*Inkpen* - - - - 2	112	105	70	5	0
115	Kennington - - - N. 4	28	20	29	7	0
115	Kingston Bagpuze - 4	83	59	46	11	0
114	Kingston Lisle - - N. 7	62	39	41	9	0
113	Kintbury, Ch. Ch. - N. 3	121	53	40	13	0
	Kintbury - - - - P. 3	220	137	74	9	0
121	Knowl Hill - - - N. 4	*165	112	76	9	0
113	Lambourne - - - N. 7	*277	157	123	9	0
	Lambourne - - - W. 7	124	62	43	16	0
	Lambourne, Woodlands - - - - Ch. 2	118	59	34	16	0
			20	4	7	6
114	Langford - - - P. 12	78	57	41	10	0
112	*Leckhampstead* - - 3	63	39	14	18	8
116	Letcombe Bassett - N. 7	*68	37	37	10	0
116	Letcombe Regis - - N. 7	*70	63	43	6	0
121	Littlewick - - - Ch. 4	79	38	21	1	0
117	Little Wittenham - N. 1	43	18	26	15	0
114	Littleworth - - - Ch. 12	60	50	40	3	0
114	Longcot and Fernham Ch. 11	160	67	43	15	0
117	Long Wittenham - N. 1	*113	107	61	7	0
114	Longworth - - - B. 11	116	76	51	16	0
121	MAIDENHEAD:					
	British - - - - 4	280	168	143	2	0
	Infant and Sunday -	*				
	National - - - - 4	*557	430	361	0	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	72	46	32	16	0
	St. Paul's, Infants - Ch. 4	98	48	33	18	0
	Wesleyan - - - - 4	437	297	233	15	0
115	Marcham - - - N. 6	132	74	45	16	0
112	Midgham - - - - 5	65	46	38	14	0
115	Milton - - - - Ch. 2	111	47	23	16	0
112	NEWBURY:					
	Boys - - - - B. 2	*199	161	129	11	0
	Girls - - - - B. 2	177	110	74	9	0
	National - - - - 3	*800	512	454	1	0
	St. John's, Infants - Ch. 3	184	94	68	12	0
	Wesleyan - - - - 2	*303	124	104	2	0
115	New Hinksey - - N. 11	*186	141	105	4	0
117	North Hagbourne - Ch. 4	144	60	46	10	0
115	North Hinksey - - Ch. 6	*55	34	32	9	0
117	North Moreton - - N. 1	108	53	37	2	0
118	Padworth - - - Ch. 12	87	36	27	2	0
118	Pangbourne - - - Ch. 12	140	126	99	14	0
116	Pesemore - - - - N. 3	121	69	50	1	0
115	Radley - - - - Ch. 4	67	41	21	14	0
119	READING:					
	All Saints - - - Ch. 11	181	97	73	18	0
	British - - - - 10	723	568	506	3	0
	Coley Street - - - 10	602	525	456	9	0
	Grey Friars - - Ch. 10	523	470	367	11	0
	Kates Grove - - - 10	631	492	409	12	0
	Reading and Earley - 10	1,040	856	726	14	0
	St. Giles' - - - - N. 10	†*546	383	308	16	0
	St. James - - - R. 12	150	90	66	3	0
	St. John's - - - N. 10	434	395	345	15	0

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	BERKS—*cont.*					
119	Reading—*cont.*					
	St. Lawrence's - - P. 10	*449	299	244	13	0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 10	*538	442	366	12	0
	St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel - - - N. 10	305	234	162	5	0
	St. Stephen's New Town - - - N. 10	*305	302	245	16	0
	Silver Street - - 10	216	198	154	18	0
	Trinity - - - Ch. 10	224	222	185	11	0
147	Remenham - - - Ch. 6	89	41	28	0	0
122	Sandhurst - - - Ch. 11	209	171	143	12	4
	Sandhurst - - - W. 11	188	111	90	18	0
113	Shalbourne - - - Ch. 2	107	79	55	0	0
112	Shaw-cum-Donnington P. 3	175	99	77	5	0
113	Shefford - - - Ch. 2	*146	87	67	12	0
114	Shellingford - - - N. 12	51	46	43	12	0
114	Shrivenham - - - N. 11	198	121	84	3	0
117	South Moreton - - P. 1	68	48	25	18	0
116	Sparsholt - - - N. 7	†105	60	50	12	0
112	Speen - - - - P. 3	*313	114	71	14	0
112	Speenhamland Infant 3	104	96	74	4	0
	Speenhamland St. Mary's Endowed - - - Ch. 3	188	96	64	10	0
114	Stanford in the Vale - N. 11	*217	143	116	11	4
115	Steventon - - - N. 11	*201	122	100	19	0
118	Stratfield Mortimer - P. 1	256	169	102	19	0
118	Streatley - - - Ch. 12	120	83	55	11	9
121	Stubbings District - Ch. 5	67	30	19	6	0
118	Sulhampstead - - Ch. 1	128	45	15	15	10
123	Sunningdale - - N. 11	*226	199	159	3	0
123	Sunninghill - - N. 11	*228	237	172	1	0
	Sunninghill, Cheapside 11	65	63	47	0	0
115	Sunningwell - - Ch. 2	64	51	44	6	0
115	Sutton Courtney - - N. 2	222	104	81	10	0
120	Swallowfield, Riseley Common - - - N. 12	*164	86	71	11	0
	Swallowfield, Sir C. Russell's - - - Ch. 12	88	76	54	19	0
112	Thatcham - - - B. 3	*168	101	70	13	0
	Thatcham - - - N. 3	*384	183	116	6	0
118	Theale - - - - N. 1	141	138	103	7	0
118	*Tilehurst* - - - 1	248	203	155	12	5
	Tilehurst - - - N. 1	210	210	135	11	0
121	Touchen End - - N. 4	72	74	42	18	0
115	Tubney - - - Ch. 6	41	17	23	8	0
120	Twyford and Pole-hampton's - - 5	75	54	45	2	0
	Twyford and Ruscombe - - - N. 5	99	111	85	4	0
114	Uffington - - - N. 11	*161	100	78	4	0
118	Ufton - - - - P. 1	81	40	19	7	11
116	Upton - - - - N. 2	*60	46	35	17	0
117	Wallingford - - - N. 1	*461	310	245	2	0
121	Waltham, St. Lawrence - - - Ch. 4	96	72	49	8	0
			13	4	4	6
	Waltham, St. Lawrence, Sherlock Street Ch. 4	146	111	84	2	0
			17	5	8	0
116	Wantage - - - N. 7	520	386	311	16	0
	Wantage - - - W. 7	*197	112	87	4	0
122	Warfield - - - N. 11	163	64	28	1	0
120	Warsrave - - - N. 4	239	173	147	4	0
	Wargeave, Crazies Hill N. 4	*96	59	39	15	0
114	Watchfield - - - N. 11	45	29	24	0	0
112	Welford and Wickham - - - - N. 3	*183	104	71	6	0
116	West Hendred - - N. 7	*82	54	31	4	0
116	West Ilsley - - - Ch. 7	*93	64	40	15	0
			14	3	1	0
121	White Waltham - - Ch. 4	116	93	58	2	0
119	Whitley, Ch. Ch. - N. 11	*379	333	271	10	0
	Whitley, Mixed - - Ch. 11	*122	57	34	0	0
	BERKS—*cont.*					
123	WINDSOR:					
	Church of the Saviour, Bier Lane 7	88	47	25	13	0
	New Windsor - - B. 7	*509	307	239	13	0
	Old Windsor - - N. 5	266	142	89	19	0
	Royal Free and Industrial - - - N. 7	*722	466	397	13	0
			12	3	15	6
	Royal Free and Industrial, Infant - 7	344	224	168	16	0
	Spital, Infant - - Ch. 7	*50	44	34	2	0
	Trinity - - - P. 7	*265	212	169	13	0
122	Winkfield, Industrial - 11	†314	172	124	7	0
120	WOKINGHAM:					
	British - - - 10	†166	156	120	11	0
	Forest - - - Ch. 10	88	59	34	3	0
	St. Paul's - - - Ch. 10	256	207	154	9	0
	St. Sebastian - - N. 10	100	79	63	7	0
	The Palmer - - Ch. 10	334	220	163	14	0
112	Woolhampton, - - Ch. 5	91	77	44	2	11
115	Wootton - - - N. 4	71	60	47	11	0
115	Wytham - - - N. 6	49	30	38	1	0
118	Yattendon - - - Ch. 1	88	55	25	16	0
	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.					
146	Addington - - - Ch. 3	70	34	41	11	0
146	*Adstock* - - - 6	60	67	49	0	0
146	Akeley - - - - Ch. 5	*75	46	26	19	0
140	Amersham Common - Ch. 2	56	58	38	10	0
	Amersham, St. Mary's N. 2	324	163	122	18	0
140	Ashley Green - - Ch. 10	90	60	37	1	7
	Aspley Guise. *See* BEDFORDSHIRE.					
143	Aston Abbot's - - 7	115	41	41	10	0
143	Aston Clinton - - B. 4	257	189	152	17	0
	Aston Clinton - - N. 4	*101	87	63	15	0
143	Aylesbury - - - B. 1	418	348	274	11	0
	Aylesbury - - - N. 1	*385	178	135	4	0
			58	21	19	6
	Aylesbury, St. John's - N. 1	*303	156	100	10	0
146	Beachampton - - Ch. 5	56	30	31	15	0
140	Beaconsfield - - N. 10	*389	228	167	8	2
143	Bierton - - - - N. 1	*108	108	84	4	0
142	Bledlow - - - P. 4	*139	101	69	15	0
	Bledlow, Ridge - - 4	90	70	60	17	0
145	Bletchley - - - N. 6	†84	74	36	5	8
151	Boarstall - - - N. 4	91	38	30	3	0
144	Botolph Claydon - Ch. 5	65	43	31	6	0
145	*Bow Brickhill* - - 6	90	71	41	14	0
148	Brill - - - - N. 5	232	131	54	13	0
145	Broughton - - - Ch. 6	68	33	36	16	0
146	*Buckingham* - - 6	210	163	117	12	0
	Buckingham, Church End, Infants - - 6	77	36	19	1	0
	Buckingham - - N. 6	*513	234	165	1	0
143	Buckland, All Saints' - N. 7	*95	68	52	1	0
141	Burnham - - - Ch. 11	*284	200	131	5	0
158	Calverton - - - Ch. 5	127	48	47	15	0
145	Castle-Thorp - - Ch. 5	71	50	25	13	11
140	*Chalfont, St. Giles'* - 2	291	189	124	13	0
140	Chalfont, St. Peters', Boys - - - - N. 11	*92	43	18	9	11
	Chalfont, St. Peters', Girls - - - - N. 11	59	46	27	9	0
	Chalfont, St. Peter's, Infants - - - N. 11	62	48	29	18	0
141	Chalvey - - - Ch. 11	*392	274	182	1	0
143	*Chearsley* - - - 6	45	47	42	14	0
175	Cheddington - - Ch. 1	166	88	47	2	0
			14	3	11	0
	Cheddington, Lady Roseberry's, Infants - 1	100	61	41	16	0

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	BUCKINGHAM—*cont.*					
140	Chenies - - - Ch. 2	147	70	59	6	0
140	CHESHAM:					
	Asheridge - - - 2	92	56	40	12	0
	British - - - 2	102	75	42	1	0
	National - - - 2	*340	270	180	9	10
	Townsend Road - 2	217	246	186	10	0
	Waterside - - 2	132	131	96	4	0
	Whelpley Hill - - 10	112	55	43	8	0
140	Chesham Bois - - Ch. 2	94	47	27	19	0
146	Chetwode and Barton Ch. 5	55	29	27	10	0
145	Chicheley - - - P. 5	69	21	31	7	0
148	Chilton - - - - Ch. 3	108	54	35	11	0
142	CHIPPING WYCOMBE:					
	Cemetery Road - - 11	†*972	764	565	4	0
	Flackwell Heath, Infts. 10	57	54	40	14	0
	Loudwater - - 3	320	227	179	7	0
	Totteridge Road, Infants - - - 4	77	87	71	2	0
	Tyler's Green - - 10	154	90	69	5	0
	West End (Boro') - 4	110	122	86	15	4
141	Cippenham (Burnham) Ch. 12	75	58	37	3	0
145	Clifton Reynes - - N. 5	41	24	30	14	0
140	Coleshill - - - Ch. 2	132	73	45	19	0
141	Colnbrook and Horton N. 11	*270	189	155	6	0
143	Cublington - - - Ch. 2	60	48	40	10	0
143	Cuddington - - - N. 1	*97	63	45	1	0
175	Dagnall - - - Ch. 1	136	63	37	12	0
141	Datchet - - - N. 12	309	165	137	10	0
141	Denham - - - 12	269	136	104	10	0
143	Dinton - - - - N. 1	*175	88	61	13	0
141	*Dorney* - - - 11	84	71	44	1	0
143	Drayton Beauchamp - N.	*				
144	*Drayton Parslow* - 7	*98	63	39	16	0
141	Dropmore, St. Anne's - Ch. 10	80	45	25	14	0
144	Dunton - - - N. 6	*61	7	19	3	0
141	East Burnham - - Ch. 12	55	41	34	14	0
146	Edgcott - - - Ch. 7	*61	34	38	12	0
175	Edlesborough - - Ch. 1	136	119	67	4	0
142	*Ellesborough* - - 4	98	47	34	1	0
145	*Emberton* - - - 5	118	81	52	3	0
141	Eton - - - - N. 10	*426	294	207	8	0
141	Farnham Royal - - Ch. 11	185	99	81	0	0
147	Fawley - - - - N. 6	92	50	41	13	0
145	Fenny Stratford - - N. 7	*338	231	158	17	0
147	Frieth (Hambleden) - N. 7	124	116	74	4	0
141	*Fulmer* - - - 11	*64	47	22	14	6
146	Gawcott - - - Ch. 6	101	56	34	16	0
140	Gerrard's Cross - - N. 11	124	85	47	10	0
144	Granborough - - N. 7	*56	41	39	10	0
142	Great Hampden - - N. 4	60	54	49	9	0
144	Great Horwood - - Ch. 7	149	72	46	11	0
			19	4	8	6
142	Great Kimble - - N. 4	109	63	45	16	0
			12	4	13	0
145	Great Linford - - Ch. 5	88	68	45	16	0
142	GREAT MARLOW:					
	Bovingdon Green - N. 11	62	24	8	10	1
	National - - - 11	*610	316	199	19	0
	Oxford Lane, Infants Ch. 10	*121	65	39	8	0
	Roman Catholic - 11	111	101	68	5	0
140	Great Missenden - - Ch. 2	*306	157	124	10	0
143	Grendon - - - Ch. 6	130	78	70	19	0
143	*Haddenham District* - 1	*147	119	88	2	0
	Haddenham - - - N. 1	*174	103	67	19	0
147	Hambleden - - - N. 7	165	124	93	16	4
145	Hanslope - - - Ch. 7	99	51	23	19	8
	Hanslope - - - 7	169	167	156	19	0
			19	8	3	6
143	Hartwell and Stone - N. 1	*134	109	71	8	0
145	*Haversham* - - - 5	102	38	34	8	0
143	Hawridge and Chowlesbury - - - Ch. 1	74	39	12	16	6
142	Hazlemere - - - N. 11	113	74	38	7	8
	BUCKINGHAM—*cont.*					
141	Hedgerley - - - N. 10	58	38	38	5	0
142	Hedsor - - - - Ch. 11	49	39	39	10	0
142	High Wycombe - - N. 11	*479	406	289	8	0
146	Hillesden - - - N. 6	77	23	28	11	0
141	Hitcham - - - Ch. 10	107	63	37	8	0
144	Hoggeston - - - 6	68	31	37	5	0
141	Horton, Girls & Infts. Ch. 12	80	62	27	9	0
142	Hughenden - - - N. 2	*139	77	36	4	4
	Hughenden, Kingshill N. 2	137	70	38	11	0
143	Hulcott, All Saints' - N. 7	*56	19	29	13	0
141	Iver, Boys - - - N. 12	*76	67	41	11	0
	Iver, Girls & Infants - N. 12	*144	113	84	2	0
	Iver Heath, St. Margt. Ch. 12	*123	94	59	9	0
175	Ivinghoe - - - N. 10	201	98	49	19	0
	Ivinghoe Aston - - N. 10	56	25	10	5	2
148	Kingsey - - - N. 1	56	38	37	8	0
142	Lacey Green - - Ch. 4	70	51	33	2	0
142	Lane End - - - Ch. 4	77	71	36	4	0
	Lane End - - - W. 4	69	54	34	15	0
141	LANGLEY MARISH:					
	Central - - - 10	*180	136	140	2	0
	George Green, Infts. 10	62	51	39	16	0
	Horsemore Green - 10	56	45	34	12	0
140	Latimer - - - Ch. 2	121	105	99	0	0
145	Lavendon - - - N. 5	†*173	142	106	14	0
146	Leckhampstead - - N. 7	†*103	41	30	5	0
			9	3	1	0
140	Lee Common - - B. 2	138	87	48	5	8
	Lee Common - - N. 2	*102	48	31	5	0
146	Lillingstone Dayrell - 5	56	31	23	10	8
175	*Linslade* - - - 1	*339	227	181	17	0
145	Little Brickhill - - N. 6	*78	33	31	11	0
144	Little Horwood - - N. 6	*83	40	31	19	0
142	Little Kingshill - - B. 2	87	41	27	18	0
142	Little Marlow - - N. 11	147	127	78	6	0
142	Little Missenden - - Ch. 2	101	65	41	5	0
148	*Long Crendon* - - 3	223	156	105	8	0
142	Long Wick - - - Ch. 4	76	45	31	16	0
143	Lower Winchendon - N. 1	78	35	32	0	0
143	Ludgershall - - - N. 5	*87	70	48	19	0
146	Maid's-Moreton - - Ch. 7	94	65	46	3	8
			13	4	2	0
146	Marsh Gibbon - - N. 5	*145	146	122	17	0
139	Marsworth - - - N. 3	*142	65	51	6	0
			11	4	4	0
147	Medmenham - - Ch. 6	35	20	8	19	0
	Medmenham, St. Charles R. 6	81	42	27	16	0
175	Mentmore, Lady Rosebery's - - - - 1	127	82	56	3	0
146	Middle Claydon Park - N. 6	112	71	55	19	0
145	Milton Keynes - - Ch. 7	*153	84	30	1	0
142	Monk's Risborough - N. 4	*172	107	79	10	0
			15	6	2	6
145	Moulsoe - - - Ch. 4	54	26	33	17	0
144	Mursley - - - N. 7	†92	44	28	14	0
144	Nash - - - - N. 5	*189	72	29	9	0
145	Newnton Longville Dist. 7	122	65	35	13	0
145	NEWPORT PAGNELL:					
	British - - - 5	†167	64	47	10	0
	Central - - - N. 5	*354	251	176	15	0
	Girls and Infants - B. 5	167	104	72	0	0
	Marsh End, St. Paul's, Infants - - - 5	127	57	40	2	0
145	Newton Blossomville - Ch. 5	46	32	6	10	0
175	Northall - - - Ch. 1	111	48	32	4	0
145	North Crawley - - N. 4	*159	93	67	9	0
144	North Marston - - N. 4	†125	82	62	0	0
148	Oakley - - - - P. 3	81	80	51	6	0
145	*Olney (U.D.)* - - 5	219	218	173	0	0
	Olney - - - - N. 5	*180	140	101	13	0
143	Over Winchendon - Ch. 4	58	32	34	14	0
143	Oving - - - - N. 1	*85	52	24	1	6
146	Padbury - - - - N. 1	91	58	39	17	0

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	BUCKINGHAM—*cont.*					
140	Penn - - - - Ch. 2	78	68	47	0	0
	Penn Street, Earl Howe's 2	133	65	39	14	0
139	Pitstone - - - Ch. 3	102	62	49	4	0
146	Preston Bissett - - N. 5	*103	44	29	0	0
142	Prestwood - - - N. 2	94	63	47	11	0
142	Princes Risborough:					
	British - - - 4	*155	117	90	19	0
	Looseley Row - Ch. 4	74	45	29	18	0
	National - - - 4	*172	67	46	10	0
			13	7	2	0
	Speen - - - Ch. 4	82	47	31	2	0
143	Quainton - - - N. 7	234	97	62	1	0
146	Radclive-cum-Chackmore - - - - Ch. 6	62	40	34	12	0
142	Radnage - - - Ch. 3	73	59	36	12	0
145	Ravenstone - - - Ch. 7	*116	84	55	12	0
			18	9	7	0
143	St. Leonard's - - N. 1	*114	80	55	18	0
140	Seer Green - - - N. 2	*93	79	54	0	0
148	Shabbington - - Ch. 3	54	50	33	1	0
145	*Shenley, Church End* - 5	105	87	62	18	0
	Shenley, Loughton - 5	72	44	27	3	0
145	Sherington - - - Ch. 7	*158	73	49	13	0
175	Slapton - - - Ch. 1	73	39	29	3	2
141	Slough and Chalvey - B. 11	318	236	145	1	0
175	Soulbury, Endowed - 1	130	67	41	8	0
145	Stantonbury-cum-Newbradwell - - - N. 5	*512	462	345	7	0
146	Steeple Claydon - - N. 6	136	96	69	15	0
			13	5	12	0
144	Stewkley - - - N. 5	*268	190	127	11	0
145	Stoke Goldington - N. 6	†155	134	82	0	0
175	Stoke Hamond - - N. 1	*56	47	27	8	0
142	Stoke Mandeville - N. 4	*87	70	41	10	0
141	*Stoke Poges* - - - 11	*302	214	181	8	0
	Stokes Poges, Evening —	—	40	16	2	6
158	Stony Stratford - - B. 5	*140	127	108	6	0
	Stony Stratford - - N. 11	239	146	116	14	0
146	Stowe - - - - Ch. 6	79	48	28	6	0
			11	4	19	0
144	Swanbourne - - N. 1	226	87	67	15	0
141	Taplow - - - - N. 12	*187	115	82	9	0
146	Thornborough - - N. 6	*118	60	4	4	6
146	*Tingewick* - - - 6	166	110	80	16	0
148	Towersey - - - N. 3	*93	66	41	17	0
142	Turville - - - Ch. 3	45	36	22	0	0
	Turville, North End - 3	73	37	33	1	0
156	Turweston - - - N. 6	*85	41	33	7	0
146	Twyford - - - N. 5	97	78	52	9	0
142	Tyler's Green - - N. 10	*83	79	59	4	0
145	Tyringham with Filgrave - - - - Ch. 7	64	20	29	16	0
141	Upton-cum-Chalvey - N. 11	*518	438	343	13	0
143	Waddesdon - - - B. 1	*178	127	100	11	0
			49	21	6	0
	Waddesdon - - - N. 1	*185	123	64	13	5
			46	13	1	6
143	Walton (Aylesbury) - N. 4	230	145	90	15	0
145	Water-Eaton - - Ch. 7	67	45	40	6	0
146	Water-Stratford - - Ch. 6	*57	37	43	10	0
145	Wavendon, Endowed - 7	117	76	47	2	0
142	Wendover - - - N. 1	*343	213	149	0	0
156	Westbury - - - N. 6	*85	71	62	2	6
143	Westcott - - - Ch. 1	70	42	38	0	10
143	Weston Turville - - N. 4	145	129	102	18	0
145	Weston Underwood - R. 5	72	55	32	17	0
142	*West Wycombe* - - 4	199	113	98	4	0
	West Wycombe, Downley 5	117	107	80	1	0
	West Wycombe, Wheeler End - - - - 4	117	92	62	14	0
144	Whaddon - - - N. 7	*106	73	11	6	9
	Whitchurch - - - N.	*				
	Whitchurch - - - W. 1	*128	88	58	14	0
145	Willen - - - - Ch. 7	32	19	28	13	0
175	Wing - - - - - N. 1	327	197	123	7	0
143	Wingrave and Rowsham - - - - Ch. 7	*125	60	38	5	0
	Wingrave, Lady Rosebery's Infants - - 7	90	66	50	6	0
142	Winslow - - - - N. 7	†*298	199	137	12	0
145	Wolston - - - - N. 7	66	21	21	11	3
158	Wolverton End, St. Mary's - - - Ch. 11	271	132	99	3	0
	Wolverton - - - N. 5	96	23	18	11	0
	Wolverton, New Station B. 5	646	405	302	18	0
			27	11	15	6
142	Wooburn - - - N. 11	*391	280	227	19	11
140	Woodrow - - - N. 10	33	31	34	14	0
148	Worminghall - - P. 3	106	81	61	2	0
143	Wotton Underwood and Ashendon - - Ch. 1	101	51	33	9	0
145	*Woughton-on-the-Green* 6	118	83	53	3	0
141	*Wraysbury* - - - 12	168	88	66	11	0
	CAMBRIDGESHIRE.					
180	*Abington (U.D.)* - 1	115	66	38	16	0
182	Abington, Pigotts - Ch. 5	55	23	31	13	0
182	Aldreth-in-Haddenham *e*	†				
184	Angle Bridge - - - 2	129	36	30	1	0
177	Arrington - - - Ch. 7	61	51	43	16	0
181	*Ashley* - - - - 11	80	66	38	9	0
180	Babraham, Endowed - Ch. 4	82	44	37	5	0
180	Balsham - - - Ch. 2	224	164	130	15	0
			53	17	7	0
132	*Barrington* - - - 6	127	99	69	5	0
	Barrington - - - N.	*				
180	Bartlow - - - Ch. 10	82	31	19	6	0
178	Barton - - - - N. 12	*102	45	33	6	0
132	Bassingbourne - - B.	†				
	Bassingbourne - - N.	†				
	Bassingbourne - - 6	344	231	171	8	0
183	*Benwick* - - - 4	216	134	103	15	0
			36	15	4	0
181	*Bottisham* - - - 2	*136	133	107	10	0
	Bottisham, Lode - - 2	*180	118	90	5	0
177	Bourn - - - - P. 2	*144	101	76	6	0
169	Boxworth - - - Ch. 6	52	34	31	11	0
181	Brinckley, Endowed - N. 12	*75	30	26	2	0
181	Burrough Green, Endowed - - - - 12	86	42	22	9	0
181	Burwell, Boys - - - 3	151	41	35	10	0
	Burwell - - - B 3	*162	111	81	11	0
	Burwell, Girls - - P. 3	*112	68	50	10	0
	Burwell, St. Andrew - N. 3	*137	56	35	14	0
179	CAMBRIDGE:					
	Barnwell - - - N. 5	†*739	634	527	9	0
	Barnwell Abbey - N. 5	*254	101	53	15	0
	British - - - - 10	*575	549	480	0	0
	Higher Grade, Boys - 5	766	283	272	7	0
	Higher Grade, Girls - 5	195	147	140	7	0
	Industrial - - - N.	*				
	King Street - - - N. 5	*295	99	71	0	0
	King Street, Infant - Ch. 5	*198	82	57	12	0
	Mill Road - - - Ch. 10	215	128	95	0	0
	Newnham - - - Ch. 5	*227	126	95	9	4
	Occupation Street - Ch. 5	350	226	167	4	0
	Park Street - - Ch. 10	200	156	139	18	0
	St. Giles' - - - N. 5	*391	290	244	16	0
	St. Matthew's, Infants N. 5	262	252	191	0	0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 5	*683	482	416	4	4
	St. Peter's, Castle End N. 5	*349	227	199	0	0
	Sturton Street, Boys Ch. 10	118	79	41	15	0
	Union Road - - R. 4	133	94	68	19	0
	Wellington Street - Ch. 5	87	98	56	12	0

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	CAMBRIDGE—*cont.*			
180	Carleton-cum-Willingham - - - - N. 3	61	34	33 12 0
180	Castle Camps - - Ch. 1	*160	100	69 13 0
177	Caxton - - - - N. 1	*94	52	36 11 0
183	CHATTERIS:			
	Hive End, Infants - B. 7	147	79	57 0 0
	Infants - - - Ch. *c*	*		
	National - - - 7	125	30	21 0 0
	New Road - - 7	180	137	112 8 0
			15	6 15 0
	New Road, Girls and Infants - - - B. 7	315	176	124 19 0
	Slade Lode, Infants - B. 7	*116	82	57 0 0
178	Cherry Hinton - - N. 7	121	109	39 4 0
178	Chesterton - - - N. 5	*297	197	150 18 0
	Chesterton, St. Luke's - N. 5	350	255	188 2 0
181	Cheveley, Warren's - N. 11	*113	100	74 16 0
181	Chippenham, Lord Orford's - - - - 3	130	61	32 2 0
			18	7 9 6
185	Coldham - - - 12	76	41	47 4 0
178	Comberton - - - N. 3	*109	63	20 0 10
169	Conington - - - N. 1	*43	19	25 5 0
178	Coton - - - N. 1	*69	45	45 17 0
178	*Cottenham* - - - 7	637	334	252 9 0
182	Coveney - - - N. 3	*112	96	77 11 0
177	Croxton - - - Ch. 3	128	96	70 5 0
177	Croydon - - - N. 1	*105	79	55 10 0
183	*Doddington* - - 11	253	131	88 13 10
			28	12 7 0
182	Downham, Feoffees - 6	353	205	133 2 0
178	Dry Drayton - - P. 2	94	43	26 6 0
181	*Dullingham* - - 12	133	108	65 1 0
180	Duxford - - N. 2	*169	85	57 13 10
185	Elm - - - - N. 3	*121	67	48 8 0
	Elm and Emneth, Endowed - - - - 3	90	81	54 15 0
177	Elsworth - - - N. 2	*139	122	84 3 0
182	ELY:			
	District - - - N. 6	*339	262	172 5 4
	National - - - 6	*665	584	495 12 8
	Needham's Charity - 6	169	66	52 10 0
177	Eversden - - - N. 1	99	72	53 3 0
178	Fen-Ditton - - N. 2	*138	92	61 7 0
169	Fen-Drayton - - Ch. 5	107	43	34 0 0
181	Fordham - - - N. 3	*275	141	107 18 0
			24	9 18 6
132	Foulmire - - - N. 6	98	85	69 2 0
185	Fridaybridge - - N. 11	*127	79	62 18 0
178	Fulbourn - - - N. 2	*253	128	98 14 8
	Fulbourn - - - 2	153	78	53 2 8
177	*Gamlingay* - - - 11	344	237	186 0 0
	Gamlingay - - - N.	*		
178	Girton, Endowed - 12	84	73	50 10 0
178	Grantchester - - N. 2	150	100	62 9 0
170	Graveley, Trotter's Charity - - - Ch. 6	*76	48	36 9 0
178	Great Shelford - - B. 2	194	92	76 2 0
	Great and Little Shelford - - - - N. 2	*261	129	97 18 0
178	Great Wilbraham - N. 4	*111	83	35 2 0
132	Guilden Morden - - N. 5	*162	123	90 16 0
185	Guyhirne - - - N. 1	121	69	50 9 0
182	*Haddenham, Aldreth* - 6	66	31	25 2 0
	Haddenham, Arkenstall's, Endowed - Ch. 6	*115	44	26 7 5
	Haddenham, Girls and Infants - - - 3	*222	130	86 11 0
177	Hardwicke - - - N. 11	64	38	43 1 0
178	Harlton - - - N. 1	71	64	52 13 0
178	*Harston* - - - 7	183	123	86 15 0
178	Haslingfield - - - N. 1	171	134	111 7 0
177	Hatley, East, and Hatley St. George - - N. 1	*78	31	27 13 0

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	CAMBRIDGE—*cont.*			
180	Hinxton - - - 2	*104	42	25 16 0
178	Histon - - - P. 1	193	179	142 2 0
178	Horningsey - - - N. 2	*101	71	40 1 0
180	Horseheath - - - N. 4	109	71	53 4 0
180	Ickleton - - - B. 2	125	45	34 14 0
	Ickleton - - - N. 2	*112	90	61 9 0
178	*Impington* - - 12	*76	50	35 1 0
181	Isleham - - N. 12	*304	152	118 9 0
	Isleham Fen - - N. 6	56	36	34 18 0
177	Kingston - - - B. 10	61	39	23 19 0
181	Kirtling - - - P. 3	*166	81	59 7 0
178	Landbeach - - - Ch. 4	80	50	31 9 0
185	*Leverington* - - 2	108	83	70 18 0
180	Linton - - - N. 4	305	232	190 7 6
132	Litlington - - - N. 6	*131	73	45 7 0
177	Little Gransden - - N. 1	*59	34	19 1 0
182	LITTLEPORT:			
	Black Horse Drove - 3	75	23	27 16 0
	Fen and Dairy Houses 3	100	44	43 13 0
	Town - - - - 3	*435	343	257 5 0
			11	5 4 0
178	Little Wilbraham - N.	*		
178	Longstanton - - Ch. 2	90	54	35 6 0
177	Longstowe - - - Ch. 11	60	55	45 6 0
178	Madingley - - N. 12	*53	47	32 12 0
183	*Manea* - - - - 7	226	171	112 11 0
183	*March, North District* 4	572	464	406 0 0
	March, South District 4	577	405	354 7 6
132	Melbourn, Ayloffe's Infant - - - Ch. 6	*122	77	57 2 0
	Melbourn - - - B. 6	189	171	116 1 0
	Melbourn, Evening - Ch.	—	39	16 13 6
182	Mepal - - - - N. 6	81	65	55 17 0
185	Murrow - - - Ch. 2	*94	78	74 16 4
181	Newmarket, All Saints' N. 12	*298	277	190 6 0
185	Newton-in-the-Isle - Ch. 4	114	53	40 2 0
178	Oakington or Hockington - - - - N. 2	†*142	71	46 13 8
177	Orwell - - - Ch. 6	117	93	56 4 0
185	Outwell - - - N. 1	*199	155	20 9 0
169	Over - - - - B. 4	126	111	90 2 0
	Over - - - - N. 5	*143	94	69 1 0
182	Oxlode and Pymoor - 6	101	50	28 11 0
180	Pampisford - - - 10	85	59	39 14 0
177	Papworth Everard - N. 1	39	16	28 16 0
177	Papworth, St. Agnes - P. 3	65	35	26 2 0
185	*Parson Drove* - 1	161	106	81 2 0
182	Prickwillow - - N. 3	*220	153	124 19 0
			28	9 14 6
	Prickwillow, St. James', Mildenhall Road - Ch. 6	*136	48	40 15 0
			22	10 0 6
178	*Rampton* - - - 2	*54	36	37 1 0
181	Reach - - - - N. 1	267	63	36 5 0
180	*Sawston* - - - 1	*256	262	187 1 0
132	Shepreth - - - B. 6	65	56	37 9 0
180	Shudy Camps - - N. 1	*64	59	45 16 0
178	Six Mile Bottom - Undl. 4	86	49	54 8 0
181	Snailwell - - - N. 11	67	34	37 5 0
181	*Soham, Boys & Infants* 3	369	221	176 18 0
	Soham - - - - N. 4	*196	116	83 7 0
178	Stapleford - - - N.	*		
	Stapleford - - - 12	120	73	40 10 0
132	Steeple Morden - - N. 5	*129	116	90 6 0
181	Stetchworth - - Ch. 12	113	68	45 9 0
178	Stow-cum-Quy - - Ch. 1	76	55	38 11 0
182	Stretham - - - N. 12	*258	136	91 6 0
			14	2 18 6
182	Sutton - - - - N. 4	*279	212	185 10 0
181	Swaffham Bulbeck - N. 1	*159	107	67 16 0
181	*Swaffham Prior* - 7	54	24	29 0 0
	Swaffham Prior - - N. 1	137	87	57 19 0

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	CAMBRIDGE—*cont.*			
169	Swavesey - - - N. 5	*267	173	120 5 0
			11	2 14 0
177	Tadlow - - - Ch. 1	69	29	32 14 0
178	Teversham - - - N. 1	*63	44	37 5 0
182	Thetford-in-Stretham N. 12	96	62	43 10 0
167	*Thorney* - - - 11	328	194	155 8 0
	Thorney, Knarr Fen - 11	137	42	18 17 6
	Thorney, Wryde Croft 11	156	46	27 4 0
132	Thriplow - - - Ch. 6	95	48	30 2 0
177	Toft and Caldecote - N. 1	†95	52	33 11 0
178	Trumpington - - N. 4	*183	133	113 10 0
185	*Tydd, St. Giles'* - - 1	171	91	72 19 0
185	Upwell (U.D.):			
	Christ Church - - 12	111	106	72 2 0
	Lakesend - - - 2	72	54	37 11 0
	Nordelph - - - 2	108	75	39 11 0
	St. Peter's - - - 2	323	227	175 16 0
178	*Waterbeach, Chittering* 12	54	39	30 4 0
	Waterbeach, Infant - 12	105	91	68 2 0
	Waterbeach - - - P. 12	225	97	87 16 0
132	Wendy and Shingay District - - - 6	61	31	35 1 0
182	Wentworth - - - N. 12	*54	27	31 16 0
			12	4 5 6
181	Westley Waterless - Undl. 4	73	42	39 16 0
180	Weston Colville - - P. 11	92	54	39 19 0
180	West Wickham - - N. 4	100	48	35 0 0
180	West Wratting - - N. 2	*121	71	41 15 0
132	Whaddon - - - Ch. 6	67	57	41 15 0
184	WHITTLESEY:			
	Broad Street - - 2	420	268	191 9 0
	Coates - - - 2	182	147	97 10 0
	National - - - 2	*387	225	191 14 4
	North Side - - 2	132	52	46 3 0
180	Whittlesford - - N. 2	*172	171	149 12 6
181	*Wicken* - - - - 7	133	113	90 5 0
182	Wilburton - - - N. 2	†*87	75	35 4 0
178	*Willingham* - - - 1	429	220	172 12 2
183	Wimblington Endowed N. 10	156	113	63 10 0
			7	2 8 0
186	Wimpole - - - Ch. 7	91	71	60 13 0
185	WISBEACH:			
	Boys - - - - 1	*334	199	168 5 0
	Elm Road, Girls - 1	*225	98	68 16 0
	Elm Road, Infants - 1	153	85	51 10 0
	Ring's End - - N. 1	58	37	20 12 0
	St. Augustine's - - N. 1	*235	134	88 10 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 1	113	63	30 7 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 1	*824	468	329 9 0
	South Brink - - 1	65	39	27 18 0
	Thorney Toll District Working Men's Club and Institute, Evg. N. 2	*121	61	76 18 8
		—	28	12 14 6
182	Witcham - - - N. 6	*88	50	35 10 0
182	Witchford - - - N. 6	*125	55	41 15 0
181	Wood Ditton - - N. 3	*150	106	79 19 0
	CHESHIRE.			
449	Acton - - - - N. 6	*404	137	87 1 6
444	Adlington - - - N. 10	*99	59	32 4 0
444	Alderley Edge - - N. 1	342	196	155 14 0
450	Aldford - - - Ch. 6	260	138	117 0 0
447	Allostock Chapel - B. 1	66	40	38 2 0
448	Alsager - - - N. 2	272	174	140 17 0
445	ALTRINCHAM:			
	Altrincham and Bowdon Down - - B. 11	549	347	311 19 0
	Broadheath, Navigation Lane - - - 2	108	77	46 8 0
	New Street - - W. 6	263	86	63 0 0
	Oakfield Road - - Ch. 2	130	98	70 8 0
	CHESHIRE—*cont.*			
445	ALTRINCHAM:			
	Roman Catholic - 6	223	154	108 4 0
	St. George's Jubilee - N. 2	*592	305	270 1 0
	St. John the Evangt. N. 2	*468	300	246 3 8
	St. John's, Infants - 2	124	98	69 0 0
453	Alvanley - - - Ch. 5	194	57	42 7 0
446	Antrobus and Seven Oaks - - - - N. 5	*117	67	46 17 0
446	Appleton - - - N. 6	60	48	29 9 0
445	Ashley - - - Ch. 11	131	96	88 6 0
450	Ashton Hayes - - Ch. 3	138	72	63 10 0
445	Ashton upon Mersey - Ch. 5	*354	147	104 14 0
448	Astbury - - - N. 3	*310	151	118 11 0
446	*Aston* - - - - 6	146	74	53 11 0
449	Audlem - - - N. 6	*355	144	120 1 0
450	Backford - - - N. 3	*81	34	38 13 0
445	Baguley - - - Ch. 4	144	48	27 16 0
	Baguley, Congl. - - 4	165	48	35 16 0
451	Barnston - - - N. 11	77	37	34 16 0
447	Barnton - - - N. 5	*332	243	137 4 0
450	Barrow - - - - N. 3	*145	114	92 4 0
449	Barthomley - - - N. 10	*139	60	41 0 0
451	Bebington - - - N. 11	†311	200	174 15 0
449	Bickerton - - - N. 4	*112	64	38 13 0
452	Bidston - - - - N. 11	†*83	63	37 4 0
452	BIRKENHEAD:			
	Beckwith Street - W. 2	*394	327	231 2 0
	Hamilton, English Presbyterian - - 2	257	185	117 4 0
	Hermitage - - - B. 2	275	238	183 11 0
	Holy Trinity - - Ch. 2	*535	493	391 3 0
	Our Lady and St. Edward's - - R. 2	*672	429	339 14 0
			9	3 13 6
	St. Andrew's Presbn. 2	662	466	389 4 0
	St. Anne's - - - N. 1	*717	449	320 3 2
	St. James' - - - Ch. 1	*500	337	277 8 0
	St. John's - - - N. 1	*1,037	983	807 14 6
			45	15 15 0
	St. Lawrence's - - R. 2	1,020	654	514 4 4
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 1	*483	525	434 7 0
	St. Mary's, Old Chester Road - - - Ch. 1	90	54	33 6 0
	St. Paul's - - - Ch. 1	*616	530	402 13 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 2	*1,052	726	508 17 0
	St. Werburgh's - - R. 2	772	452	352 8 4
444	BOLLINGTON:			
	National - - - 11	†*522	354	309 0 0
	Bollington Cross - N. 11	*166	123	109 1 0
	Lower House - - 11	190	70	51 5 0
	Useful Knowledge Society's, Evening -	—	43	18 2 0
	Wesleyan - - - 11	*568	216	182 18 0
445	Bollington (Rostherne) Ch. 2	*122	59	42 14 0
444	Bosley - - - - N. 11	*121	65	55 12 0
450	Boughton - - - - B. 9	259	138	104 3 0
	Boughton, St. Paul's - N. 4	*513	405	336 17 4
	Boughton, St. Paul's, Mission, Infants - Ch. 4	110	25	9 6 8
445	Bowdon - - - - N. 2	*489	165	136 4 0
	Bowdon, Little Heath 12	118	78	65 16 0
443	*Bramhall, Pownall Green* - - - - 4	94	47	27 8 0
443	Bredbury (St. Mark's) N. 7	*384	299	260 10 0
448	Brereton - - - Ch. 6	125	69	56 4 0
449	Bridgmere, Mixed - 6	106	62	54 3 0
449	*Brindley (U.D.)* - - 6	93	58	38 18 0
443	Brinksway, St. Matthew's Branch, Infts. Ch. 4	177	83	81 12 6
445	Broadheath - - - Ch. 2	132	60	44 16 0
444	Broken Cross, St. Thomas' - - - - N. 11	*136	102	73 19 0
451	Bromborough - - N. 11	266	102	88 9 0

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	CHESHIRE—*cont.*			
451	Bromborough, Pool Works - - - 2	453	148	119 12 0
468	Buckton Vale - - B. *c*			
	Buckton Vale, St. James' - - - Ch. 6	288	82 17	73 16 0 6 5 6
449	Buerton - - - B. 6	121	83	54 3 0
448	Buglawton - - - N. 3	*196	128 23	93 8 0 9 2 0
449	*Bulkeley (U.D.)* - - 1	50	32	21 8 0
449	Bunbury, Aldersey - N. 11	*278	122	112 17 0
	Bunbury, Girls - - N. 11	*167	97	73 14 0
449	Burleydam - - - N. 6	131	72	41 3 0
451	Burton, Endowed - N. 11	*77	53	55 3 0
449	*Burwardsley* - - 5	89	50	34 6 0
444	Butley - - - - N. 10	96	45	30 6 0
448	Ryley-cum-Leese - N. 4	†68	36	37 7 0
449	Calveley - - - N. 1	254	65	57 0 0
450	Capenhurst - - - Ch. 4	76	45	40 15 0
445	Carrington, Earl Stamford's - - - - N. 4	163	99	84 8 0
447	Castle Northwich - Ch. 7	*178	102	75 18 0
443	Cheadle - - - N. 3	†*290	178	162 1 0
	Cheadle - - - W. 5	256	96	85 13 0
	Cheadle Heath - - 3	126	63	51 18 0
	Cheadle Hulme - - Ch. 7	*259	124	114 18 0
444	Chelford - - - Ch. 1	90	55	37 14 0
450	CHESTER:			
	Bishop Graham's Memorial Ragged - 4	161	137	76 7 0
	British - - - 9	*569	419	342 16 0
	Christ Church - - N. 3	*597	440	349 18 0
	Consolidated, Girls - 3	129	110	96 5 0
	Diocesan - - - N. 3	*283	155	147 10 0
	Kale Yard - - - 3	151	71	55 0 0
	Model - - - N. 4	*225	152	141 19 0
	Russell Street, Infant 3	110	87	51 6 11
	St. Barnabas' Mission 3	240	101	70 16 0
	St. John's, Grosvenor N. 3	646	353	304 1 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 4	*360	193	163 12 0
	St. Michael with St. Olave's - - - 3	274	163	142 12 6
	St. Peter's, Infants - Ch. 3	144	150	112 4 0
	St. Thomas' - - N. 4	*212	183	154 13 0
	St. Werburgh - - R. 4	718	516	419 11 0
	Trinity - - - P. 4	439	139	120 8 0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	*682	436	325 5 4
449	Cholmondeley - - 7	216	167	139 5 0
450	Christleton - - - P. 4	*247	190	159 14 0
449	*Church Coppenhall* - 12	*286	259	199 17 0
	Church Coppenhall, Maw Green - - 10	101	68	42 1 0
450	Churton, Infant - - Ch. 6	48	22	16 16 0
450	Clotton-Hoofield - - N. 5	125	58	59 8 0
450	Clutton - - - N. 6	†71	32	16 2 8
447	Comberbach - - - Ch. 4	59	38	29 8 0
443	Compstall, St. Paul's - N. 10	442	241	228 8 0
448	CONGLETON:			
	Brook Street - - W. 2	217	161	95 12 0
	St. James' - - - N. 3	*760	454	315 7 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	224	102	65 10 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 3	399	193	130 15 0
	St. Stephen - - N. 3	*340	238	174 15 0
	Wagg Street - - W. 2	417	246	155 1 0
449	Coppenhall, Infants - N. *c*	*		
449	Cotebrook - - - N. 4	*88	41	22 7 0
448	Cranage - - - N. 6	95	67	49 11 0
449	CREWE:			
	Crewe Green - - Ch. 12	130	102	94 2 0
	Edleston Road - - N. 2	518	471	374 1 8
	High Town, L. & N. W. Ry. Co.'s - - 2	713	469	334 15 2
	High Town - - W. 2	*563	601	450 12 0
	Mill Street - - - W. 12	*366	315	225 12 0
	CHESHIRE—*cont.*			
449	CREWE:			
	National - - - 12	766	682	569 9 0
	Presbyterian - - 12	613	619	520 1 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	433	289	240 2 0
	Wistaston Road, L. & N. W. Ry. Comp.'s 12	155	95	65 2 0
447	Crowton (and Onston) N. 5	*102	76	48 17 0
447	Dane Bridge - - N. 5	*325	252	212 10 0
446	DARESBURY (U.D.):			
	Daresbury - - 7	245	164	142 13 0
	Hatton, Infants - 7	58	24	18 0 0
	Moore, Infants - - 7	107	36	26 12 0
	Preston-on-the Hill 7	73	37	28 10 0
447	Davenham - - - N. 5	*355	270	210 11 0
451	Dawpool - - - N. 10	90	47	48 1 0
445	Dean Row - - - B. 2	*119	45	41 9 0
447	Delamere - - - N. 4	*178	108	98 1 0
442	Disley - - - - N. 5	350	156	127 12 0
	Disley-Stanley, Furness Vale - - 6	163	109	87 19 0
	Disley-Stanley, Newtown - - - - 5	280	206	180 11 0
	Disley Lodge - - W. 5	141	48	19 0 0
450	Dodleston - - - Ch. 5	106	60	36 14 0
443 & 468	DUKINFIELD:			
	Dukinfield Hall - 12	319	179	130 11 0
	Moravian - - - 12	*348	241	214 16 0
	Old Chapel - - 12	438	343 30	299 18 0 10 15 0
	St. John's - - - N. 11	*714	302	241 16 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 10	*946	429 70	407 14 0 16 17 6
	St. Mark's, Wharf Street, Lower, Inft. N. 10	*162	114	72 10 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	212	88	56 3 0
	Victoria - - - B. 5	200	108	81 6 0
	Wellington Street - B. 12	193	122	108 1 0
450	Dunham Hill - - N. 4	41	30	14 17 0
445	Dunham Massey, St. Margaret's - - N. 11	346	240	221 1 0
446	*Dutton* - - - - 6	56	35	22 2 0
451	Eastham - - - N. 11	*158	136	119 5 0
444	Eaton, Ch. Church - N. 11	147	58	40 17 0
449	Eaton, Endowed - 4	79	38	20 1 0
443	Edgeley - - - R. 11	*807	399	328 18 0
	Edgeley, St. Matthew's Ch. 4	*529	448	402 5 0
	Edgeley - - - W. 2	611	473	397 1 0
451	Ellesmere Port - - N. 11	*218	159	131 11 0
	Ellesmere Port, Prim. Methodist - - - 11	216	129 19	108 9 0 7 3 6
448	Elworth, St. Peter's - N. 6	*190	123	62 13 4
449	Faddiley - - - N. *c*	*		
450	Farndon - - - P. 3	87	77	56 8 0
451	Frankby - - - Ch. 10	157	85	71 18 0
446	Frodsham, Endowed - N. 5	195	130	111 14 0
	Frodsham, Five Crosses, Infant - - - 5	61	44	34 4 0
	Frodsham - - - N. 5	†*338	188	139 11 0
443	Gatley - - - - B. 5	105	48	30 17 6
	Gatley - - - - Ch. 2	130	45	37 3 0
444	Gawsworth - - - N. 2	87	49	28 11 0
443	Gee Cross, St. Paul's - N. 6	201	107	92 8 0
	Gee Cross, Undenoml. 6	390	364	332 13 0
468	Godley-cum-Newton Green - - - - N. 10	*344	200	145 14 0
448	Goostrey - - - N. 6	*152	67	55 12 0
459	Grappenhall - - N. 5	*194	89	82 4 0
446	Great Budworth - - Ch. 6	*245	176	138 14 0
451	Great Meolse - - N. 9	137	83	47 5 1
450	Great Saughall - - N. 4	176	128	91 9 0
451	Great Sutton - - - 4	111	38	23 16 0
445	Hale Barns - - - N. 6	*81	53	35 13 0
446	Halton - - - - P. 6	225	111	80 6 0

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	CHESHIRE—*cont.*			
446	Halton Grammar - 6	163	88	54 18 0
450	Handbridge, St. Mary's, Girls and Infants - Ch. 4	329	228	186 15 0
443	Handforth - - - N. 4	*201	124	116 15 0
450	Handley - - - Ch. 6	81	40	31 5 0
449	Hankelow - - - Ch. 6	88	47	32 7 0
450	Hargrave - - - 4	143	49	53 12 0
447	Hartford - - - N. 5	†*197	162	127 3 0
450	Harthill - - - 4	139	79	55 11 0
449	Haslington - - - N. 10	*269	204	164 3 0
448	Hassall Green - - W. 2	149	104	84 16 0
443	Hatherlow - - - B. 11	311	164	146 5 0
443	Hazel Grove - - - W. 2	509	433	385 5 0
446	Helsby - - - - N. 3	*163	103	71 13 0
444	Henbury - - - Ch. 11	100	48	34 19 0
451	Heswall - - - Ch. 11	178	166	117 0 0
445	High Legh - - - Ch. 11	*132	102	85 15 0
451	Higher Bebington - N. 11	253	137	110 4 0
450	Higher Kinnerton - N. 5	*160	41	34 13 0
468	Hollingworth - - N. 4	*285	111	96 0 0
	Hollingworth, Co-operative Hall - - - B. 4	131	243 / 27	221 1 0 / 14 13 0
448	Holmes Chapel, Mixed 6	86	55	37 11 0
450	Hoole, All Saints' - N. 3	118	78	63 5 0
	Hoole, Bishop's Fields, Westminster - - 3	372	257	207 15 0
451	Hoyle Lake - - - N. 9	*354	277	183 5 9
445	Hurdsfield, Boys and Infants - - - N. 11	*321	253	178 3 5
	Hurdsfield, Girls - - N. 11	*411	275	231 15 0
448	Hulme Wallfield - - 3	110	26	31 8 0
450	Huxley - - - - N. 6	*74	33	31 10 0
443	HYDE:			
	Boston Mills, Infants B. 4	156	114	83 14 0
	British - - - 4	442	401	350 8 6
	Flowery Field - - B. 1	1,180	744	701 4 0
	Methodist New Connexion - - - 2	214	57 / 52	43 2 0 / 25 0 6
	St. George - - - N. 7	†782	567	497 17 0
	St. Paul's - - - R. 6	577	243	209 7 6
	St. Thomas - - Ch. 7	289	152	86 19 0
	Wesleyan - - - 2	510	371	313 17 0
450	Ince - - - - N. 6	118	81	67 1 0
450	Kelsall, St. Philip's - N. 3	*144	104	82 17 0
444	Kettleshulme - - N. 9	*127	54	43 1 0
446	Kingsley and Newton N. 6	*232	130	95 13 0
445	KNUTSFORD:			
	British - - - 11	221	70	52 15 0
	Boys - - - - P. 11	176	112	105 17 0
	Girls - - - - Ch. 11	152	78	66 15 0
	Infant - - - N. 11	161	67	48 12 0
	Wesleyan - - - 11	103	71	47 10 0
459	Latchford - - - N. 11	*215	205	146 18 0
	Latchford - - - R. 11	196	71	35 14 0
	Latchford, St. James' Ch. 11	419	250	192 14 0
448	Lawton - - - N. 3	*112	50	33 1 0
	Lawton Park - - N. 3	151	76	63 11 0
447	Lees, N. *See* Byley.			
447	Leftwich, Infants - N.	*		
444	Lindow Common - - B. 1	181	101	77 8 0
452	LISCARD:			
	National - - - 10	*224	158	117 5 0
	Rake Lane - - - B. 10	224	129	106 19 0
	St. Alban's - - - R. 10	203	97	68 12 0
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 10	225	124	111 10 0
447	Little Leigh - - Ch. 4	150	67	42 12 0
451	Little Neston - - Ch. 11	144	156	96 3 0
447	Lostock Gralam - - N. 4	*196	169	142 12 0
447	Lower Peover - - Ch. 5	200	101	72 4 0
444	Lower Withington - N. 4	107	67	58 17 0
445	Lymm - - - - N. 6	*439	328	278 17 0
	CHESHIRE—*cont.*			
444	MACCLESFIELD:			
	Christ Church - - N. 9	*719	561	464 19 0
	Ch. Ch., Crompton Rd. N. 11	*239	216	168 15 0
	Forest - - - Ch. 9	52	23	29 19 0
	Lord Street - - B. 10	735	275	187 6 0
	Mill Street - - - W. 11	454	330	280 18 0
	Newtown, Ch. Ch. - 10	225	227	182 18 0
	Old Church - - N. 9	*815	356	270 9 0
	Old Church, Beech Lane - - - 3	181	131	69 4 2
	St. Alban's - - - R. 10	564	368	315 17 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 11	*627	433	351 18 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 11	*297	207	150 1 0
	Useful Knowledge Society, Evening -	—	81	34 11 6
355	Maesfen - - - Ch. 4	135	74	66 14 0
355	Malpas, Allport's Endowed - - - N. 4	209	160	141 2 0
	Malpas, Chorlton Lane Ch. 4	39	29	16 17 0
	Malpas, Infant - - Ch. 4	100	50	39 10 0
446	Manley - - - Ch. 5	119	66	42 15 0
355	Marbury - - - Ch. 4	*170	71	65 19 0
450	Marlston-cum-Lache - N. *e*	†		
443	Marple, High Lane - N. 10	*182	182	159 5 0
	Marple - - - - N. 10	†296	140	135 3 0
	Marple, Low, St. Martin's - - - - Ch. 4	151	80	72 11 0
	Marple, The Albert - B. 11	250	218	207 1 0
447	Marston - - - N. 5	78	58	46 4 0
447	Marton - - - - N. 2	*82	46	44 16 0
445	Mere (Mrs. L. Brooke's) N. 11	175	101	83 2 0
468	Micklehurst - - - B. 5	198	20	12 15 0
	Micklehurst, St. James' Ch. 3	331	220	211 9 0
450	Mickle Trafford - - P. 6	153	79	77 7 0
445	Middle Arley - - N. 3	169	89	86 7 0
447	Middlewich - - - N. 4	†*653	464	377 12 6
	Middlewich, St. Mary's R. 4	94	57	29 3 2
468	Millbrook (Staley), St. James' - - - N. 6	*308	238 / 23	220 19 0 / 7 19 6
449	Minshull Vernon - N. 10	*128	75	49 1 0
445	Mobberley - - - Ch. 5	197	114	106 15 0
	Mobberley, Infant - Ch. 5	113	51	39 16 0
450	Mollington - - - Ch. 3	100	39	28 18 0
449	Monks Coppenhall, New Street - - Ch. 2	131	98	60 16 10
451	Moreton (Bidston) - N. 11	*153	77	55 14 0
445	Morley Green - - 5	129	67	49 19 0
448	Mossley - - - N. 3	*188	159	118 2 0
468	Mottram-in-Longdendale - - - - N. 10	*364	141	112 10 0
	Mottram-in-Longdendale, Broadbottom (Bankfield) - - N. 10	*208	92	55 3 0
444	Mottram, St. Andrew - N. 11	75	59	50 0 0
447	Moulton - - - N.	*		
449	NANTWICH:			
	National - - - 7	†*659	413	327 19 0
	Wesleyan - - - 10	*356	235	174 18 0
	Wood St. - - - N. 7	228	105	59 12 0
451	Neston - - - - N. 11	*341	241	185 1 0
	Neston, St. Winefride's R. 6	56	56	34 18 0
445	Nether-Tabley - - Ch. 11	110	94	82 19 0
452	New Brighton, Girls and Infants - - - Ch. 2	305	96	78 0 0
	New Brighton - - N. 2	370	182	141 10 0
451	New Ferry - - - N. 11	*431	317	260 16 0
468	Newton-in-Mottram - N. 10	*318	223	175 5 0
	Newton Moor, Daisy Field - - - - 12	309	200	134 19 0
443	Norbury - - - - N. 2	*368	225	196 16 0
446	Norley - - - - N. 3	145	84	32 16 3
445	Northenden - - - N. 5	*150	39	30 8 0

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	CHESHIRE—*cont.*			
444	North Rode - - - Ch. 2	98	53	46 17 0
447	NORTHWICH:			
	British - - - 7	248	126	61 9 5
	Roman Catholic - 5	277	122	88 0 0
	Weaver Navigation - Ch. 5	295	282	240 8 0
			44	18 1 0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	293	125	100 8 0
449	Oakhanger Moss - Ch. 10	78	38	27 6 0
448	Odd Rode, Boys and Infants - - - 3	206	147	122 2 0
443	Offerton - - - Ch. 12	120	43	26 18 0
445	Ollerton - - - Ch. 4	117	68	52 1 0
445	Oughtrington, Boys - 6	175	77	59 9 0
	Oughtrington, Girls and Infants - - Ch. 6	209	127	99 1 0
447	Oulton Park - - N. 12	163	122	69 15 0
447	*Over, High Street* - 5	585	454	359 0 0
	Over, Meadow Bank - 4	204	146	108 5 0
	Over, St. John's - - N. 5	*340	283	228 8 0
444	Over Alderley - - N. 11	*91	45	26 7 0
445	Over Peover - - - Ch. 11	131	81	49 1 0
452	Oxton - - - - N. 11	*392	177	124 11 0
451	Parkgate, Infant - - Ch. 11	*90	30	22 12 0
445	Partington, Infant - 4	68	31	24 12 0
449	Peckforton - - - 12	60	40	31 3 0
445	Pickmere - - - Ch. 11	53	39	31 6 0
443	Portwood, St. Paul's - N. 4	*513	414	351 4 0
	Portwood - - - W. 10	*913	737	726 17 0
452	Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Infant - - - 10	38	27	18 18 0
444	Poynton, Lord Vernon's 10	483	318	263 16 0
444	Prestbury - - - Ch. 10	90	66	58 17 0
450	Pulford - - - Ch. 6	170	85	60 8 0
444	Rainow - - - N. 9	*144	53	39 8 0
	Rainow Township - 9	184	50	26 18 0
452	Rock Ferry, St. Ann's - R. 2	*292	201	165 7 0
448	Rode Heath - - - N. 3	122	100	67 3 0
443	Romiley - - - N. 11	*285	140	111 17 0
	Romiley Greave, Fold Eden - - - - B. 4	174	39	21 9 0
445	Rostherne - - - N. 11	248	86	59 0 0
447	Rudheath - - - N. 5	165	138	110 5 0
446	RUNCORN:			
	Holy Trinity - - N. 7	*631	428	361 8 0
	Mill Brow - - - 7	124	118	67 1 0
	National - - - 7	915	626	526 16 0
	New Town Mission - 7	110	112	67 2 0
	Roman Catholic - 7	173	149	102 4 0
	Wesleyan - - - 7	*806	568	418 9 0
450	Saighton, Duke of Westminster's - - 3	137	88	61 15 0
445	St. Cross - - - Ch. 1	195	142	112 11 0
445	Sale, Lodge - - - 3	86	68	55 12 0
	Sale, St. Anne's - - Ch. 11	*307	180	157 15 0
	Sale, Township - - 1	553	322	279 8 0
450	Saltney-cum-Lache - N. 4	*225	114	96 6 0
448	Sandbach Heath - - N. 7	117	86	60 12 0
	Sandbach - - - N. 7	*697	526	393 18 0
	Sandbach - - - W. 7	308	93	55 18 0
452	SEACOMBE (WALLASEY):			
	Mission - - - 10	614	389	320 12 0
	National - - - 10	*561	305	258 18 0
	Roman Catholic - 10	290	134	100 0 0
	Wesleyan - - - 10	*439	253	200 0 0
445	Seamon's Moss, Endowed - - - Ch. 11	126	75	59 8 0
445	Shadow Moss - - N. 11	†115	48	31 19 0
445	Sharstone - - - N. 5	*208	104	93 8 0
449	*Shavington-cum-Gresty* 12	143	107	74 6 2
618	Shocklach - - - N. 4	95	33	26 9 0
444	Siddington and Capesthorne - - - N. 11	*189	102	70 6 0
	CHESHIRE—*cont.*			
448	Smallwood - - - N. 2	*211	57	44 5 0
449	Spurstow - - - 6	126	54	43 17 0
468	STALYBRIDGE:			
	Canal Street - - W. 5	488	240	200 18 0
	Castle Hall - - N. 2	565	377	333 0 0
	Christ Church - - N. 5	274	223	159 10 0
	Factory - - - B. 3	301	206	165 2 0
	General Baptist - 5	168	95	80 4 0
	Heyrod Union - - B. 6	266	61	24 18 2
	Hob Hill - - - 5	393	283	281 13 1
	New, St. George's - Ch. 3	340	91	50 11 0
	People's Educational Institute - - 5	330	196	169 3 0
			12	5 3 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 2	*530	183	159 5 0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 6	530	269	216 19 0
450	Stanney - - - Ch. 6	105	40	44 13 0
443	STOCKPORT:			
	Brentnall St. - - W. 10	776	741	694 16 0
	British - - - 10	*356	242	198 16 0
	Etchells, Long Lane, Congregational - 5	102	35	19 19 2
	Great Moor - - Ch. 2	182	167	139 3 0
	Hanover Chapel - 5	582	389	340 15 8
	Little Moor, Union Chapel - - - B. 5	318	222	192 10 0
	Mechs. Inst., Evening	—	51	17 11 6
	National - - - 7	*1,253	506	451 8 0
	Roman Catholic - 6	*931	461	406 16 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 7	*388	138	108 14 0
	St. Thomas' - - N. 7	††1,217	896	811 19 0
446	Stockton Heath - - Ch. 6	458	253	213 16 0
446	Stretton - - - N. 6	153	78	51 0 0
445	Styal, The Oak - - B. 2	214	139	118 2 0
451	Sutton-in-Hooton - N. 10	*153	102	68 4 0
			16	5 6 6
	Sutton, Presbyterian - 10	135	60	25 16 0
444	SUTTON:			
	Bridge Street - - W. 10	396	193	137 11 0
	Langley - - - 2	120	70	57 16 0
	St. George's - - N. 11	*597	392	312 16 0
	St. George's Branch - 10	310	255	203 14 0
	St. George's, Infant and Sunday - - St. James' - - - N. 10	† †112	76	50 17 0
448	Swettenham - - N. 6	101	48	39 3 0
449	Tarporley - - - B. 4	132	99	75 0 0
	Tarporley - - - N. 4	*310	122	88 2 6
450	Tarvin - - - - N. 3	††206	161	136 14 0
450	Tattenhall - - - B. 5	152	37	25 4 0
	Tattenhall - - - N. 5	*234	164	144 17 2
444	Taxall and Fernilee - N. 9	*213	128	102 5 0
459	Thelwall - - - N. 5	108	84	58 10 0
451	Thornton Hough, All Saints' - - - Ch. 11	162	108	68 1 0
450	Thornton-le-Moor - Ch. 4	97	50	44 2 0
449	Tilstone - - - - Ch. 12	291	139	111 10 0
450	Tilston - - - - P. 5	186	75	51 13 0
445	Timperley - - - N. 2	*391	202	159 3 0
468	Tintwistle - - - B. 4	*219	170	98 17 0
	Tintwistle - - - N. 4	††292	120	96 9 0
474	Toft - - - - Ch. 4	40	26	21 18 0
452	Tranmere - - - Ch. 11	*737	430	269 1 5
	Tranmere, Lower, St. Luke's - - - N. 11	230	155	107 6 0
	Tranmere, Presbyterian 2	338	337	265 5 0
	Tranmere, St. Catherine's - - - - N. 11	*657	651	549 15 4
451	Upton - - - - N. 10	96	61	48 5 0
	Upton, St. Joseph - R. 10	73	29	21 8 0
450	Upton, St. Mary's - N. 4	*106	88	64 3 0
449	Utkinton - - - N. 5	*56	29	19 13 0
452	Wallasey - - - Ch. 10	408	241	207 15 0
445	Warburton - - - Ch 4	124	64	39 18 0

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	CHESHIRE—*cont.*			
449	Warmingham - - Ch. 10	141	106	95 14 0
450	Waverton - - - Ch. 3	176	59	45 16 0
447	*Weaverham, Sandyway* 5	68	76	56 5 8
	Weaverham - - - 5	*303	187	122 18 0
468	Wedneshough Green - Ch. 4	121	79	56 2 0
451	West Kirby - - - N. 10	216	124	103 19 0
449	Weston Delves, Girls - Ch. 10	60	38	22 19 0
	Weston, Lord Crewe's, Boys - - - - 10	77	59	41 13 0
446	Weston Point - - Ch. 7	120	107	59 15 2
	Weston (Runcorn) - Ch. 7	*153	100	51 15 0
	Weston - - - - W. 7	261	121	84 9 0
447	Wharton - - - N. 5	*710	467	354 19 0
	Wharton, Dierden St. N. 5	100	105	81 0 0
448	Wheelock - - - B. 6	272	97	68 14 0
	Wheelock - - - Ch. 6	216	173	146 11 0
447	Whitegate - - - 4	130	80	53 5 0
444	Whiteley Green - - N. 10	76	33	13 5 6
446	*Whitley* - - - 6	100	42	22 7 0
444	Wild Boar, Clough Crags - - - - N. 9	61	27	36 15 0
449	*Willaston (Nantwich)* 5	278	201	165 9 0
451	Willaston - - - Ch. 6	150	122	72 6 0
445	Wilmslow, Fulshaw Memorial - - - 4	175	99	87 8 0
	Wilmslow - - - N. 4	*393	245	198 14 6
	Wilmslow, Independent B. 2	458	236	209 18 0
447	*Wimboldsley, Occlestone* 4	45	39	26 8 0
447	Wincham - - - Ch. 4	134	137	101 17 0
444	Wincle - - - - Ch. 10	99	56	57 5 0
447	Winsford (Weaver Navigation) - - - N. 5	*244	241	198 16 4
449	Wistaston - - - Ch. 10	181	90	67 18 0
447	Witton - - - - N. 7	*869	495	383 7 8
	Witton, Paradise St. - N. 7	135	128	94 0 0
450	Woodbank - - - N. 3	†*53	20	26 17 0
451	Woodchurch - - - N. 10	*154	86	62 8 0
448	Woodcock's Well (Mow Cop) - - - - N. 3	*256	163	133 3 0
444	Woodford - - - N. 1	*125	59	46 17 0
468	Woodhead - - - Ch. 4	78	35	39 2 0
443	Woodley - - - 2	263	151	120 18 0
449	Worleston - - - N. 6	*119	66	52 1 0
449	*Wrenbury* - - - 6	223	158	150 3 0
	Wrenbury, Broomhall 6	113	85	74 6 0
449	Wybunbury (Broad Lane) - - - - N. 6	173	80	68 7 0
	Wybunbury, Delve's Charity - - - 6	195	66	54 0 0
	Wybunbury, Girls - Ch. 6	119	43	34 19 0
	CORNWALL.			
291	*Altarnun, Bolventon* - 6	66	39	35 7 0
	Altaruun - - - N. 6	†188	92	67 14 0
292	Antony - - - - Ch. 5	75	37	27 2 0
294	*Blisland (U.D.)* - - 7	162	60	51 8 0
293	Boconnoc - - - P. 4	76	49	50 14 0
294	Bodmin - - - N. 4	*377	143	114 4 0
	Bodmin - - - - W. 4	194	159	131 11 0
290	*Boscastle (U.D.)* - 7	*79	93	74 14 0
292	Botus Fleming - - Ch. 5	32	24	29 13 0
291	*Boyton (U.D.)* - - 6	84	61	52 18 0
293	Braddock - - - Ch. 3	68	49	49 1 0
289	Budehaven - - - Ch. 5	212	122	106 10 8
298	Budock - - - - N. 2	*240	71 24	55 12 0 9 6 0
293	Callington - - - N. 3	*510	219 30	166 2 0 12 10 0
	CORNWALL—*cont.*			
280	CALSTOCK:			
	Delaware Road - 4	150	151	95 1 0
	Gunnislake - - 4	*371	315	247 10 0
	Harrowbarrow - - 4	200	153	118 17 0
	Latchley - - - 4	87	61	42 1 0
	National - - - 4	*247	125	109 7 6
	Town - - - - 4	78	65	51 14 0
300	CAMBORNE:			
	Basset Road - - 11	†*402	305	243 1 0
	Kehelland - - - 11	126	66	45 10 0
	Roskear - - - 11	814	470	369 12 0
	Roskear, Evening -	—	32	12 8 0
	St. John's - - - R. 11	85	44	27 5 0
	Town - - - - N. 11	*304	189	152 17 0
	Troon - - - 11	310	186	147 8 0
290	Camelford - - - N. 7	*287	157	134 8 0
294	Cardynham - - - N.	†		
292	Cawsand and Kingsand Ch. 5	460	262	198 12 0
291	Coads Green - - W. 6	160	69	38 15 0
295	*Colan, Mountjoy* - - 4	60	36	36 18 0
298	Constantine - - - B. 2	†*119	29	14 5 4
	Constantine - - - N. 2	232	151	98 19 0
295	*Crantock* - - - 4	66	32	30 2 0
292	Cremyll - - - Ch. 5	79	30	21 6 0
292	Crofthole - - - W. 5	91	36	25 10 0
299	CROWAN:			
	Clowance, Boys - 6	83	57	51 0 0
	Crowan, Girls - - 6	*115	75	64 19 0
	Leedstown - - - 6	160	136	118 14 0
	Praze, Infants - - 6	46	47	37 12 0
295	Cubert - - - - Ch. 4	63	41	30 11 0
299	Cury - - - - Ch. 7	94	61	46 16 0
300	Cusgarne - - - N.	*		
290	*Davidstowe* - - - 6	85	38	38 8 0
297	Devoran - - - N. 5	*195	138	117 1 0
292	Devyock - - - N. 5	*104	35	26 11 0
293	Duloe - - - - P. 2	113	71	61 9 0
291	Egloskerry - - - Ch. 6	74	57	50 18 0
298	*Falmouth* - - - 2	289	303 32	243 10 0 14 8 0
	Falmouth - - - B. 5	746	501	453 5 0
	Falmouth - - - N. 2	*519	264	219 2 0
298	Flushing - - - Ch. 2	263	126	95 18 0
296	*Fowey* - - - - 10	243	134	96 12 0
297	Gerrans - - - P. 5	*159	129	112 5 0
296	*Gorran* - - - - 10	196	108	89 8 0
299	Grade and Ruan Minor N. 7	*105	88	76 14 0
296	Grampound with Creed N. 3	*135	91	65 5 0
301	*Gulval, Cross* - - 10	*216	126	100 9 0
	Gulval, Trythall - 10	131	57	42 0 0
300	GWENNAP:			
	Church-Town - - N. *c*	†*		
	Cusgarne - - - 3	143	41	28 6 0
	Lanner - - - 3	310	192	153 9 0
	St. Day - - - 3	400	169	138 15 2
300	Gwithian, Corner Downs - - - Ch. 7	93	77	60 10 0
300	Hayle, Copperhouse - W. 6	404	191	159 10 0
	Hayle, Foundry - - W. 6	293	191	162 8 0
294	Helland - - - N. 4	41	13	11 1 0
299	Helston - - - - N. 7	417	377	329 17 6
	Helston - - - - W. 7	*261	147	128 12 6
293	Herodsfoot - - - N. 2	77	52	39 3 0
292	Hessenford, St. Ann's - N.	*		
300	ILLOGAN:			
	Boys and Girls - - 3	*321	251	186 13 0
	Carnkie - - - 3	241	140	84 10 0
	Nancekuke - - - 3	93	38	31 19 0
	Pool - - - - 3	*439	301	231 12 0
	Portreath, Girls and Infants - - - 3	99	97	68 6 0
289	*Jacobstowe* - - - 5	56	47	37 10 0

c School closed.

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	CORNWALL—*cont.*			
297	*Kea, Baldhu* - - 2	*120	102	79 14 0
	Kea - - - - 1	51	58	44 12 0
297	KENWYN:			
	Chacewater - - 1	*276	141	78 0 7
	Shortlanesend - - 1	143	114	79 9 0
	St. George - - - N. 1	*207	130	91 7 0
289	Kilkhampton - - N. 5	*203	99	85 15 0
	Kilkhampton - - W. 5	*123	46	40 3 0
297	Ladock - - - - Ch. 12	110	75	65 12 6
	Ladock, Grampound Road - - - - Ch. 3	72	29	20 7 0
301	Lamorna, St. Buryans Ch. 10	58	32	9 15 0
299	Landewednack - - P. 7	107	65	40 11 0
292	Landulph - - - P. 5	*94	76	58 16 0
294	Lanhydrock - - Ch. 4	87	50	54 2 0
294	*Lanivet, Nantstallon* - 4	63	52	37 6 0
	Lanivet, Endowed - Ch. 4	120	52	45 4 0
294	*Lanlivery, Boslimon, Infant* - - - 4	52	19	11 12 0
	Lanlivery, Churchtown 4	138	73	63 18 0
293	Lanreath - - - N. 3	*64	43	25 5 0
293	LANTEGLOS-BY-FOWEY:			
	Bodinnic - - - 2	42	31	24 11 0
	Polruan - - - 2	*249	189	163 14 0
289	Launcells - - - N. 5	*86	38	33 5 0
291	Launceston - - - N. 6	†*390	247	202 16 0
			20	9 2 6
	Launceston - - - 6	†218	145	115 16 6
291	Lawhitton - - - Ch. 6	96	62	49 0 0
301	Lelant - - - - N. 10	160	63	51 7 0
293	Lerrin - - - - N. 2	*115	57	37 18 0
291	*Lewannick* - - - 6	132	56	49 7 0
291	Lezant - - - - N.	*		
	Lezant, Trekenner - 6	129	87	46 5 2
293	*Linkinhorne, Upton Cross* - - - - 2	555	226	197 5 0
293	LISKEARD:			
	Boys - - - - 2	†*118	90	57 0 0
	Dobwalls - - - 3	79	71	64 6 0
	Girls and Infants - 2	205	127	93 9 0
	National - - - 2	488	249	193 14 8
	Trewidland - - 3	78	49	35 13 0
295	Little Petherick - - N. 4	57	29	28 14 0
293	*Looe (U.D.)* - - 2	*487	296	237 7 0
294	Lostwithiel - - - 4	*291	185	154 18 0
301	LUDGVAN:			
	Churchtown - - 10	217	73	57 11 0
	National - - - 10	†*118	91	74 7 0
	Whitecross - - 10	93	76	61 17 0
294	*Luxulyan* - - - 4	*175	99	94 4 0
	Luxulyan, Lockengate, Infant - - - 4	50	27	21 10 0
298	Mabe - - - - - N. 5	140	102	63 17 0
301	*Madron, Bosullow* - 8	53	*a*18	24 6 0
	" -		20	26 7 0
	Madron, Daniel's Endowed - - - Ch. 10	258	121	81 15 0
299	*Manaccan (U.D.)* - 5	156	62	32 14 0
301	Marazion, Sir C. Cole's 10	259	68	53 3 0
	Marazion, Girls - - 10	160	68	55 19 0
289	Marham Church - - N. 5	*131	75	56 1 0
299	MAWGAN IN MENEAGE:			
	Carrabone, Boys - 7	80	39	31 13 0
	Garras - - - 7	75	54	44 7 0
	St. Martin, Girls - 7	77	37	25 16 0
295	*Mawgan in Pydar* - 4	177	68	57 4 0
298	Mawnan, Village - - 5	130	79	56 6 0
293	Menheniot - - - N. 2	*198	87	77 6 11
293	Merrymeet - - - N. 2	*64	58	42 13 0
296	*Mevagissey* - - 10	370	315	275 6 6
293	Millbrook - - - N. 5	*292	228	186 1 8
294	Morval - - - - P. 2	69	4	37 6 0
289	Morwinstow - - N. 4	*144	7	45 11 2

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	CORNWALL—*cont.*			
301	Mousehole - - - W. 6	*325	242	176 18 0
299	*Mullion* - - - 7	112	75	55 3 0
298	Mylor Bridge - - N. 2	268	180	131 12 0
298	Mylor, Mrs. Enys' - Ch. 2	47	33	22 10 0
301	Nancledrea - - - 7	69	—	*d*
295	Newlyn, East - - Ch. 4	236	105	94 16 0
	Newlyn, East, Oxnam, Infant - - - Ch. 4	66	51	38 0 0
301	Newlyn - - - W. 6	*301	159	128 6 6
291	North Hill - - - N. 6	190	89	75 4 0
298	*North Tamerton* - - 5	102	65	50 19 0
295	*Padstow* - - - 4	390	292	255 16 0
301	*Paul, Newlyn* - - 6	385	294	257 5 0
293	Pelynt - - - - N. 2	*125	104	89 5 0
300	Penponds - - - N. 11	142	87	59 0 0
298	PENRYN:			
	Boys - - - - N. 2	*100	88	79 1 0
	Girls and Infants - N. 2	†*205	153	112 17 8
	Wesleyan - - - 2	*333	191	139 16 0
298	Pensilva - - - N. 2	213	174	125 5 0
	Pensilva, Infant - - N. 2	110	93	57 13 10
298	Penwerris - - - Ch. 2	151	60	36 14 0
301	PENZANCE:			
	National - - - 10	†*649	423	370 2 6
	St. Paul's - - - Ch. 10	311	228	155 12 0
	Wesleyan - - - 10	539	384	319 2 0
298	*Perranarworthal* - 2	234	108	84 11 0
301	*Perranuthnoe, Goldsithney* - - - 10	137	45	25 6 0
297	PERRANZABULOE:			
	Goonhavern - - 3	222	197	167 10 0
	National - - -	*		
	Penwortha - - 3	178	103	79 11 0
300	Phillack - - - N. 10	310	181	123 17 0
	Phillack, Church Town Ch. 10	70	32	25 0 0
297	Philleigh - - - P. 5	*60	34	36 11 0
292	Pillaton - - - N. 5	64	29	20 5 0
291	Piper's Pool - - - Ch. 6	35	19	11 8 0
296	Polkerris - - - N. 7	89	27	47 8 0
299	Porthleven - - - N.	*		
296	Porthpean - - - 10	79	48	38 3 0
289	Poughill - - - Ch. 5	50	39	33 10 0
289	*Poundstock* - - - 5	80	60	34 4 0
297	Probus - - - - P. 12	*270	87	71 13 0
	Probus - - - - W. 12	204	96	84 0 0
292	Quethiock - - - N. 5	†*96	54	40 15 0
300	REDRUTH:			
	East End - - - 3	488	328	267 1 8
	Pednandrea - - 3	423	220	182 2 0
	Treleigh, Mixed - 3	320	110	69 12 0
296	*Roche* - - - - 4	*264	192	168 0 0
297	Ruan Lainhorne - - N.	*		
297	ST. AGNES:			
	Blackwater - - 3	159	101	77 2 0
	British - - - - *e*	†*		
	Mithian - - - 3	260	154	107 3 4
	Mount Hawke - - 3	222	98	83 14 0
	Town, Boys - - 3	168	76	70 8 0
	Town, Girls & Infants 3	326	159	134 14 0
297	*St. Allen, Zelah* - - 12	123	78	51 14 4
296	ST. AUSTELL:			
	Bugle - - - - 10	147	99	85 15 0
	Carclaze - - - 10	343	158	130 14 0
	Carthew - - - 10	105	76	87 6 0
	Central - - - 10	†*416	352	268 8 0
	Charlestown - - 10	176	52	37 4 0
	Mount Charles - - 10	†280	269	218 12 0
	Pentewan - - - 10	124	78	59 18 0
	Trethurgy - - - 10	54	41	25 13 0
	Treverbyn - - - 10	274	125	87 6 0

a For last year. Date of inspection deferred. *e* School extinct.

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	CORNWALL—*cont.*			
296	ST. BLAZEY:			
	Biscovey, St. Mary - 10	*258	140	92 6 0
	Biscovey, St. Mary, Evening - - -	—	43	4 7 0
	St. Blazey - - 10	*345	268	212 2 0
	St. Blazey, Evening -	—	31	11 6 6
299	ST. BREAGE:			
	Herland Cross - - 6	160	75	69 12 0
	National - - - 6	†*192	91	70 18 0
	Wheal Vor - - 6	198	67	59 17 0
295	St. Breock (U.D.):			
	Wadebridge - - 4	346	238	211 12 0
	Washaway - - 7	50	25	21 16 4
290	St. Breward - - N. 7	152	87	70 16 0
301	St. Buryan - - - N. 10	*260	122	117 8 0
290	*St. Cleather* - - 6	66	43	44 5 0
293	*St. Cleer* - - - 2	237	160	114 19 0
	St. Cleer, Trekeine Steps - - - - 2	96	45	39 1 0
295	*St. Columb-Major, Central* - - - 4	278	183	160 17 0
	St. Columb-Major, Queen's - - - 4	155	99	79 8 0
295	*St. Columb-Minor, Fair Park* - - - 4	225	126	110 5 0
	St. Columb-Minor, Newquay - - - 4	252	259	225 17 0
296	St. Dennis - - - Ch. 10	231	171	126 13 0
293	St. Dominick - - N. 3	*118	60	45 13 0
	St. Dominick - - W. 3	108	66	55 19 0
294	*St. Endellion, Port Isaac* - - - 7	240	185	147 17 4
295	St. Enoder - - - N. 4	*182	94	73 13 0
297	*St. Erme* - - - 12	96	49	36 7 0
301	St. Erth - - - P. 10	*212	68	39 18 0
	St. Erth - - - W. 6	180	78	62 11 0
295	St. Ervan - - - N. *c*	*		
	St. Ervan - - - 4	104	33	22 16 0
295	*St. Eval* - - - 4	50	35	28 16 11
296	*St. Ewe* - - - 10	116	55	44 14 0
	St. Ewe, Lower Sticker 10	96	65	51 16 0
297	St. Feock - - - N. 5	*144	114	99 11 0
289	*St. Gennys* - - - 5	80	41	37 5 0
292	ST. GERMANS:			
	East Lodge - - Ch. 5	62	55	39 13 0
	Endowed - - - 5	146	50	36 1 0
	Girls and Infants - 5	116	78	63 3 0
299	*St. Germoe* - - - 6	185	98	77 14 0
			14	6 13 6
298	*St. Gluvias* - - - 5	150	105	72 7 2
300	St. Gwinear - - - N. 11	96	43	20 17 0
301	*St. Hilary, Trelease* - 10	230	96	84 2 0
295	St. Issey - - - N. 4	*120	90	76 11 0
293	St. Ive - - - - N. 2	*219	47	41 4 0
301	*St. Ives* - - - 9	812	388	127 1 0
	St. Ives - - - - N. 6	*215	184	142 15 0
	St. Ives, St. John's - Ch. 6	81	55	33 15 0
290	St. Juliot - - - Ch. 7	*75	44	46 11 0
301	ST. JUST-IN-PENWITH:			
	National - - - *c*	*		
	Pendeen - - - 10	*240	248	217 0 0
	St. Just-in-Penwith - 10	*811	474	343 11 0
297	St. Just-in-Roseland - N. 5	45	30	20 0 0
299	ST. KEVERNE:			
	Churchtown, Boys - 7	83	52	45 16 0
	Churchtown, Girls & Infants - - - 7	118	60	32 13 0
	Coverack - - - 7	83	48	39 11 0
294	St. Kew - - - Ch. 7	135	87	76 2 6
301	*St. Levan* - - - 6	*164	79	72 5 3
294	St. Mabyn - - - N. 7	*126	97	84 17 6
293	St. Martin's - - - P. 2	49	41	36 12 0
297	St. Mawes - - - W. 5	264	139	117 15 0
292	St. Mellion - - - Ch. 5	46	49	32 13 0
295	*St. Merryn* - - - 4	101	66	52 11 6
296	*St. Mewan* - - - 10	167	107	78 3 0
294	St. Minver - - - Ch. 7	167	121	102 6 0
293	*St. Neot* - - - 2	*222	173	151 7 6
293	St. Pinnock, with Trevelmond - - - N. 2	151	48	29 13 0
296	St. Sampson - - - N. 3	84	32	33 12 0
291	*St. Stephen's by Launceston* - - - - 6	177	94	59 11 8
292	*St. Stephen's by Saltash* 5	132	70	48 0 0
	St. Stephen's by Saltash, Longlands - - - 5	250	69	54 18 0
296	ST. STEPHEN'S IN BRANNELL:			
	Churchtown - - 10	208	121	103 7 0
	Churchtown, Evening Ch.	—	31	14 9 0
	Coombe - - - 10	55	36	25 0 0
	High Street - - 10	65	58	34 1 0
	Nampean - - - 10	190	68	48 18 0
300	*St. Stythian's* - - 2	314	195	147 11 0
290	*St. Teath* - - - 7	170	*a*108	76 3 0
	,, - - - 7	—	111	89 11 0
	St. Teath, Delabole - 7	470	210	152 3 0
294	St. Tudy - - - Ch. 7	86	43	27 15 0
295	St. Wenn - - - N. 4	*147	71	59 4 0
294	St. Winnow - - - N. 4	166	96	80 8 0
292	*Saltash* - - - - 5	*422	219	189 4 0
301	Sancreed - - - N. 10	*156	50	40 19 0
	Sancreed, Newbridge - 7	61	50	38 15 0
302	SCILLY ISLES:			
	St. Agnes - - - Ch. 6	52	35	45 5 0
	St. Martin's - - 6	53	32	43 7 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 6	263	128	106 10 0
	St. Mary's, Carn Thomas - - - - N. 6	145	71	65 13 0
	Tresco - - - - N. 6	92	67	57 4 0
301	*Sennen* - - - - 7	129	131	95 14 4
292	Sheviocke - - - Ch. 5	119	42	31 5 0
299	SITHNEY:			
	National - - - 6	131	65	58 2 0
	Porthleven - - 7	130	120	78 13 4
	Trannack - - - 7	105	71	58 0 0
293	South Hill - - - N. 3	*88	49	32 1 0
291	South Petherwin - Ch. 6	135	95	61 15 0
291	*Stoke Climsland* - - 4	*187	139	61 8 4
	Stoke Climsland, Luckett 4	*230	124	76 6 8
289	Stratton - - - - N. 5	*205	118	106 10 0
293	*Talland, Polperro* - 2	250	209	142 14 0
292	Tideford - - - N. 5	*90	89	73 3 0
290	Tintagel - - - N. 7	*153	97	71 6 0
292	Torpoint - - - Ch. 5	454	209	167 12 0
	Torpoint - - - W. 5	347	143	112 0 0
301	Towednack - - - N. 7	68	41	35 12 0
291	Tregadillett - - - B. 6	59	35	27 14 0
	Tregadillett, St. Mary's Mission - - - 6	135	28	19 8 0
297	*Tregoney (U.D.)* - 12	162	116	84 5 0
293	Trenode (Morval) - Ch. 2	73	34	26 3 0
297	TRURO:			
	British - - - 1	†303	192	113 13 9
	Fairmantle Street - N. 1	*335	137	117 16 0
	Practising - - - 12	*296	217	164 0 0
	St. John's, Infants - 1	112	82	54 16 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 1	†266	141	106 0 0
	Wesleyan - - - - 1	226	200	157 3 4
300	Tuckingmill, All Saints' N.	*		
296	Tywardreath - - N. 10	*379	210	183 6 0
301	*Uny Lelant, Trevarrack* 10	234	104	76 2 0
297	Veryan - - - - 5	*185	93	81 7 6
300	Wall - - - - W. 6	228	87	75 10 0

a For 1881.

c School closed.

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	CORNWALL—*cont.*			
291	WARBSTOW:			
	National - - -	†		
	Three Hammers - 6	91	35	25 15 0
	Warbstow - - - 6	98	41	25 13 0
294	*Warleggon* - - - 4	61	44	41 19 0
289	*Week, St. Mary* - - 5	81	53	42 0 0
299	WENDRON:			
	Boskenwyn - - 5	112	93	71 19 0
	Carnmenellis - - 5	153	83	49 10 0
	Four Lanes - - 6	214	118	92 18 0
	National - - -	†		
	Wheal Ruby - - 5	212	116	85 2 0
289	*Whitstone* - - - 5	60	36	19 7 0
294	Withiel - - - - N. 4	109	58	52 9 0
301	Zennor - - - - N. 7	*107	68	59 10 0
	CUMBERLAND.			
569	Addingham, Maughanby - - - - Ch. 1	128	46	50 0 0
573	Aikton - - - - Ch. 6	52	21	10 11 9
569	Ainstable - - - N. 2	*100	62	36 19 0
573	Aldoth - - - - N. 3	60	27	15 3 0
573	Allhallows - - - Ch. 4	*265	132	113 16 0
573	Allonby - - - - B. 5	*149	72	65 1 0
	Allonby, Free Grammar Ch. 5	76	50	35 9 0
568	Alston High - - Undl. 11	167	144	89 5 0
568	Alston - - - - N. 11	*265	109	87 11 0
575	*Arlecdon* - - - 11	303	231	187 12 0
	Arlecdon, Frizington - 11	520	279	233 9 0
569	Armathwaite - - Ch. 2	80	46	21 5 0
571	ARTHURET:			
	Blackbank - - - 3	*79	33	24 6 0
	Easton - - - 3	*72	30	32 17 0
	Longtown - - - 3	*367	225	131 10 0
	Moat - - - - 3	81	58	56 6 0
	Rodd's - - - - 3	*86	47	55 11 0
573	*Aspatria and Brayton* 7	*269	250	218 15 0
	Aspatria and Brayton, Infant - - 7	252	107	85 18 0
574	*Bassenthwaite* - - 5	121	79	55 5 0
575	Beckermet, District - N. 10	130	59	50 14 0
571	*Bewcastle, Bailey* - 4	106	52	53 17 0
	Bewcastle, Park - - 4	106	39	51 0 0
571	Blackford - - - P. 3	156	77	62 1 0
573	Blencogo - - - Ch. 5	128	22	26 19 0
573	Blennerhasset - - B. 6	140	116	85 1 0
573	Bolton - - - - N. 4	*109	61	38 6 0
576	Bootle, Capt. Shaw's - 4	138	46	34 18 0
574	Borrowdale - - - Ch. 5	51	38	40 11 0
574	Bothel - - - - - N. 4	*122	69	50 8 0
573	BOWNESS:			
	Anthorn - - - 3	95	28	31 4 0
	Bowness - - - 3	111	59	42 9 0
	Drumburgh - - 3	†118	62	45 2 0
574	Braithwaite - - - N. 5	90	53	43 4 0
570	*Brampton* - - - 11	*516	416	338 2 0
574	Brigham (Carlisle) - N. 6	176	92	71 15 0
574	Brigham (Keswick) - N. 5	*168	150	116 15 0
573	Bromfield, Free Grammar - - - - - 5	85	51	41 0 0
572	*Burgh-by-Sands* - - 1	*98	50	36 17 0
574	Buttermere - - Ch. 5	34	13	22 9 0
573	CALDBECK:			
	Fellside - - - 5	66	24	23 9 10
	Hesket New Market - 5	112	83	83 7 8
	Infant - - - - 5	47	34	26 18 0
	National - - - 5	137	84	72 17 0
569	Calthwaite - - - Ch. 1	94	48	36 8 0
574	Camerton - - - - N. 6	238	200	175 0 0
572	Cargo - - - - Ch. 1	*87	39	40 16 0
572	Carleton - - - N. 4	77	32	25 3 0
	CUMBERLAND—*cont.*			
572	CARLISLE:			
	Caldewgate - - 10	733	611	480 2 0
	Central - - - N. 10	454	209	134 11 8
	Christ Church - - N. 9	*832	634	554 15 0
	Denton Holme - - 10	905	350	229 8 2
	Mary Street - - 10	†*432	245	177 10 0
	St. Bede's - - - R. 10	239	218	172 1 0
	St. Cuthbert's - - R. 10	415	184	141 4 0
	St. James' - - - Ch. *c*	*		
	St. John's, Girls and Infants - - - N. 9	*727	418	321 6 0
	St. Patrick's - - R. 10	*250	132	73 5 0
	St. Stephen's - - N. 10	*399	226	149 7 0
	Shaddongate - - 10	187		
	The Fawcett - - N. 9	*599	494	421 16 0
			58	27 9 6
	Trinity - - - N. 9	*262	189	75 16 0
570	Castle Carrock - - P. 1	76	59	53 0 0
569	Castle Sowerby - - Ch. 4	40	32	26 16 5
569	Catterlen - - - Ch. 2	43	38	29 3 2
575	Cleator Mills - - B. 11	218	137	72 5 0
	Cleator Moor, St. Patrick - - - - R. 11	726	560	450 4 0
	Cleator - - - - N. 11	185	124	113 6 0
	Cleator - - - - R. 11	377	178	155 6 0
574	*Clifton, Chapel Brow* 7	*302	252	200 16 7
57	COCKERMOUTH:			
	All Saints' - - - N. 12	*330	268	202 5 0
	Fairfield, Girls - - 12	224	127	114 19 0
	New Street - - 12	*356	201	158 17 0
	St. Joseph - - - R. 12	143	66	43 18 0
572	Cotehill - - - Ch. 4	*86	67	55 6 0
573	Craggs - - - - Ch. 3	84	40	40 4 0
569	Croglin - - - - 2	76	26	25 12 0
574	Crosby, Cross Canonby N. 6	*159	120	104 8 0
572	Crosby-on-Eden - - N. 1	*100	76	62 2 0
574	Crosthwaite, Keswick, High, Endowed - - 5	161	99	46 10 7
	Crosthwaite - - - N. 5	206	89	74 3 0
572	*Cummersdale Mills* - 3	96	62	12 2 0
569	Culgaith - - - Ch. 1	74	57	48 19 0
569	Cumrew - - - N. 1	*42	40	44 6 0
570	*Cumwhitton, Piperstile* 1	86	30	23 9 0
569	Dacre - - - - N. 2	†62	26	28 5 0
572	*Dalston* - - - 3	*173	101	81 7 0
	Dalston, Royal - - 3	87	57	23 13 5
	Dalston, Grammar - 3	154	93	62 12 0
574	Dean - - - - N. 4	163	103	87 5 0
574	*Dearham* - - - 11	467	258	193 13 0
575	*Distington* - - - 12	231	188	157 12 0
574	Dovenby Endowed - N. 4	*112	46	28 19 0
576	Drigg - - - - Ch. 4	138	47	34 16 0
574	Eaglesfield Paddle, Endowed - - - - 6	76	46	53 16 0
569	Edenhall - - - Ch. 1	75	43	40 11 0
575	EGREMONT:			
	Bigrigg Moor - - 11	171	148	119 2 0
	Bookwell - - - 10	444	264	219 3 0
	Girls and Infants - 10	120	111	79 7 0
	Moor Row - - - 11	139	245	214 7 6
	St. Bridget's - - R. 10	210	140	112 10 0
574	ELLENBORO' AND EWANRIGG:			
	Glasson - - - 11	346	203	160 15 0
	Infants - - - 6	114	49	31 14 0
	National - - - 6	*92	92	84 10 0
574	Embleton and Wythop 4	72	45	20 3 2
575	Ennerdale and Kinniside - - - - P. 10	172	60	47 17 0
570	Farlam - - - - Ch. 11	259	144	96 13 0
	Faclam Spelter Works Ch. 11	107	100	75 3 0
570	Faugh - - - - 1	56		
573	Fingland - - - N.	†		

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	CUMBERLAND—*cont.*					
571	Fir Ends (Kirklinton) Ch. 4	126	47	25	16	7
574	*Flimby* - - - - 12	366	243	166	11	0
575	Frizington - - - N.	†				
	Frizington, St. Joseph's R. 11	324	225	165	15	4
	Frizington, St. Paul's- 11	206	195	148	4	0
569	*Gamblesby* - - - 1	85	48	57	17	0
568	Garrigill - - - P. 11	*150	71	62	5	11
574	Gilcrux - - - - Ch. 6	179	77	59	11	0
570	Gilsland and Over Denton - - - N. 11	*118	61	42	11	0
575	Gosforth - - - Ch. 4	142	75	48	15	0
574	*Great Broughton, Endowed* - - - 7	*114	113	95	4	0
	Great Broughton, Wyndham Row - - - 7	182	126	87	3	2
569	Great Salkeld - - N. 2	*123	53	42	0	0
574	Grey Southen Endowed 6	186	76	43	4	0
569	Greystoke, Girls'- - Ch. 5	51	36	28	3	0
575	Haile - - - - Ch. 10	80	46	48	3	0
575	HARRINGTON:					
	Church Road - - 11	300	237	155	14	4
	Lowca - - - 11	84	96	57	5	0
	Roman Catholic - 11	172	118	62	7	5
575	Harris Moor, Infant - Ch. 10	87	25	16	2	0
570	Hayton - - - Ch. 1	164	66	50	0	0
	Hayton - - - 6	136	44	36	8	0
	Hayton, Oughterside - 6	80	59	45	10	0
575	Hensingham - - N. 10	307	203	115	17	0
	Hensingham, Keekle Terrace - - - Ch. 10	75	54	38	7	0
571	Hethersgill (Shawfoot) Ch. 4	114	52	45	3	0
569	High Hesket - - Ch. 2	120	74	48	1	0
573	Holme Cultram Abbey Town - - - - N. 3	144	103	81	14	0
573	*Holme East Waver, Newton Arlosh* - - 3	*66	37	26	16	0
572	Holmehead - - - B. 10	271	230	199	14	0
573	*Holme Low, Coltpark* - 3	135	84	66	2	0
	Holme Low, Silloth - 3	*329	163	127	6	0
573	*Holme, St. Cuthbert's* - 3	*101	67	56	13	0
572	Houghton - - - Ch. 1	102	69	59	9	0
569	Hunsonby - - - Ch. 1	78	45	33	18	0
569	Hutton Marr - - - Ch. 2	63	35	31	14	0
569	Hutton Roof, Endowed 2	60	39	37	7	0
575	Hycemoor, Bootle - Ch. 4	76	55	48	0	0
573	Ireby - - - - Ch. 5	178	87	62	1	0
570	*Irthington* - - - 1	99	41	32	14	0
576	Irton - - - - N. 4	90	71	64	11	0
574	Isel - - - - N. 4	93	59	43	9	0
572	Ivegill - - - - B.	†				
569	Ivegill - - - - Ch. 2	*100	53	50	18	0
574	Keswick, St. John's - N. 5	248	202	170	16	0
572	Kingmoor, Kingstown N. 1	*105	52	32	14	0
572	*Kirkandrew's on Eden* 4	91	69	61	7	0
573	Kirkbampton St. Peter's N. 5	*85	45	38	15	0
573	*Kirkbride* - - - 3	85	75	60	16	0
569	*Kirkland and Blencarn* - - - - 1	42	17	30	13	0
569	Kirkoswald - - - N. 2	*126	88	64	6	0
575	*Lamplugh* - - - 10	117	64	48	9	0
	Lamplugh - P. 10	126	84	71	8	0
570	Lanercost - - - Ch. 1	*122	47	38	0	0
569	Langwathby - - Ch. 1	95	54	47	2	0
570	Laversdale - - - Ch. 1	*116	67	58	14	0
569	Lazonby - - - N. 2	162	74	61	16	0
568	Leadgate-in-Alston - N. 1	95				
570	Leeshill - - - Ch. 1	133	50	52	15	0
569	Little Blencow - - Ch. 2	41	26	19	4	0
574	Lorton, General - - B. 4	115	89	56	13	0
574	Loweswater - - - Ch. 5	73	35	41	5	0
575	*Lowside Quarter* - 12	71	38	45	6	0
	CUMBERLAND—*cont.*					
574	MARYPORT:					
	British - - - 11	*219	217	189	17	6
	George Street, Infant 11	158	84	66	14	0
	National - - - 11	*662	487	348	3	10
	Roman Catholic - 11	257	292	245	17	0
569	Matterdale - - - Ch. 6	69	30	23	10	8
569	Melmerby - - - Ch. 1	*114	47	40	2	0
570	Midgeholme - - - Ch. 11	140	76	66	5	0
576	MILLOM:					
	Castle - - - 4	*130	76	69	18	0
	Haverigg - - - 4	291	236	200	19	0
	Holborn Hill - - 10	574	311	260	1	0
	Millom - - - 4	*401	294	228	4	0
	Thwaites - - - 4	*123	65	59	12	0
575	Montreal - - - Ch. 11	758	548	397	17	0
576	Muncaster - - - Ch. 4	110	60	54	6	0
569	Mungrisdale, Endowed 5	107	35	36	13	0
568	Nent Hall - - - Ch. 1	84	43	43	15	0
568	Nenthead, London Lead Company's, Undl. - 11	357	185	161	17	6
570	*Nether Denton* - - 1	67	41	42	6	0
569	Newbiggin - - - Ch. 2	48	27	20	9	0
572	Newby - - - - N.	*				
574	Newlands - - - 5	56	14	26	3	0
572	*Orton* - - - - 6	180	41	28	17	0
573	Oulton - - - - Ch. 3	82	53	47	10	0
569	Ousby - - - - N. 1	*51	30	30	18	0
575	Parton, Girls & Infts. - 12	247	165	105	6	0
	Parton, Williamson's - 12	91	63	30	7	6
569	PENRITH:					
	Boys - - - - N. 10	*301	231	201	1	0
	Castlegate - - - 10	*211	248	201	9	0
	Girls - - - - N. 10	*200	182	159	5	0
	Infants - - - 10	122	74	50	6	0
	St. Katherine's - - R. 10	75	58	35	2	0
	Wesleyan - - - 10	*335	248	206	18	0
569	Penruddock (Hutton Soil) - - - - 5	*99	64	37	3	5
574	Plumbland Grammar - 6	223	108	69	5	2
569	Plumpton - - - Ch. 1	65	67	46	9	0
569	Raughton Head - - Ch. 4	119	77	58	10	0
576	Ravenglass - - - Ch. 4	80	32	27	2	0
569	*Renwick* - - - 2	84	51	43	9	0
572	Rockliffe - - - N. 1	*110	60	35	11	0
573	Rosewain - - - Ch. 3	104	34	20	0	0
573	Rosley with Woodside N. 3	*74	41	21	14	0
575	ST. BEES (U.D.):					
	Girls - - - - 12	90	37	22	10	0
	Main Street - - 12	147	117	106	0	0
	Sandwith - - - 12	95	34	22	18	0
574	St. John's in the Vale - Ch. 5	67	25	31	14	0
574	Scalebeck - - - N. 5	54	32	21	2	0
571	Scaleby - - - - N. 1	*93	50	38	16	0
572	Scotby - - - N. & P. 3	*121	101	82	3	0
575	Seascale - - - Ch. 4	75	41	26	7	5
574	*Seaton (U.D.)* - - 12	283	157	123	2	0
573	*Sebergham, Church Town* - - - - 6	*82	35	17	6	6
	Sebergham, Welton, Stony Cross - - 6	72	52	43	5	0
571	Shankhill - - - N. 4	*61	40	32	10	0
569	Skelton - - - N. 2	67	54	36	1	0
569	Skirwith - - - Ch. 1	*60	32	35	15	0
569	Sowerby Row - - Ch.	*				
569	Stainton - - - Ch. 2	*134	64	30	12	11
572	Stanwix - - - N. 11	††317	122	97	19	0
571	Stapleton - - - Ch. 4	*140	32	34	13	0
573	Stoneraise (Upperby) N. 1	63	40	25	4	0
570	Talkin - - - - Ch. 1	118	56	53	13	0
574	Tallantire - - - Ch. 4	75	23	14	4	0
574	Thornthwaite, Infant - N.	*				
569	Threlkeld - - - Ch. 5	118	76	64	13	0
573	*Thursby* - - - 6	90	71	47	15	0

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576	Thwaites, Buckman Brow - - - - Ch. 4	96	30	17 8 4
573	Torpenhow - - - Ch. 4	69	46	43 5 0
568	Tynehead - - Undl. 1	61	32	37 10 0
573	Uldale - - - - N. 5	*92	29	18 1 10
576	Ulpha - - - - 4	65	24	27 10 0
572	Upperby - - - N. 4	*199	135	103 1 0
576	Waberthwaite and Corney District - - 4	103	56	39 18 0
570	Walton (Carlisle) - P. 1	95	50	43 1 0
572	Warwick (Carlisle) - B. 3	96	55	44 6 0
571	Warwicksland - - Ch. 4	*111	67	66 0 0
569	Watermillock, Boys - Ch. 6	*105	20	19 18 8
	Watermillock, Girls - 6	48	30	19 15 0
573	Waverbridge - - 5	57	41	39 16 0
573	*Waverton* - - - 5	102	34	28 14 0
573	West Newton, St. Matthew's - - - N. 5	124	61	47 9 0
573	Westward - - - Ch. 5	80	50	31 11 0
572	WETHERAL:			
	Cumwhinton - - 4	45	39	24 4 0
	Great Corby - - 4	66	75	50 11 0
	Warwick Bridge - 4	164	84	67 8 0
	Wetheral - - - 4	*180	94	78 18 0
576	Whicham and Millom Ch. 4	125	52	31 2 0
575	WHITEHAVEN:			
	Ginns, Earl of Lonsdale's, Undl. - - 10	451	413	301 5 0
	Refuge - - - 10	385	159	80 12 10
	Roman Catholic - 10	450	371	311 19 0
	St. James' - - - Ch. 10	648	331	268 9 0
	St. James', Infant - N. 10	125	113	79 8 0
	St. Nicholas - - N. 10	*630	325	247 6 0
	Trinity - - - N. 10	†*528	330	259 19 0
573	Wiggonby - - - N. 6	154	84	67 3 0
573	Wigton - - - - B. *e*	†		
	Wigton - - - - N. 6	591	362	286 5 0
	Wigton, St. Cuthbert - B. 6	142	108	80 0 0
574	WORKINGTON:			
	Derwent Tin Plate Works - - - 11	86	55	29 11 0
	Lawrence Street - 11	344	277	177 15 6
	Presbyterian - - 12	128	76	43 3 0
	Roman Catholic - 11	419	289	233 9 0
	St. John's - - - 11	*305	284	239 16 0
	St. Michael - - 11	*504	399	327 3 0
	Wilson's - - - 11	113	93	65 6 0
572	Wreay - - - - N. 4	111	72	41 13 0
574	Wythburn - - - Ch. 5	32	14	22 14 0
	DERBYSHIRE.			
430	Aldercar - - - N. 10	212	110	73 14 0
437	Alfreton - - - N. 11	*359	271	215 19 0
438	Alkmonton - - - Ch. 11	48	17	26 13 0
435	Allenton - - - N. 2	157	73	43 12 0
437	Allestree - - - N. 2	*182	109	87 4 0
435	Alvaston and Boulton - Ch. 2	*140	90	65 15 0
438	Ashbourne - - - N. 4	694	336	261 17 0
	Ashbourne - - - W. 4	229	94	56 3 0
440	Ashford - - - N. 6	144	73	57 10 0
439	*Ashover* - - - 1	281	182	130 19 0
	Ashover, Girls - - 1	92	40	19 16 0
435	Aston-on-Trent - - N. 2	*163	90	70 6 0
438	Atlow - - - - N. 2	68	32	34 19 0
			198	133 12 0
440	Bakewell - - - N. 6	*393	18	8 7 0
	Bakewell - - - W. 6	117	60	46 6 0
441	Bamford - - - N. 5	*141	85	74 7 6
428	Barlborough - - P. 6	200	100	66 0 0
	Barlborough, Infant - 6	62	59	43 4 0
	DERBY—*cont.*			
439	Barlow - - - - N. 3	*193	103	91 0 0
435	Barrow - - - - N. 4	78	51	44 6 0
440	Baslow - - - - Ch. 12	174	79	62 3 0
439	Bathurst Ville, or Whalley Thorns - 7	126	55	39 8 0
442	BEARD (U.D.):			
	Hague Bar - - 6	110	78	67 19 0
	Newmills - - - 5	359	217	180 6 0
	Thornset - - - 5	201	188	163 12 8
440	Beeley - - - - Ch. 6	101	57	32 17 0
510	Beighton and Hackenthorpe - - - N.	*		
	Beighton - - - 8	272	247	172 2 0
	Beighton, Hackenthorpe, Infant - - 8	70	44	31 0 0
437	BELPER:			
	Cowhill - - - 6	358	217	160 13 0
	High Street - - 6	141	113	82 0 0
	Messrs. Strutt's - B. 7	227	446	347 2 0
	National - - - 6	*372	246	196 3 0
	Pottery - - - *e*	486	259	194 7 10
438	Biggin, St. Thomas' - N.	*		
429	Blackwell Colliery - 11	502	263	176 16 0
	Blackwell - - - N. 11	*138	118	82 17 0
439	Bolsover - - - N. 6	*301	211	146 6 0
438	Bonsall - - - - Ch. 6	139	97	50 1 8
	Bonsall, Endowed - 6	120	76	51 6 0
435	Borrowash - - - Ch. 1	219	148	79 12 6
366	Boylestone - - - N.	*		
439	Brackenfield - - N. 6	*77	65	45 6 0
438	Bradbourne - - - Ch. 2	47	23	32 19 0
429	Bradley and Yeldersley N. 4	*104	60	49 11 0
440	*Bradwell* - - - 5	161	92	77 8 0
	Bradwell - - - N. 5	*187	59	49 3 0
438	Brailsford, Evans' - 3	141	93	75 2 0
439	BRAMPTON (U.D.):			
	Brampton - - - 8	1,125	504	386 9 0
	Cutthorpe - - - 1	96	91	73 7 0
	Holymoorside - - 8	218	138	121 10 0
	St. Thomas' - - N. 8	*306	301	230 16 5
438	Brassington - - - 6	148	85	56 10 8
435	Breadsall - - - Ch. 4	142	71	58 8 0
435	Breaston - - - N.	*		
367	Bretby - - - - 12	98	60	33 9 0
439	BRIMINGTON (U.D.):			
	Central - - - 6	420	399	317 15 4
	Common - - - 6	175	90	59 16 0
	National - - - *c*	*		
	Prim. Methodist, Infts. 6	74	55	39 0 0
441	Bugsworth - - - N. 5	*119	79	51 9 1
	Bugsworth, St. James - N 6	217	72	49 11 0
367	BURTON-ON-TRENT (*see* STAFFORDSHIRE):			
441	*Buxton* - - - - 4	589	471	405 6 0
	Buxton - - - - W.	*		
439	Calow, Mixed - - Ch. 7	131	65	21 0 0
438	Carsington - - - 7	121	45	36 4 9
441	Castleton - - - N. 5	124	72	47 12 0
435	Chaddesden - - - Ch. 3	102	97	71 9 0
441	Chapel-en-le-Frith - N. 5	†*256	233	198 8 0
	Chapel-en-le-Frith - W. 5	164	74	40 17 0
442	Charlesworth - - N. 5	*345	108	79 16 0
435	*Chellaston* - - - 6	182	70	50 7 0
440	Chelmorton - - - N. 5	*57	32	30 16 0
439	CHESTERFIELD:			
	Durrant Road - - 3	299	170	132 2 0
	Hipper Street - - 3	408	352	265 15 1
	Roman Catholic - - 3	523	228	189 11 0
	St. Helen's Street - 3	642	506	453 16 2
	Trinity - - - N. 8	*434	283	241 11 0
	Victoria - - - N. 8	*335	187	136 0 0
368	Chilcote - - - N. 1	*39	18	24 5 0
441	Chinley - - - B. 5	†91	75	63 15 0

e School closed.

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	DERBY—*cont.*			
442	Chisworth - - - W. 5	129	77	65 5 0
			37	11 13 0
367	Church Broughton - Ch. 12	103	75	31 1 11
367	*Church Gresley* - - 12	427	396	296 3 0
439	Clay Cross Iron Works B. 10	1,116	990	866 5 0
	Clay Cross, St. Bartholomew's - - P. 4	396	158	113 0 0
439	CLAY LANE:			
	North Wingfield - 4	191	*a*153	64 0 0
	" " - 4	—	*b*175	100 5 0
	" " - 4	—	208	102 19 0
	Pilsley - - - 11	408	328	269 13 0
	Tupton - - - 10	408	373	340 10 0
			28	11 2 0
438	Clifton - - - Ch. 4	69	53	34 1 0
428	*Clown* - - - - 6	354	243	164 13 0
439	Coal Aston (Shaw) - N. 12	*138	110	77 19 0
430	CODNOR:			
	Codnor and Loscoe - N. 10	*141	102	78 14 0
	Girls and Infants - N. 10	*293	139	89 18 0
	Mill Lane, United Methodist Free Church - - - 10	*295	169	122 18 0
441	Combs - - - - W. 6	68	19	22 15 0
367	Coton-in-the-Elms - Ch. 12	85	77	46 1 0
440	Cressbrook - - - 6	157	52	45 10 0
428	Cresswell - - - N. 5	*115	45	26 18 0
438	Crich - - - - N. 3	*259	202	159 1 8
440	Cromford - - - Ch. 2	422	217	183 1 0
368	Croxall - - - - Ch. 1	76	52	33 3 0
366	Cubley - - - - N. 12	96	57	45 15 0
440	Curbar - - - - N. 5	*138	111	75 5 0
367	Dalbury Lees - - N. 12	56	25	24 17 0
435	Dale Abbey - - - Ch. 10	78	48	29 15 0
439	Danesmoor, Clay Cross Iron Works - - 8	174	126	105 10 0
436	Darley Abbey - - 2	385	150	105 5 6
440	Darley Dale - - - Ch. 4	100	59	38 3 0
	Darley, North - - N. 4	215	108	91 2 0
	Darley, South - - Ch. 6	*95	56	37 19 0
437	Denby, Free - - 1	155	106	69 1 0
435	DERBY:			
	All Saints' - - - N. 7	†*467	225	165 19 0
	Ashbourne Road - 3	1,168	707	601 2 0
	British - - - - 10	*808	348	287 9 0
	Canal Street - - W. 10	837	587	521 4 0
	Christ Church - - N. 7	*371	284	226 16 0
	Curzon Street - - N. 7	*506	320	266 5 0
	Devonshire Street -	+*		
	Gerard Street - - 3	988	981	830 13 0
	King Street - - W. 10	606	392	342 2 6
	Messrs. Boden & Co.'s, Evening - - -	—	28	10 17 0
	Nun Street - - 3	673	545	427 4 6
	Parliament Street - W. 10	242	184	100 5 2
	Pear Tree Mission - Ch. 6	136	139	102 9 0
	Practising - - - 7	*281	215	170 8 0
	Ragged - - - 7	*232	173	140 4 0
	St. Alkmund - - N. 7	*489	259	176 9 0
	St. Andrew - - N. 8	786	588	508 6 0
	St. Anne's - - - Ch. 7	411	346	267 1 0
	St. Dunstan's - - 7	607	328	245 8 0
	St. James' Road - 3	1,189	857	643 9 0
	St. James', Rose Hill Ch. 7	*597	584	472 4 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 7	86	75	53 18 0
	St. Luke's - - - Ch. 4	745	521	357 8 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	578	417	341 0 0
	St. Michael - - N. 7	333	74	47 14 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 7	*378	196	146 15 0
	St. Peter's, Bag Lane, Infant - - - N. 7	†*127	122	92 18 0
	St. Peter's, Siddal's Lane - - - N. 7	†*293	289	196 15 0
436	Derby—*cont.* St. Thomas' - - Ch. 7	193	22	6 16 3
	Traffic Street - - 3	†*737	612	459 19 0
	Trinity - - - N. 7	*548	757	653 15 0
441	Derwent - - - N. 5	120	17	24 12 0
442	Dinting - - - Ch. 5	262	171	141 17 0
			46	21 1 6
508	Dore - - - - N. 7	*164	83	52 2 0
441	Dove Holes - - - Ch. 2	91	86	61 2 8
366	Doveridge - - - N. 12	*167	88	68 13 0
435	*Draycott* - - - 2	*280	159	125 0 0
439	Dronfield - - - Ch. 12	135	96	15 15 0
	Dronfield, Cross Lane 12	619	428	337 8 0
	Dronfield, Woodhouse 12	200	131	101 17 0
437	Duffield, Endowed - N. 4	*190	109	101 1 0
	Duffield, Girls - - Ch. 4	*100	70	63 10 0
440	Earl-Sterndale - - Ch. 3	56	28	31 12 0
439	ECKINGTON:			
	Cam's - - - - N. 4	181	129	95 12 0
	Eckington - - - 3	447	505	367 19 0
	Lady Sitwell's, Girls - 4	125	84	52 7 0
	Marsh Lane - - 3	247	152	108 9 0
	Mosboro' - - - 4	309	203	123 18 10
			22	8 5 6
	Renishaw - - - 3	252	208	163 1 0
	Ridgeway - - - 3	†188	163	131 15 0
441	Edale - - - Ch. 5	66	31	34 16 0
440	Edensor - - - N. 6	95	34	30 10 0
367	*Egginton* - - - 12	84	38	17 2 0
440	Elton - - - - Ch. 2	99	78	48 0 0
428	Elvaston, Earl of Harrington's - - - 1	211	74	50 10 0
367	Etwall - - - Par. 12	157	86	60 13 0
440	Eyam - - - - Ch. 5	235	94	87 4 0
			14	5 8 6
	Eyam-Woodlands, Stoke, and Nether Padley - N. 6	104	28	30 2 0
			4	1 6 0
441	Fairfield, Endowed - N. 1	300	103	64 14 0
438	Fenny Bentley - - Ch. 4	105	40	37 3 0
367	Findern - - - Ch. 12	135	70	51 2 0
440	Flagg - - - - Ch. 5	40	30	35 11 0
367	*Foston and Scropton* - 12	*93	58	42 12 0
437	Fritchley - - - N. 4	141	112	91 16 0
442	GLOSSOP:			
	British - - - - *e*	†		
	Duke of Norfolk's - B. 5	*508	187	157 14 0
			47	17 10 6
	Fitzalan Street, Evg. -	—	78	26 19 6
	Freetown, Working Men's Inst., Evening	—	41	16 11 6
	Howard Town - - W. 5	277	254	178 6 0
	Infants - - - R. 5	281	99	75 2 0
	Mount Pleasant, Evg.			
	Old Glossop - - W. 5	332	170	119 14 0
	St. Mary - - - R. 5	183	133	98 16 0
	Talbot Street - - Ch. 5	230	102	48 3 0
			9	2 3 6
439	Grassmoor (in Hasland) - - - - N. 8	277	253	179 1 0
440	Great Hucklow - - N. 5	*95	54	36 3 0
367	Gresley - - - - N. 12	*353	321	253 17 0
442	Hadfield - - - Ch. 5	344	349	284 1 0
			23	10 19 6
	Hadfield, St. Charles - R. 5	226	118	79 11 0
	Hadfield - - - W. 5	321	133	78 14 0
435	Hallam Fields, Stanton Iron Works - - 3	290	153	119 7 0
439	Handley - - - Ch. 6	144	115	89 19 0
	Handley (Clay Cross), St. Mark's - - - N. 2	174	62	39 11 0
429	Hardstoft - - - Ch. 5	84	58	46 8 0
438	Hartington - - - Ch. 4	*122	57	50 14 0

a For 1880. *b* For 1881. * School extinct.

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	DERBY—*cont.*					
441	HARTINGTON, UPPER QUARTER:					
	Brandside - - - 3	54	55	60	9	0
	Burbage - - - 2	281	200	172	11	0
	Harpur Hill - - 6	97	80	54	4	0
406	Hartshorne - - - Ch. 4	235	90	52	12	0
439	Hasland - - - N. 4	*325	229	181	10	0
440	Hathersage - - - Ch. 5	*185	132	91	17	0
	Hathersage - - - R. 5	68	21	2	6	8
442	Hayfield - - - N. 5	†256	199	91	19	7
			21	11	6	6
	Hayfield - - - W. 5	249	124	77	15	0
437	Hazlewood - - - N. 2	*84	48	27	5	0
437	Heage - - - - N. 6	*176	122	92	16	0
	Heage, Endowed - - 6	110	46	20	18	6
	Heage, Nether - - 6	125	119	99	14	0
	Heage, Upper - - 6	144	117	88	13	0
430	Heanor, Girls & Infts. - N. 10	*277	275	207	18	0
	Heanor, Boys (Langley Mill) - - - - Ch. 10	378	257	221	16	0
			38	14	17	0
439	Heath - - - - Ch. 10	154	65	59	19	0
367	*Hilton* - - - - 10	70				
	Hilton Hatton - - 10	163	95	68	19	0
438	Hognaston - - - Ch. 3	83	38	36	9	0
437	Holbrooke - - - Ch. 3	166	131	98	2	0
438	Hollington - - - N. 7	*54	28	18	8	0
441	Hope - - - - Ch. 5	118	76	61	13	0
437	Horsley - - - N. 2	*140	116	89	15	0
	Horsley Woodhouse, Girls - - - - - 2	146	100	73	3	0
438	Hulland - - - N. 11	138	91	55	13	4
437	Idridgehay - - - P. 2	*116	45	29	17	0
430	ILKESTON:					
	British - - - 10	*258	218	11	0	0
	National - - - 10	*596	551	449	15	8
	Roman Catholic - 10	74	60	39	18	0
	Trinity, Infant - - N. 10	*297	285	195	19	4
	Wesley Street, Infts. 10	216	72	36	2	4
437	Ironville - - - N. 11	*717	563	450	12	0
	Ironville, Golden Valley, Infants - - N. 11	184	46	32	14	0
437	Kilburne, Girls - - N. 2	176	134	105	17	0
439	Killamarsh, Endowed - 4	105	95	52	1	0
	Killamarsh - - - 1	521	361	285	13	4
438	Kirk Ireton - - - Ch. 3	130	40	30	4	0
437	Kirk Langley - - N. 7	*126	85	44	6	8
438	Kniveton - - - N. 4	*52	26	26	6	0
430	Langley (Heanor) - Ch. 10	*139	117	78	5	0
437	Lea, Public - - - 10	*252	158	142	18	2
367	Linton and Castle Gresley - - - - Ch. 12	266	249	195	8	0
			28	12	14	6
	Linton and Castle Gresley Infant - - - Ch. 12	141	64	46	10	0
435	*Little Eaton* - - 11	*164	99	67	11	10
442	Littlemoor (Glossop), Independent - - 5	390	157	47	2	0
			36	14	11	6
435	Littleover - - - N. 2	*142	84	71	5	0
440	Litton - - - - N. 5	*198	49	35	3	0
435	*Long Eaton, High Street* - - - - 11	613	505	403	17	0
	Long Eaton - - - N. 11	*485	373	318	14	0
			44	19	1	0
438	Longford - - - P. 3	105	98	82	15	0
367	Longlane, Christ Ch. - Ch. 12	*66	28	14	15	0
440	Longstone District - N. 7	151	73	64	19	0
367	Lullington - - - N. 12	109	37	13	19	0
438	Mapleton and Okeover 10	57	30	25	0	0
437	Mapperley - - - Ch. 1	96	59	36	12	0
442	Marple Bridge, St. Mary - - - - R. 10	110	36	3	1	10
366	*Marston Montgomery* 12	90	47	30	1	0
440	Matlock - - - Ch. 4	194	106	89	5	0
	Matlock Bank - - B. 2	350	209	181	15	8
	DERBY—*cont.*					
440	Matlock Bank - - Ch. 4	530	105	70	15	0
	Matlock Bath - - N. 2	*332	125	98	14	0
406	Measham - - - N. 3	†*330	216	136	5	0
435	MELBOURNE:					
	Athenæum - - - 4	184	183	137	5	0
	Chapel Street - - 4	139	66	62	17	0
			14	3	1	0
	National - - - 4	*374	208	161	6	0
442	Mellor, Endowed - 6	196	119	100	2	0
367	*Mickleover* - - - 12	308	151	101	16	4
440	Middleton by Wirksworth - - - - N. 3	*167	146	94	9	0
	Middleton and Smerrill 6	83	31	31	18	0
437	Milford - - - - B. 10	591	288	256	1	0
			15	6	10	0
440	Monyash - - - Ch. 6	72	53	35	6	0
437	*Morley* - - - - 1	*75	28	28	9	3
439	Morton - - - - 4	45	37	13	5	6
439	Mosbrough - - - Ch. 4	370	256	196	10	0
439	Newbold (with Dunston) - - - - Ch. 8	*501	417	255	7	6
367	Newhall - - - - N. 12	*385	312	220	4	5
442	Newmills, St. George's N. 5	*296	239	161	17	0
	Newmills, St. Mary's - R. 5	117	53	38	6	0
367	Newton-Solney - - N. 12	99	52	31	2	0
366	Norbury, Green Lanes 12	79	62	30	4	10
435	*Normanton* - - - 7	191	102	65	17	0
508	Norton, Free - - 2	98	65	38	18	0
	Norton, Greenhill - 3	*161	90	46	13	11
	Norton - - - - 3	290	203	166	2	0
	Norton, Woodseats, Infts. 3	150	27	13	18	0
406	Oakthorpe - - - W. 3	100	88	59	19	0
435	Ockbrooke - - - N. 1	*271	112	93	7	0
438	Osmaston - - - N. 4	133	52	51	2	0
367	Oversetts (Newhall) - Ch. 12	*348	361	257	19	0
			26	10	6	6
438	Parwich - - - N. 4	140	87	73	0	0
441	Peak Forest - - - Ch. 5	114	55	31	13	0
437	Pentrich - - - Ch. 11	163	68	31	19	8
440	Pilsley - - - - N. 11	153	48	25	3	0
429	*Pinxton, Kirkstead* - 10	411	298	218	9	0
	Pinxton Wharf - - 10	120	55	40	18	0
430	Pleasley - - - Ch. 6	220	231	175	9	0
429	Pleasley Works - - B. 6	343	92	75	10	0
437	Quarndon - - - P. 1	111	66	48	2	0
406	Ravenstone - - - Ch. 3	71	57	43	12	0
367	Repton - - - Ch. 12	360	130	93	17	0
437	Riddings - - - N. 11	*663	573	403	11	0
437	Ripley - - - - N. 6	*703	607	437	3	0
	Ripley, St. John's - N. 6	*368	283	234	11	0
367	Rosliston - - - Ch. 10	82	72	33	4	0
440	Rowsley - - - N. 6	128	92	61	10	0
435	*Sandiacre* - - - 7	263	237	180	6	0
435	Sawley, Baptist - - 3	151	45	22	5	6
	Sawley - - - - N. 11	*201	146	119	2	0
429	Scarcliffe and Upper Langwith - - - N. 6	*199	146	129	11	0
435	Shardlow - - - P. 10	200	95	69	12	0
440	Sheldon - - - N. 6	52	21	25	11	0
430	Shipley and Cotmanhay - - - - N. 10	*506	362	274	19	0
	Shirebrook - - - N. 5	*83	64	39	18	0
429						
439	SHIRLAND AND HIGHAM:					
	Higham - - - 2	200	85	68	18	8
	Shirland - - - 2	*138	151	85	9	8
	Stonebroom - - 2	583	388	249	19	0
438	Shirley - - - - N. 4	*42	22	21	3	11
437	Smalley, Boys - - N. 11	*94	91	87	5	0
	Smalley, Girls - - N. 11	*88	82	42	5	1
406	Smisby - - - N. 4	57	39	38	9	0
437	Somercotes, Infants - Ch. 11	*150	139	96	4	0
	Somercotes, Mixed - N. 11	404	333	291	7	6

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	DERBY—*cont.*			
429	*South Normanton* - 11	407	325	233 16 0
	South Normanton - N.	†		
437	*South Wingfield* - - 1	310	217	176 18 0
439	Spink Hill - - - R. 6	272	223	137 12 0
435	Spondon - - - N. 11	*330	202	156 19 0
429	Stainsby - - - Ch. 5	84	47	40 6 0
435	Stanley Common - 8	98	45	17 2 0
387	Stanton (Burton-on-Trent) - - - N. 12	85	70	39 17 0
435	Stanton-by-Bridge - Ch. 11	75	31	25 17 0
435	Stanton-by-Dale - N. 3	*165	68	44 13 0
440	Stanton-in-Peak - - Ch. 2	199	57	34 14 0
440	Starkholmes - - Ch. 4	105	38	26 9 0
439	Staveley - - - N. 6	*445	437	339 9 0
	Staveley, Mastin Moor Ch. 7	157	88	56 14 0
	Staveley Works - - Ch. 6	652 {	605	598 17 0
			59	23 8 6
439	Stonegravels, (Chesterfield, Trinity) - - N.	*		
440	Stony-Middleton - - N. 12	96	66	48 18 0
437	Street Lane - - W. 10	102	100	59 8 11
366	Sudbury (Lady Vernon's) - - - N. 12	267	129	115 16 0
387	Swadlincote - - - N. 12	141	139	68 14 0
437	Swanwick - - - Ch. 11	*410	285	229 15 0
440	Taddington, Priestcliffe Endd. Charity - - N. 6	101	49	27 17 0
	Taddington Whites - 6	130	33	16 14 0
440	Tansley - - - N. 12	*152	110	95 4 0
426	Tibshelf Colliery - 5	384	275	210 17 0
	Tibshelf - - - N. 5	164	161	147 3 0
406	Ticknall - - - P. 4	194	129	99 14 0
440	TIDESWELL:			
	Bagshaw Hall - 7	256	60	36 2 0
	Congregational - 6	248	131	111 16 0
	National - - - 5	*285	130	93 14 8
438	Tissington - - - P. 4	52		
508	Totley, The Cherry Tree Orphanage - - 7	99	43	29 13 0
	Totley (Dore) - - Ch. 7	185	96	53 2 0
437	Turndich - - - N. 7	*112	74	37 14 2
439	*Unstone* - - - 12	298	182	112 12 0
	Unstone, Apperknowle 12	100	88	69 8 0
	Unstone - - - N. 12	*266	183	147 0 0
367	Walton-on-Trent - - Ch. 10	121	75	48 13 0
440	Wardlow - - - N. 5	83	31	24 11 0
448	Waterside (Hadfield), Infant - - - Ch. 5	121	119	81 0 0
439	Wessington - - - N. 3	*95	80	33 12 0
435	West Hallam Endowed Ch. 3	254	205	167 13 0
435	Weston-on-Trent - P. 1	56	33	28 7 0
439	Whaley (Bolsover) - N. 6	*90	58	36 0 0
441	Whaley Bridge - - W. 5	397	182	137 19 0
442	Whitfield - - - N. 5	*445	246	157 13 10
439	Whittington Moor, Webster's Endowed - 1	490 {	449	391 4 0
			26	14 16 6
	Whittington, New, Webster's Endowed - 1	445	323	271 2 0
	Whittington (Webster's Endowed) - - P. 1	*448	388	341 8 6
428	Whitwell - - - Ch. 6	*335	216	151 13 0
367	Willington - - - Ch. 12	68	33	18 0 0
439	Wingerworth, Derby Lane - - - 1	195	101	41 13 7
440	Winster - - - N. 12	*143	111	85 2 0
437	Wirksworth - - - B. 3	301	236	198 17 0
	Wirksworth - - - N. 3	*280	238	192 6 0
439	Woodthorpe - - - Ch. 6	259 {	198	159 11 0
			32	13 14 0
441	Wormhill, St. Margaret's - - - - P. 12	80	34	40 3 0
	Wormhill, Upper End, Primitive Methodist - 6	82	59	33 17 0
	DERBY—*cont.*			
438	Yeaveley - - - N. 4	*41	38	34 4 0
440	Youlgreave - - - N. 11	*248	119	29 14 11
	DEVONSHIRE.			
287	Abbotsham - - - Ch. 1	118	45	25 9 0
273	*Abbots Kerswell* - - 7	73	59	37 17 0
271	*Alphington* - - - 5	190	147	123 19 0
286	Alverdiscott - - Ch. 2	62	29	32 3 0
287	Alwington - - - N. 4	66	40	31 7 6
287	Appledore - - - N. 1	*254	186	127 13 0
	Appledore - - - W. 1	195	91	64 15 0
285	Arlington - - - Ch. 10	58	38	37 15 0
273	Ashburton, Infants - N.	†		
	Ashburton - - - 6	247	—	*d*
281	Ashbury and Northlew P. 6	167	114	99 15 0
271	Ashcombe - - - 5	73	35	44 6 0
295	Ashford - - - Ch.	*		
274	Ashprington - - Ch. 6	106	72	62 3 0
286	Ashreighney - - N. 2	*151	81	59 15 0
271	Ashton - - - - N.	†		
288	*Ashwater, Crosslanes* - 7	116	56	41 9 0
	Ashwater, Hunscott - 7	48	44	33 5 0
285	Atherington - - N. 10	103	80	52 7 0
275	Aveton-Gifford - - N. 5	*196	180	157 10 0
270	Awliscombe - - - N. 3	†*101	73	53 9 0
269	AXMINSTER:			
	Axminster - - - 2	*368	200	133 0 0
	St. Mary - - - R. 2	46	46	39 9 0
	South - - - - N. 2	70	37	29 5 0
269	Axmouth - - - N. 2	*98	73	53 19 0
271	AYLESBEARE (U.D):			
	Aylesbeare - - - 4	75	41	44 12 6
	Newton Poppleford - 4	177	144	157 2 0
273	Babbicombe Industrial Orphanage - - - 3	83	50	48 14 0
	Babbicombe - - N. 1	367	224	169 12 0
283	Bampton - - - N. 4	195	—	*d*
	Bampton, Infant - 4	132	—	*d*
	Bampton, Shillingford, and Petton - - 4	57	—	*d*
285	Barbrook Mill - - W. 10	58	40	32 9 0
285	BARNSTAPLE:			
	Blue Coat - - - N. 11	220	104	88 2 0
	National - - - 11	†232	127	92 8 0
	Roman Catholic - 11	106	55	29 12 0
	St. Mary Magdalene - N. 11	364	270	162 11 0
	Trinity - - - N. 11	*301	151	113 4 0
	Wesleyan - - - 11	*499	248	185 9 0
286	Beaford - - - Ch. 2	*133	83	72 5 0
281	Beaworthy - - - N.	†		
269	Beer - - - - Ch. 2	231	172	141 12 0
280	Bere Alston, Boys - Ch. 4	95	66	53 17 0
	Bere Alston, Sir J. Maynard's, G. & I. - - 4	215	86	57 17 0
280	Bereferris, Beretown - N. 4	69	39	32 1 0
285	Berry Narbor - - N. 10	*126	65	28 16 10
284	Berry Pomeroy - - P. 6	121	55	49 2 0
285	Bickington (Barnstaple) - - - - Ch. 11	172	98	68 0 0
273	Bickington - - - Ch. 7	69	54	49 11 0
276	Bickleigh (Roborough) N. 2	87	55	21 16 8
283	Bickleigh (Tiverton) - N. 4	*85	—	*d*
271	Bicton, Lady Rollis' - 4	81	35	43 1 0
287	BIDEFORD:			
	East the Water - 1	152	95	61 16 0
	Evening - - -	—	22	9 15 6
	Lower - - - 1	†*283	190	164 14 0
	National - - - 1	—	234	173 9 0
	Upper - - - 1	*357	288	231 7 0

d Date of inspection deferred.

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	DEVON—*cont.*			
284	*Bishop's Nympton* - 3	*94	78	65 15 0
	Bishop's Nympton, Newtown - - - 3	66	25	17 11 0
285	Bishop's Tawton - N. 11	*118	72	45 10 0
273	Bishop's Teignton - Ch. 7	157	104	65 15 0
275	*Blackawton* - - 5	†153	79	70 2 6
283	Blackborough - - 4	71		*d*
288	Black Torrington - N. 5	†108	43	31 19 0
281	Bondleigh - - - Ch.	*		
273	Bovey Tracey - - B. 7	150	80	65 11 0
	Bovey Tracey - - N. 7	†*288	156	132 18 0
282	*Bow, or Nymet Tracey* 6	86	65	35 15 0
283	Bradfield - - - Ch. 4	40	—	*d*
288	Bradford & Cookbury- Undl. 5	*131	68	56 16 0
283	Bradninch - - - B. 4	165	—	*d*
	Bradninch - - - N. 4	†*296	—	*d*
288	*Bradworthy* - - 4	170	87	56 7 6
271	Brampford Speke, - N. 5	*74	54	44 15 0
270	Branscombe - - N. 4	190	100	102 1 8
281	*Bratton Clovelly* - - 7	†132	65	56 15 0
285	Bratton Fleming - N. 10	*98	64	49 11 0
285	*Braunton* - - - 10	316	209	160 4 0
285	Brayford District - Undl. 6	*87	51	31 11 0
285	Brendon - - - P. 10	60	23	27 15 0
281	Bridestowe (and Sourton) - - - - Ch. 7	*175	94	51 9 0
271	*Bridford* - - - 5	80	42	23 5 0
288	Bridgerule - - - Ch. 5	*124	47	35 14 0
274	Bridgetown (Totnes) - 6	101	—	*d*
274	BRIXHAM:			
	Bakers Hill - - 2	137	84	52 13 0
	Church of England - 2	*480	272	207 3 0
	Lower, Infants - - N. 2	*210	182	135 10 0
	Rea Hill - - - 2	213	165	144 19 0
276	Brixton - - - Ch. 2	112	78	45 7 6
271	Broadclyst - - - N. 11	291	208	178 3 0
	Broadclyst, Budlake - Ch. 11	86	56	44 18 0
	Broadclyst Westwood - N. 11	61	41	31 19 0
270	Broadhembury - - N. 4	93	30	23 16 8
	Broadhembury, The Grange - - - 4	68	49	40 15 9
273	*Broadhempston* - - 6	123	88	51 11 0
281	Broadwood Kelly - Ch. 6	*72	30	31 11 0
291	*Broadwoodwidger, Ivy House Cross* - - 6	97	42	32 18 0
	Broadwoodwidger, Thorncross - - 6	83	35	27 19 0
270	Buckerell - - - N. 3	60	26	30 8 0
274	*Buckfastleigh* - - 6	†351	—	*d*
	Buckfastleigh - - N.	*		
287	Buckish, St. Ann's - 4	80	32	30 12 6
273	Buckland - - - P. 7	31	14	24 10 0
287	*Buckland Brewer* - 4	105	77	79 17 6
	Buckland Brewer, Thornhillhead - - 4	81	28	38 2 6
280	Buckland Monachorum Ch. 7	*169	77	59 2 0
271	Budleigh Salterton - N. 1	288	170	148 9 0
287	Bulkworthy - - - B. 8	58	24	28 19 2
305	Burlescombe - - Ch. 5	*167	62	38 10 0
284	Burrington - - - N. 3	*137	95	81 6 0
284	Butterleigh - - - N.	*		
283	Cadbury - - - Ch. 4	68	—	*d*
283	*Cadeleigh* - - - 4	*69	—	*d*
283	Calverleigh - - - Ch. 4	52	—	*d*
284	Castle Hill (Filleigh) - N. 3	*151	98	80 6 0
281	Chagford - - - P. 6	*178	158	138 5 0
	Chagford, Infant - - N. 6	80	58	42 8 0
285	Challacombe - - N. 10	*54	25	29 13 0
284	Charles - - - Ch. 6	*73	43	43 13 0
275	Charleton - - - Ch. 4	62	40	23 19 5
282	*Chawleigh & Cheldon* 3	157	90	79 8 0
282	*Cheriton Bishop* - 6	†110	71	66 13 0
282	*Cheriton Fitzpaine* - 6	107	66	54 5 0
282	Chevithorne - - - Ch.	*		
280	Chillaton - - - N. 3	51	46	31 12 6
288	Chilsworthy - - - 5	49	27	16 9 6
284	Chittlehamholt - - N. 3	68	25	17 15 0
284	Chittlehampton - - N. 3	208	95	63 11 0
275	*Chivelstone, East Prawle* 5	72	46	36 3 0
271	Christow (U.D.):			
	Christow - - - 5	120	77	66 14 3
	Doddiscombsleigh - 5	51	37	29 11 0
273	Chudleigh - - - B. 7	205	144	98 12 0
	Chudleigh - - - N. 7	*333	145	124 0 0
275	Chudleigh Knighton - N. 7	*102	88	68 1 0
284	*Chulmleigh* - - - 3	230	143	117 7 0
	Chulmleigh - - - B. *e*	†		
306	*Churchstanton* - - 6	131	62	47 5 0
274	Churston Ferrers, Lord Churston - - - 2	154	61	50 17 0
288	Clawton (U.D.):			
	Clawton Bridge - 5	90	39	26 2 0
	Lana - - - - 5	120	76	67 0 0
283	Clay Hanger - - Ch. 4	44		
287	*Clovelly* - - - 4	151	104	104 0 0
271	Clyst Honiton - - Ch. 11	*76	52	32 10 0
	Clyst, St. Mary's - - Ch. 11	87	74	52 17 0
273	*Coffinswell* (*U.D.*) - 3	38	31	30 8 0
271	Colaton Raleigh - - N. 4	*119	94	99 0 0
			19	6 1 0
282	*Colebrooke* - - - 6	139	121	110 2 6
	Colebrooke - - - N.	†		
282	*Coleridge* - - - 6	99	64	48 3 0
274	Collaton, St. Mary - N. 2	71	50	40 6 0
283	Collumpton - - - N. 4	*500	—	*d*
269	*Colyton* - - - 2	†418	219	168 19 0
270	Combe Raleigh - - N. 3	*60	21	26 1 0
285	Combmartin - - N. 10	*242	151	110 8 0
276	Compton Gifford - - Ch. 2	152	72	47 8 4
273	Coombe - - - Ch. 7	88	45	31 8 0
276	Cornwood - - - N. 2	*162	118	76 9 2
274	Cornworthy - - - 6	118	35	10 0 6
280	Coryton - - - N. 7	42	42	41 11 0
270	Cotleigh - - - Ch. 3	50	26	36 7 0
271	Countess Wear - - N. 11	*68	66	49 0 10
282	CREDITON:			
	Hayward's Charity - 6	697	549	484 1 0
	Landscore, Infant - 6	125	69	45 14 0
	Yeoford - - - 6	131	70	53 5 0
283	Cruwys Morchard - 4	111	—	*d*
305	*Culmstock* - - - 6	*149	130	113 15 0
269	*Dalwood* - - - 2	*113	61	49 13 0
274	Dartington - - - N. 6	69	66	49 3 0
280	Dartmoor, Post Bridge N.	*		
	Dartmoor Prison - - N. 7	433	217	187 2 0
274	*Dartmouth* - - - 2	407	454	394 7 0
	Dartmouth - - - R. 11	78	34	16 9 2
273	*Dawlish* - - - 4	570	419	408 1 1
	Dawlish, Cockwood - 4	93	44	40 8 2
274	Dean Prior - - - Ch. 6	74	33	23 2 0
273	*Denbury* - - - 6	81	62	45 0 0
279	DEVONPORT:			
	British - - - 11	912	452	375 8 0
	Cherry Garden Street 1	707	650	456 14 0
	Cornwall Street - 11	213	172	112 17 6
	Ford - - - - 1	609	437	352 13 0
	Morice Town - - 1	743	571	424 7 8
	National - - - 1	300	310	261 15 0
	Royal Naval and Military Free - - 11	*790	583	510 18 0
	St. James' - - - N. 11	*539	386	326 15 7
	St. Joseph's - - R. 11	415	295	220 2 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 11	*493	206	157 16 0
	St. Stephen - - N. 11	*602	298	235 8 0
	Stoke - - - - 1	553	296	238 5 0
274	Diptford - - - P. 4	94	52	35 11 0

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	DEVON—*cont.*			
274	Dittisham - - - N. 2	*171	97	83 9 0
275	Dodbrooke - - - N. 4	*206	178	140 15 1
286	Dolton - - - N. 2	*184	106	93 14 5
282	Down, St. Mary - - Ch. 6	85	33	23 8 0
281	*Drewsteignton* - - 6	136	83	63 3 0
	Drewsteignton, Whiddon Down - - 6	55	38	38 3 0
271	Dunchideock - - 5	38	13	23 19 0
270	Dunkeswell - - - Ch. 3	64	38	30 16 0
271	*Dunsford* - - - 5	133	88	66 14 0
284	*East Anstey* - - 4	48	45	47 9 0
271	East Budleigh, Drake's Charity - - - N. 4	219	137	133 12 6
285	*East Down* - - - 10	63	41	26 17 0
276	Egg Buckland - - N. 11	*141	78	56 9 0
273	Ellacombe - - - N. 1	*730	575	458 15 0
275	ERME AND AVON:			
	Bigbury - - - 5	93	60	33 17 0
	Kingston - - - 5	98	70	43 9 0
	Ringmore - - - 5	50	42	26 13 0
276	*Ermington* - - - 2	*230	112	81 13 4
	Ermington, Ivybridge 2	312	278	202 14 2
281	Exbourne - - - N. 6	†88	51	46 9 0
272	EXETER:			
	Devon and Exeter Central - - - N. 10	*531	408	370 14 0
	Episcopal Charity - 10	572	154	136 19 0
	Exe Island - - 12	360	234	253 13 1
	Holloway Street - 12	350	269	322 12 11
	Mint Lane - - W. 10	*391	190	138 6 0
	New Town, Girls & Infants - - - 12	390	308	357 12 9
	Paradise Place - 12	209	190	248 16 9
	Paris St., Protestant Dissenting Charity 10	145	121	102 16 0
	Practising - - - 7	258	196	178 12 0
	St. David's - - - N. 10	437	349	271 7 0
	St. James' - - - N. 10	*331	153	128 1 0
	St. James' Road, Infant 12	176	113	127 18 6
			26	13 16 6
	St. John's Hospital - 10	228	122	107 13 0
	St. Mary, Arches St. 12	393	238	258 6 7
	St. Sidwell - - - N. 10	*798	657	574 17 6
	St. Sidwell's, Indepdt.	†		
271	Exminster - - - 5	*169	116	88 6 0
271	*Exmouth, Exeter Road* 1	195	165	138 17 0
	Exmouth - - - N. 1	*566	402	375 3 0
271	Farringdon - - - Ch. 11	60	38	32 4 0
270	Farway - - - - P. 3	57	35	37 11 0
270	Feniton - - - Ch. 4	73	47	35 2 0
285	Fremington - - - P. 11	68	49	28 14 0
286	Frithelstock - - - Ch. 2	*107	52	32 3 0
273	Furrough Cross, Free Church - - - 3	264		
274	Galmpton (Churston Ferrers) - - - 2	57	52	38 11 0
285	Georgeham - - - Ch. 10	*101	78	64 5 0
281	*Germansweek* - - 7	60	45	43 1 0
270	Gittisham - - - Ch. 3	66	55	37 16 0
285	Goodleigh - - - N. 11	48	52	42 19 0
275	Goveton and Buckland Tout Saints - - Ch. 4	74	42	26 19 0
286	*Great Torrington* - 2	402	256	214 10 0
	Great Torrington, Blue Coat - - - - Ch. 2	352	220	189 12 0
	Great Torrington - B. *c*	†		
283	Halberton - - - N. 4	*224	—	*d*
	Halberton, Ash Thomas 4	77	—	*d*
288	Halwell and Beaworthy:			
	Churchtown - - 7	72	59	49 2 0
	Patchcott - - - 7	54	27	27 8 0
274	*Halwell and Moreleigh* 6	80	58	45 6 0
274	Harberton - - - N. 6	124	105	77 5 0
	Harberton Ford - - N. 6	*171	148	129 10 0
287	*Hartland* - - - 4	197	132	144 13 9
	Hartland, Elmscott - 4	72	25	37 7 6
	Hartland, Meddon - 4	77	41	50 11 10
281	*Hatherleigh* - - - 7	†282	187	144 6 0
			14	3 8 6
285	*Heanton Punchardon* 11	119	83	52 12 0
271	Heavitree - - - - P. 11	*527	245	204 8 0
285	Hele - - - - - N. 12	69	32	23 5 0
305	*Hemyock* - - - 6	155	96	84 0 0
273	*Hennock* - - - 7	79	46	32 5 0
285	Herner - - - - Ch. 11	86	24	16 6 0
286	High Bickington - - N. 2	140	76	58 15 0
281	High Hampton - - N. 7	†58	36	23 14 6
273	*Highweek* - - - 3	352	246	192 19 8
282	*Hittesleigh* - - - 6	87	22	28 13 0
283	Hockworthy - - Ch. 4	87	—	*d*
276	*Holbeton* - - - 2	169	134	95 7 6
	Holbeton, Mothecombe, Infant - - - 2	20	13	8 6 8
271	Holcombe Burnell - 5	48	45	42 1 7
273	Holcombe - - - Ch. 4	99	25	20 10 7
305	Holcombe Rogus, Rayer's - - - Ch. 5	66	48	32 14 0
			13	5 9 6
	Holcombe Rogus, Webber's Charity - 5	67	53	37 15 0
288	Hollacombe - - - B. *e*	†		
274	Holne - - - - N. 6	*81	42	36 14 0
288	Holsworthy - - - N. 5	*150	95	72 15 0
			18	9 2 0
	Holsworthy - - - W. 5	*152	102	87 9 0
270	Honiton - - - B. 3	†141	112	88 11 0
	Honiton - - - N. 3	*481	245	213 19 0
276	Hooe - - - - N. 11	125	113	62 9 4
280	Horrabridge - - 7	*123	103	79 8 0
285	*Horwood (U.D.)* - 10	63	55	37 16 0
283	Huntsham - - - 4	87	—	*d*
286	Huntshaw - - - Ch. 2	39	25	23 17 11
281	Iddesleigh and Dowland N. 7	*126	69	57 19 2
271	Ide - - - - - 5	*137	114	88 2 0
273	Ideford - - - N. 7	97	49	40 9 0
285	Ilfracombe - - - B. 12	181	159	127 15 0
	Ilfracombe - - - N. 12	*307	239	177 15 0
	Ilfracombe, St. Philip's and St. James' - - N. 12	253	178	148 19 0
273	Ilsham - - - - P. 1	155	53	41 14 0
273	Ilsington - - - N. 7	*149	37	37 17 0
	Ilsington Blackpool - N. 7	102	53	34 18 0
285	*Instow* - - - - 11	*103	70	48 10 0
281	*Inwardleigh* - - 6	122	53	45 7 0
273	*Ipplepen* - - - 6	166	113	66 14 0
281	Jacobstowe - - - Ch. 6	48	23	29 12 0
280	Kelly - - - - Ch. 7	56	37	33 4 0
271	Kenn - - - - Ch. 5	100	63	45 8 0
	Kenn, St. Andrew's, Girls' - - - - Ch. 5	87	65	51 1 0
283	Kentisbeare - - - N. 4	*115		*d*
285	Kentisbury - - Undl. 10	*121	42	25 9 0
271	*Kenton* - - - 5	185	93	68 17 0
	Kenton, Infant - - 5	65	47	36 2 0
	Kenton, Starcross - 5	140	126	108 6 0
269	Kilmington - - - Ch. 2	91	51	40 0 0
275	Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke - - - B. 4	*311	202	148 1 9
273	Kingskerswell, St. Mary's - - - N. 3	*192	112	82 12 0
284	King's Nympton - Ch. 3	155	104	87 14 0
273	King's Teignton - - Ch. 3	*291	188	158 17 0
	King's Teignton, Unsectarian - - - 7	278	117	90 16 0
274	Kingswear - - - P. 2	120	81	58 11 0

c School closed. *d* Date of inspection deferred. *e* School extinct.

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	DEVON—*cont.*			
271	Knowle (Budleigh Salterton), Infant - 1	50	22	15 10 0
282	Knowle (Crediton) - Ch. 6	56	33	21 2 0
284	Knowstone - - - N. 4	*68	49	34 18 9
276	Lairs and Egg Buckland - - - - B. 10	87	71	56 10 0
280	Lamerton - - - N. 3	*160	97	77 2 2
288	Lana (Pancrasweek) - 5	93	42	39 14 0
285	Landkey - - - N. 11	*126	63	59 0 0
	Landkey - - - W. 11	120	79	64 7 0
274	Landscove - - - Ch. 6	75	38	36 15 0
286	Langtree - - - N. 2	128	88	77 0 0
282	*Lapford* - - - 6	133	75	72 0 0
276	Lea Mill - - - Ch. 11	70	45	30 1 0
285	Lee (Ilfracombe) - Ch. 12	47	23	24 8 0
280	Lew Trenchard and Thruselton - - - N. 7	*120	100	69 5 0
280	Lifton - - - - 7	390	207	180 1 0
271	Littleham - - - N. 1	55	36	22 2 10
287	*Littleham* - - - 1	93	27	18 18 0
274	Little Hempston - - N. 6	*60	35	29 3 0
286	Little Torrington - Ch. 2	92	62	45 9 7
275	Loddiswell - - - B. 4	156	80	45 13 11
	Loddiswell - - - N. 4	*116	44	28 16 7
285	Loxhore - - - N. 10	*86	43	43 9 0
270	Luppitt - - - N. 3	*137	70	49 16 0
273	*Lustleigh* - - - 7	76	71	50 7 0
276	Lutton, Infant - - 2	38	21	12 15 0
280	*Lydford* - - - 7	83	46	30 0 0
271	Lympston - - - N. 1	205	109	91 5 0
			9	3 1 0
285	Lynmouth (Lynton) - P. 10	90	35	16 14 10
285	Lynton - - - - B. 10	74	48	33 1 0
	Lynton - - - - N. 10	*124	39	21 13 10
273	Maidencombe - - B. 7	59	49	43 5 0
275	Malborough - - - Ch. 5	103	96	61 19 0
273	Manaton - - - Ch. 7	*72	37	40 19 0
274	Marldon - - - N. 2	*101	68	57 10 0
			6	1 11 6
273	Marsh (Newton Abbot) Ch. 3	181	131	96 0 0
285	Martinhoe - - - N. 10	*44	27	23 17 0
285	*Marwood* - - - 10	95	53	35 3 0
	Marwood, Endowed - 10	95	57	32 13 0
280	Meavy - - - - N. 7	†*67	38	30 13 0
281	Meeth - - - - Ch. 7	*76	23	30 6 8
269	*Membury* - - - 2	*77	44	19 8 0
286	Merton - - - - N. 2	131	65	53 14 4
284	Meshaw - - - N. 3	*77	19	31 18 0
280	*Milton Abbot, Boys* - 3	116	37	31 16 2
	Milton Abbot, Girls - 3	*60	50	31 19 10
288	*Milton Damerell* - 5	100	41	35 13 0
275	*Modbury* - - - 4	†*283	112	86 14 4
	Modbury, Brownston 4	74	28	21 8 1
	Modbury, Infant - 4	75	47	31 14 4
284	Molland - - - Ch. 4	74	63	45 9 4
281	Monk Okehampton - N. 6	55	36	38 17 0
287	Monkleigh, St. George's Ch. 1	81	79	59 5 0
270	Monkton - - - Ch. 3	100	22	30 14 0
282	Morchard, Bishop - Ch. 6	*307	173	151 7 6
304	Morebath - - - Ch. 4	114	72	60 19 0
273	*Moretonhampstead, Greenhill* - - - 7	192	126	92 15 0
	Moretonhampstead, Pound St., Boys' - 7	102	75	66 10 0
285	*Morthoe* - - - 10	81	42	41 13 0
269	*Musbury* - - - 2	95	79	61 5 0
285	Newport - - - N. 11	122	71	43 17 0
273	NEWTON ABBOT:			
	Bearne's - - - B. 3	182	171	141 15 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 3	84	54	31 2 0
	St. Leonard's, Infants Ch. 3	185	138	111 8 0
276	Newton Ferrers - - Ch. 2	127	77	40 11 8
282	*Newton, St. Cyres* - 6	162	99	78 3 0
287	Northam - - - N. 1	†334	141	117 15 0
	Northam, Infant - - N. 1	126	76	53 6 0
273	North Bovey - - N. 7	99	47	34 17 0
280	North Brentor - - N. 3	94	46	32 9 0
274	North Huish - - N. 4	*91	24	24 19 0
270	Northleigh - - - Ch. 3	80	42	39 18 0
284	*North Molton, Heasley Mill* - - - - 3	60	37	43 8 0
	North Molton - - 3	216	180	155 0 0
291	*North Petherwin* - 6	*141	57	46 0 4
281	*North Tawton* - - 6	*296	240	205 15 0
276	Noss-Mayo - - - N. 2	*125	116	69 10 0
284	Nymet, St. George - Ch. 3	75	38	43 15 0
276	Oakford and High Leigh, St. Mary - Ch. 4	136	—	*d*
270	Offwell - - - - N. 3	68	39	29 10 0
273	Ogwell, East and West Ch. 6	116	48	34 6 0
281	*Okehampton* - - 6	†*198	172	155 7 9
	Okehampton, Infant - 6	148	73	54 18 0
271	Otterton - - - N. 4	212	112	75 0 0
270	Ottery, St. Mary's - N. 4	355	251	237 18 7
	Ottery, St. Mary, Infant 4	143	109	95 0 2
	Ottery, St. Mary, West Hill - - - - 4	81	53	59 9 6
274	*Paington* - - - 2	*746	411	332 7 0
287	*Parkham* - - - 4	*120	70	74 18 9
	Parkham, Holwell - 4	56	27	14 14 9
285	Parracombe - - - P. 10	80	48	37 19 0
270	Payhembury - - N. 4	*80	39	35 3 1
286	Petrockstowe - - Ch. 2	114	69	59 17 0
285	Pilton - - - - N. 11	†205	182	154 5 0
271	Pinhoe - - - - N. 11	94	61	47 5 0
277	PLYMOUTH:			
	Castle Street - - 1	135	149	135 2 0
	Charles - - - - N. 11	*941	649	510 9 0
	Charles, Household of Faith - - - Ch. 11	78	60	41 3 0
	Christ Church - - N. 12	*154	119	92 4 0
	George Street - - 10	526	352	308 6 0
	Grey - - - - Ch. 10	187	113	93 17 0
	King Street - - 10	300	460	383 17 0
	Mount Street - - 1	400	358	334 6 2
	Oxford Street - - 10	497	553	412 13 0
	Palace Court - - 10	950	487	357 4 0
	Public Free - - 10	*1,784	1,517	1,218 13 0
			33	15 17 6
	St. Andrew's Chapel N. 11	97	85	72 3 0
	St. Andrew's, Princess Street - - - N. 11	*578	400	349 14 0
	St. Boniface - - R. 12	609	243	189 16 0
	St. James' - - - Ch. 10	*278	193	145 3 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 12	793	405	320 6 0
	Station Road - - 10	313	264	195 15 8
	Sutton Road - - 1	301	230	210 8 8
	Tothill Lane, Holy Cross - - - R. 12	270	101	52 4 4
	Treville Street - - 1	439	443	396 16 10
	Trinity - - - N. 12	*420	358	279 10 0
	Wolsdon Street - - 1	234	340	321 11 10
276	PLYMSTOCK:			
	Dean - - - - 11	*140	78	70 16 0
	Goosewell - - - 11	60	48	35 11 0
	Oreston - - - 11	280	133	101 16 0
276	Plympton, St. Mary's - N. 11	*263	142	111 0 0
	Plympton, St. Maurice N. 11	*152	105	82 11 0
270	Plymtree - - - - 4	116	65	55 15 10
271	Poltimore and Huxham 11	85	49	27 4 2
275	Portlemouth - - N. 5	*73	36	23 13 0
	Postbridge - - - Ch. 7	94	28	25 2 6
282	Poughill - - - Ch. 6	59	32	36 8 0
282	Puddington - - - B. 6	68	36	33 6 0
287	*Putford (U.D.)* - - 4	80	33	22 12 6

d Date of inspection deferred.

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	DEVON—*cont.*					
288	Pyworthy - - - Ch. 5	41	40	28	0	0
284	Rackenford - - - N. 3	*122	60	52	2	0
280	Raddon Chapel - - N. 3	80	54	34	5	8
274	Rattery - - - Ch. 6	108	63	47	13	0
271	Rewe and Netherexe - Ch. 5	85	40	25	9	0
286	Roborough - - - N. 2	97	65	52	10	0
271	Rockbeare - - - Ch. 11	66	55	36	0	0
	Rockbeare, Marsh Green - - - Ch. 11	60	43	41	15	0
284	*Romansleigh (U.D.)* - 3	81	30	17	11	0
284	*Rose Ash* - - - 3	92	52	35	4	0
	Rose Ash - - - N.	*				
269	Rousden - - - Ch. 2	163	78	83	2	0
276	St. Budeaux - - - N. 4	†182	109	80	3	0
	St. Budeaux, Bull Point N. 4	73	39	25	7	0
291	*St. Giles-in-the-Heath* 6	47	36	39	19	0
286	St. Giles-in-the-Wood - N. 2	207	133	107	1	0
273	St. Marychurch - - N. 3	*499	350	279	1	4
	St. Mary Church Barton - - - - N. 3	100	43	32	7	0
280	St. Mary Tavy - - N. 3	†362	107	65	9	10
			26	9	9	0
273	*St. Nicholas, Shaldon* - 3	153	157	122	6	0
280	St. Peter Tavy - - N. 3	*116	28	17	17	6
271	*St. Thomas* - - - 5	*756	669	585	7	6
	St. Thomas, Exwick - 5	*157	79	57	8	0
275	Salcombe, Infant - 5	153	124	98	0	0
	Salcombe - - - N. 5	*312	166	145	5	0
270	Salcombe Regis - - N. 4	62	43	39	19	6
281	Sampford Courtenay (U.D.):					
	Sampford Courtenay 6	193	86	75	5	0
	Sticklepath - - 6	150	54	40	3	0
283	Sampford Peverell - N. 4	*165	—		*d*	
282	Sandford - - - N. 6	200	122	98	15	0
	Sandford, East Village Ch. 6	42	31	16	15	0
	Sandford, New Buildings - - - - 6	44	26	10	6	0
269	Seaton - - - - B. 2	161	118	106	3	8
286	SHEBBEARE (U.D.):					
	Newton St. Petrock - 2	60	49	54	15	0
	Shebbeare - - - 2	†157	94	85	14	2
286	Sheepwash - - - N. 2	*106	66	48	4	0
270	Sheldon - - - N. 3	*52	22	33	9	0
275	*Sherford* - - - 5	72	70	39	2	0
273	Shiphay Collaton - 2	40	31	31	5	0
285	Shirwell - - - 11	108	51	44	8	0
282	Shobrooke - - - Ch. 6	109	66	31	6	0
269	*Shute* - - - - 2	148	90	59	9	0
270	Sidbury - - - N. 4	*191	105	88	2	7
270	Sidmouth, All Saints' - N. 4	*228	180	164	3	7
	Sidmouth, Boys - - P. 4	169	60	61	2	0
			22	8	13	0
	Sidmouth, Girls and Infants - - - P. 4	230	88	72	15	9
283	Silverton - - - N. 4	*117	—		*d*	
	Silverton, Endowed - 4	103	—		*d*	
275	*Slapton* - - - 5	122	80	49	7	0
274	*South Brent* - - 6	208	—		*d*	
275	South Huish - - Ch. 5	120	20	27	2	0
270	*South Leigh* - - 3	60	37	12	16	3
275	South Milton - - Ch. 5	120	62	47	16	0
284	South Molton - - B. 3	*201	74	58	2	0
	South Molton - - N. 3	414	212	174	5	0
275	South-Pool - - - N. 5	*78	62	40	13	0
281	*South Tawton* - - 6	200	135	115	8	0
	South Tawton, Langdown - - - - 6	48	25	31	7	0
271	Sowton - - - Ch. 11	84	37	18	11	8
276	Sparkwell, Plympton, Village - - - 11	*147	68	50	9	0
281	*Spreyton* - - - 6	75	46	27	6	0
274	Staverton - - - Ch. 6	86	52	35	16	0
269	Stockland - - - 3	*200	76	71	12	11
282	Stockleigh Pomeroy - Ch. 6	66	31	37	17	0
271	Stoke Canon - - N. 5	79	61	41	7	0
279	Stoke Damerel, Boys - B. 11	†*500	401	343	4	0
	Stoke Damerel, Girls - B. 11	225	222	178	18	0
	Stoke Evening - - B.	—	29	14	13	6
275	*Stoke Fleming* - - 5	110	72	74	10	0
274	*Stoke Gabriel* - - 6	*145	99	76	3	0
273	*Stokeinteignhead* - 7	80	46	32	0	0
275	*Stokenham, Huccombe* 5	110	84	66	15	0
	Stokenham - - - 5	*167	133	119	10	0
285	*Stoke Rivers* - - 11	36	25	31	4	0
278	STONEHOUSE:					
	East Street, Infant - 11	153	109	71	0	0
	High Street - - 11	544	500	372	3	0
	National - - - 1	*602	492	380	16	4
	St. Paul's Infant - Ch. 11	164	150	108	16	0
283	Stoodleigh - - - Ch. 4	90	—		*d*	
275	Street - - - - N. 5	*158	74	66	13	9
288	*Sutcombe* - - - 5	69	47	40	7	0
277	Sutton-on-Plym - - N. 11	*515	412	189	9	0
285	Swimbridge - - - P. 11	*160	89	72	6	0
	Swimbridge, Travellers' Rest - - - - P. 11	41	29	19	19	0
280	Sydenham Damerel - N. 3	95	58	25	8	2
286	Taddiport, Infant - Ch. 2	68	31	23	4	0
270	Talaton - - - Ch. 4	82	56	36	17	9
270	Taleford - - - Ch. 4	71	49	35	3	1
276	Tamerton Foliott, Endowed - - - - 10	*152	129	85	14	10
280	TAVISTOCK:					
	Gulworthy - - - 3	120	115	91	3	3
	National - - - 3	*510	282	222	3	1
	Morwelham - - - 3	55	36	24	1	3
	Plymouth Road - - 3	713	365	262	16	2
285	Tawstock, Harracott - N. 10	83	48	33	5	0
	Tawstock, Holliwell - Ch. 11	128	74	59	8	0
271	*Tedburn, St. Mary's* - 6	120	79	66	2	0
275	Teignmouth - - - N. 7	43	38	43	16	0
273	TEIGNMOUTH:					
	Exeter Road - - 3	463	191	144	1	0
	Upper Brook Street - 3	427	366	303	2	0
	Roman Catholic - 3	90	65	51	3	0
283	Templeton - - - P. 4	42	—		*d*	
288	Thornbury - - - N. 5	53	37	16	16	7
283	Thorverton - - - N. 4	*221	—		*d*	
281	*Throwleigh* - - - 6	93	50	30	9	0
275	Thurleston - - - Ch. 5	77	41	28	16	0
270	Tipton, St. John's - N.	*				
283	TIVERTON:					
	Bampton Street - 4	145	—		*d*	
	Bolham - - - 4	84	—		*d*	
	Chevithorne - - 4	80	—		*d*	
	Cove - - - - 4	84	—		*d*	
	Elmore - - - 4	200	—		*d*	
	Heathcote - - - 4	766	—		*d*	
	National - - - 4	*454	—		*d*	
	Withleigh - - - 4	58	—		*d*	
271	*Topsham* - - - 11	*679	218	202	1	11
273	Tor - - - - N. 1	*481	429	369	11	0
273	TORQUAY:					
	Abbey Road - - B. 1	595	322	281	2	0
	Abbey Road - - R. 1	86	73	45	1	0
	National - - - 1	*439	303	256	4	0
	St. Luke's, Girls and Infants - - Ch. 1	181	99	75	14	0
	Torre Hill - - - B. 1	250	94	76	0	0
	Trust, Trinity - - N. 1	345	163	141	3	0
	Upton - - - - N. 1	*469	162	123	11	0
	Upton Vale - - B. 1	494	169	138	1	0
	Victoria Park - - N. 1	*127	73	54	0	0
274	Totnes - - - Ch. 6	174	—		*d*	
	Totnes, Grove - - 6	326	—		*d*	

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	DEVON—*cont.*			
273	Trusham - - - Ch. 7	45	35	39 18 0
284	Twitchen - - - N. 4	*49	38	46 18 2
283	*Uffculme* - - - 4	242	| |	*d*
	Uffculme, Ashill - - 4	80	—	*d*
274	*Ugborough* - - - 4	215	102	69 2 0
283	Uplowman - - - N. 4	*127	—	*d*
269	Uplyme, Mrs. Ethelston's - - - 2	108	96	69 16 0
270	*Up-Ottery* - - - 3	*121	82	68 6 0
271	Upton Pyne - - - N. 5	110	89	72 3 0
284	Warkleigh and Satterleigh - - - - N. 3	*79	39	35 18 0
283	Washfield - - - N. 4	81	| |	*d*
286	Wear Gifford - - N. 2	*82	60	49 5 0
276	*Wembury* - - - 2	80	71	37 5 10
282	Wembworthy and Eggesford - - - 3	140	80	70 2 0
291	Werrington - - - P. 6	104	70	50 11 0
275	West Alvington - - Ch. 5	190	73	58 15 0
284	West Anstey - - Ch. 4	*102	35	38 11 4
284	West Buckland - - N. 3	*74	50	34 13 0
285	West Down - - - N. 10	*67	49	27 10 0
285	*West Leigh* - - - 1	84	65	45 13 0
271	Whimple - - - N. 11	*124	81	68 11 0
271	Whipton - - - Ch. 11	*40	31	24 2 0
280	*Whitchurch* - - - 3	140	75	56 11 2
271	Whitestone, Splatts - 1	96	52	60 10 8
273	*Widecombe-in-the-Moor* 7	100	42	39 19 0
	Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Leusden - - - 7	84	51	44 14 0
270	Widworthy - - - Ch. 3	41	31	39 1 0
283	*Willand* - - - 4	*70	—	*d*
286	*Winkleigh* - - - 2	*192	100	80 12 0
284	Witheridge - - - B. 7	135	64	56 0 0
	Witheridge - - - N. 7	*150	48	43 15 0
271	Withycombe Rawleigh N. 1	*220	136	119 0 0
271	Woodbury - - - N. 1	212	182	153 8 0
	Woodbury Exton Broadmeads - - - 1	43	43	32 5 0
	Woodbury, Salterton - Ch. 11	135	67	55 11 0
273	Woolborough - - N. 3	*400	310	281 1 6
270	Woolbrook - - - 4	87	58	36 16 1
282	*Woolfardisworthy (U.D.), Crediton* - 6	90	73	67 17 0
287	*Woolfardisworthy, West* - - - - 4	111	57	53 13 9
284	*Worlington (U.D.)* - 3	83	55	38 15 0
309	Yarcombe - - - N. 6	91	56	48 4 0
286	*Yarnscombe* - - 2	*60	28	31 15 0
276	Yealmpton - - - P. 2	259	152	80 16 8
282	*Zeal Monachorum* - 6	102	59	43 18 0
	DORSETSHIRE.			
264	Abbotsbury - - - N. 1	185	131 15	96 17 6 5 7 6
261	Alderholt - - - Ch. 3	146	56	44 10 0
268	Allington - - - N. 10	†*277	232	185 7 10
265	Alton Pancras - - N. 1	*82	52	42 2 0
263	Arne - - - - N. 7	41	28	38 15 0
258	Ashmore - - - 11	77	54	53 17 0
268	Askerswell - - - Ch. 4	53	31	26 6 0
265	Athelhampton - - B. 6	99	31	37 9 0
265	Batcombe - - - N. 1	*63	20	Art. 19.
267	Beaminster - - - 8	129	88 13	80 13 0 2 19 6
	Beaminster - - - N. 8	*291	180	151 5 0
263	Bere Regis - - - Ch. 3	232	91	72 15 0
263	Bere Heath - - - Ch. 3	52	52	35 5 0
267	Bettiscombe - - - N. 8	66	43	48 8 0
264	Bincombe - - - Ch. 6	*44	29	38 4 0
266	Bishop's Caundle - Ch. 12	80	42	35 18 0
267	Black Down - - - N. 8	*87	42	24 8 0
260	Blandford - - - N. 4	*714	345	303 8 10
	Blandford - - - B. *c*	*		
	Blandford St. Mary's - Ch. 5	91	52	58 2 6
263	Bloxworth, St. Andrew's Ch. 3	*65	45	50 16 3
268	*Bothenhampton* - - 4	80	70	59 2 0
257	Bourton - - - N. 10	148	85	65 3 0
267	Bowood-cum-Solway Ash - - - - N. 8	172	55	46 1 0
266	Bradford Abbas - - P. 1	171	110	90 18 0
265	Bradford Peverell - Ch. 10	76	37	18 16 0
268	Bradpole - - - N. 4	125	120	105 0 0
262	Branksome, St. Aldhelm's - - - 5	185	—	*d*
263	Briantspuddle - - Ch. 3	91	68	57 18 0
268	BRIDPORT:			
	General, Boys - - 4	*286	260	227 10 0
	General, Girls and Infants - - - 4	375	324	266 12 4
	Miss Gundry's, Infants - - - 4	164	86	60 10 0
	National - - - 4	474	245	190 17 0
	Roman Catholic - 4	52	16	8 5 0
265	Broadmayne - - N. 7	*72	—	*d*
262	Broadstone - - - Ch. 7	165	121	95 18 0
264	Broadway - - - N. 6	*122	96	76 17 0
267	Broadwindsor - - 8	*180	89	74 9 0
311	*Buckhorn-Weston* - 2	*101	54	31 0 0
265	Buckland, Newton - Ch. 1	*107	68	55 14 0
268	Burton-Bradstock - Ch. 10	163	143	89 14 0
262	Canford - - - Ch. 7	127	59	50 0 0
258	Cann - - - - N. 11	*92	91	78 12 0
265	Cattistock - - - N. 1	†138	92	80 9 0
266	*Caundle Purse* - - 12	36	31	35 4 0
265	Cerne Abbas - - N. 1	171	140	67 14 6
263	Chaldon Herring - N. 5	62	—	*d.*
269	Chardstock, All Saints' N. 2	*119	54	37 18 0
	Chardstock - - - N. 2	†*215	85	49 19 11
265	Charminster - - N. 10	*190	150	93 5 0
269	*Charmouth* - - - 2	168	82	73 13 0
267	Chedington - - - Ch. 7	49	20	45 4 6
265	Cheselbourne - - Ch. 12	72	49	34 6 0
266	Chetnole - - - N. 1	71	38	40 5 0
268	*Chideock* - - - 4	*90	66	45 8 0
	Chideock - - - R. 4	69	43	33 18 0
259	Child-Okeford - - N. 5	*184	138 19	142 16 0 8 1 0
263	Churchknowle - - Ch. 8	78	58	52 19 6
258	Compton Abbas - - N. 11	98	75	66 4 0
266	Compton, Nether and Over - - - - N. 1	*106	97	68 1 9
263	Corfe Castle - - - B. *c*	†		
	Corfe Castle - - - N. 7	228	185	157 12 0
261	Corfe Mullen, Lockyer's N. 4	*111	85	54 12 9
267	Corscombe - - - N. 7	*125	75	96 6 0
264	Coryates - - - B. 10	60	40	36 8 0
261	Cranbourne - - - Ch. 3	180	93	64 13 0
261	Cranbourne, Three Cross - - - - N. 3	72	38	31 11 0
261	Critchill Moor - - Ch. 3	139	67	44 17 0
265	Dewlish - - - Ch. 3	127	96	75 15 6
265	Dorchester - - - N. 6	†642	500 77	451 9 0 28 8 0
	Dorchester, Trinity, Infant - - - N. 6	234	217	172 0 0
267	Drimpton - - - Ch. 8	68	68	57 9 0
260	Durweston - - - Ch. 5	96	81	56 15 0
263	East Burton - - N. 7	*62	24	19 3 0
265	East Fordington - - 6	307	164	129 0 0

c School closed.

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	DORSET—*cont.*					
263	East Lulworth - - N. 6	74	—		*d*	
	East Lulworth - - R. 6	118	—		*d*	
258	East Orchard - - N. 11	*67	50	43	17	0
263	East Stoke - - - Ch. 7	91	69	47	10	0
258	East Stower - - - N. 11	83	70	49	6	0
261	Edmonsham - - Ch. 3	*62	34	32	12	2
258	Enmore Green - - N. 11	110	89	68	9	0
267	Evershot, Strickland's Free - - - - 7	157	107	87	6	0
261	Farnham - - - N. 3	†*60	32	29	2	0
259	*Fifehead Magdalen* - 11	50	43	47	4	0
266	Folke - - - - N. 12	84	46	27	3	0
258	Fontmell Magna - Ch. 11	155	96	80	16	0
265	Frampton, Endowed - Ch. 1	133	67	48	17	0
261	Gaunts (Wimborne) - N. 3	99	81	70	4	0
258	Gillingham - - - N. 11	130	80	59	14	0
	Gillingham, No. 1 - 11	295	230	178	2	0
	Gillingham, Wyke - 11	79	36	24	0	0
265	Godmanstone - - N.	*				
263	Grange (Steeple) - N. 10	79	53	57	12	0
261	Gussage, All Saints - N. 3	126	45	31	17	0
267	Halstock - - - N. 7	†*101	49	51	9	0
261	Hampreston- - - N. 4	122	93	48	1	5
262	Hamworthy Manor - 7	102	84	50	6	0
261	*Handley* - - - 3	210	130	81	4	0
250	Haselbury Bryan - Ch. 5	164	109	107	4	10
269	Hawkchurch - - N. 2	*112	49	41	10	0
266	Haydon Goathill - - N. 12	67	19	30	7	0
265	Hermitage and Hillfield - - - - N. 1	*52	37	42	1	0
263	Herston - - - Ch. 7	*136	80	64	3	0
260	Hilton - - - - N. 4	*157	81	55	10	5
261	Hinton Martell - Ch. 3	86	40	19	0	8
259	Hinton, St. Mary - N. 5	*65	54	52	12	4
269	Holditch Manor - - N. 2	61	45	30	16	0
261	Holt - - - - N. 3	*236	94	52	17	4
266	Holwell - - - Ch. 12	*113	45	27	12	0
267	Hook - - - - Ch. 7	*66	28	42	2	6
261	Horton - - - Ch. 3	86	45	35	7	0
26	Houghton - - - Ch. 10	86	27	34	5	0
	" - - - " 5	—	28	20	3	8
259	Ibberton - - - N. 5	†164	25	51	10	6
258	Iwerne Minster - - N. 11	†124	103	85	15	0
263	Kimeridge - - - N. 8	68	58	64	3	9
263	Kingston - - - N. 8	†105	81	73	15	6
311	Kington Magna - - N. 2	*113	70	37	16	8
263	*Kinson* - - - 11	*85	85	71	12	2
262	*Kinson Heath* - - 11	*101	106	79	4	11
264	Langton-Herring - N. 6	78	—		*d*	
263	Langton-Maltravers - N. 8	*232	161	147	6	8
266	Leigh - - - - N. 1	*89	46	32	11	0
266	Lillington - - - Ch. 1	47	28	40	17	11
265	Little Bredy - - Ch. 6	63	25	34	14	0
268	Litton Cheney, Thorner's Charity - - 4	101	57	40	12	0
268	Loders - - - - Ch. 4	166	103	91	5	0
265	Longbredy and Kingston Russell - - N. 6	*105	45	46	10	0
266	Long Burton - - Ch. 12	76	59	41	12	0
262	Longfleet - - - N. 7	184	—		*d*	
259	Lydlinch - - - N. 5	*74	54	55	11	3
269	Lyme Regis - - - B. 2	†*228				
	Lyme Regis - - - N. 2	*518	234	168	0	0
262	*Lytchett Matravers* - 7	152	116	100	14	0
262	Lytchet Minster - - N. 7	†*150	106	86	4	0
265	Maiden Newton and Frome Vauchurch - N. 1	*273	159	128	8	0
267	Mapperton - - - Ch. 8	40	18	25	13	0
265	Mappowder - - - N. 1	99	24	26	5	5
259	Marnhull - - - N. 5	*187	128	110	13	2
	Marnhull - - - R. 5	40	25	23	2	0
267	Marshwood - - - N. 7	*81	23	17	8	9
258	Melbury Abbas - - N. 11	78	49	32	16	0
267	Melbury Osmond, Lord Ilchester's - - 10	70	63	52	7	0
265	Melcombe Horsey - N. 7	44	—		*d*	
267	Melplaish - - - N. 7	*66	47	38	2	6
261	Middlehill - - - Ch. 3	114	86	46	1	4
260	Milborne, St. Andrew's N. 4	160	84	60	1	10
258	Milton - - - - N. 11	109	56	37	7	0
260	Milton Abbas - - N. 4	150	93	82	14	3
265	Minterne - - - N. 1	64	57	49	17	6
263	*Morden* - - - 3	152	93	105	17	6
268	Morecombe Lake - N.	*				
263	Moreton - - - Ch. 3	113	64	44	2	0
267	Mosterton - - - N. 7	*56	55	78	7	6
258	Motcombe - - - - 11	219	119	98	5	0
267	Netherbury - - - N. 8	167	77	62	1	0
259	Okeford Fitzpaine - N. 5	*160	91	105	13	6
264	Osmington - - - N. 3	†*71	46	25	19	0
264	Ower Moigne - - N. 3	88	43	28	15	3
			15	7	12	6
262	Parkstone - - - B. 7	122	—		*d*	
	Parkstone - - - Ch. 7	231	—		*d*	
261	Pentridge - - - Ch. 3	51	29	37	0	0
265	Piddlehinton - - N. 6	*70	69	40	0	0
265	Piddletrenthide - - N. 6	147	61	47	9	0
260	Pimperne - - - N. 4	94	66	62	11	3
262	POOLE:					
	Boys - - - - B. 7	312	219	180	3	0
	Girls - - - - B. 7	187	134	99	18	0
	National - - - 7	†*780	402	316	10	0
	St. Mary - - - R. 7	125	61	43	4	0
264	Portisham - - - Ch. 10	87	74	55	5	0
			19	8	6	0
264	PORTLAND:					
	Easton - - - W. 3	390	192	143	15	7
	Prison Officers' - 3	366	265	165	10	1
	St. George's - - P. 3	*372	235	169	14	7
			26	9	14	0
	St. John's - - - P. 3	*453	318	247	0	8
	Wesleyan - - - 3	*199	148	105	6	6
267	Powerstock - - - N. 7	190	84	86	12	6
264	Poxwell - - - Ch. 3	32	19	31	0	0
264	Preston - - - N. 3	131	92	50	6	6
265	Puddletown - - Ch. 6	273	165	141	19	0
265	Pulham - - - Ch. 1	87	37	41	11	0
268	Puncknoll - - - Ch. 4	88	59	37	12	0
268	Pymore - - - Ch. 4	118	62	48	19	0
264	Radipole - - - Ch. 6	*69	33	28	14	2
267	Rampisham - - - N. 7	*98	59	55	7	0
266	Ryme Intrinsica - - N. 1	*57	33	36	0	0
258	Shaftesbury - - - B.	†				
	Shaftesbury - - - N. 11	*390	245	197	14	0
	Shaftesbury, St. James' - - - N. 11	*212	156	111	6	0
			23	11	9	6
261	Shapwick - - - Ch. 4	87	74	42	7	6
266	Sherborne - - - B. 12	238	179	159	6	0
	Sherborne - - - N. 12	*682	331	284	6	4
			22	13	5	6
	Sherborne, Foster's, Girls and Infants - 12	167	122	92	18	0
259	Shillingstone - - N. 5	208	74	73	5	4
268	Shipton Gorge - - Ch. 10	68	54	41	9	0
260	Shroton - - - Ch. 5	133	92	77	16	0
257	Silton - - - - N. 10	80	36	35	1	0
267	South Perrott - - N. 7	*56	57	79	19	0
260	Spetisbury, Hall and Sloper's Endowed - 5	242	107	66	16	8
259	Stalbridge - - - N. 5	292	184	211	16	0
			15	*a*16	0	0
	Stalbridge, Weston - Ch. 5	53	39	41	7	6
			28	12	14	6
268	Stanton, St. Gabriel - Ch. 10	83	36	15	6	8
260	Stickland - - - P. 4	115	107	96	3	2

a For two years.

d Date of inspection deferred.

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	DORSET—*cont.*					
265	Stinsford and Bockhampton - - - N. 12	*82	60	34	10	0
263	Stoborough - - - N. 7	109	71	62	14	0
267	Stoke Abbot - - N. 8	118	66	40	9	1
260	Stourpaine - - - Ch. 4	*139	98	82	3	5
259	Stourton-Caundle - N. 5	67	49	43	14	10
258	*Stower Provost* - - 11	*153	87	76	2	0
265	*Stratton* - - - 1	60	42	41	10	0
263	Studland - - - Ch. 7	72	65	34	5	6
261	*Sturminster Marshall* 4	144	131	75	7	6
259	Sturminster, Newton - N. 5	*332	128	110	3	10
	Sturminster, Newton - W. 5	129	99	98	7	0
	Sturminster, Newton, Castle Bagber - - 5	46	43	36	13	10
258	Sutton-Waldron - - N. 11	121	40	46	13	0
263	Swanage - - - N. 7	*256	214	185	4	0
268	*Swyre* - - - - 4	95	52	52	16	0
265	Sydling, St. Nicholas - Ch. 1	*124	70	58	19	0
268	Symondsbury - - Ch. 4	224	159	135	5	0
			74	23	18	6
260	Tarrant Gunville - Ch. 4	101	34	20	1	11
260	Tarrant Hinton - - N. 4	65	32	28	18	6
260	Tarrant Keynstone - 5	60	40	62	5	0
260	Tarrant Monkton - Ch. 4	64	59	47	14	5
269	Thorncombe - - Ch. 2	*149	98	85	15	0
266	Thornford - - - P. 1	132	63	54	9	0
265	Tincleton - - - N. 3	68	22	21	4	6
258	Todbere - - - Ch. 11	58	50	38	0	0
265	Toller Porcorum - Ch. 4	109	75	62	16	0
265	Tolpuddle - - - 6	81	56	47	7	0
263	Tyneham - - - N. 8	53	36	45	6	9
264	Upway - - - - Ch. 6	109	85	62	19	0
			17	6	13	0
261	Verwood - - - N. 3	*120	50	31	3	0
268	Walditch - - - Ch. 4	*115	29	38	17	0
309	Wambrook - - - 6	50	32	34	15	0
263	*Wareham* - - - 7	*247	153	96	19	0
	Wareham - - - N. 7	225	166	103	19	0
	Wareham Sandford - N. 7	150	44	41	2	0
265	Warmwell - - - Ch. 3	62	25	33	18	0
264	*West Chickerell* - - 4	140	103	82	19	2
265	West Fordington - 6	140	63	46	4	0
265	West Knighton - - Ch. 12	60	43	25	16	3
263	West Lulworth - - Ch. 6	*80	—		*d*	
261	West Moors - - - N. 3	105	48	46	4	1
265	West Stafford - - N. 12	60	27	27	17	4
258	West Stower - - N. 11	47	26	35	9	0
264	WEYMOUTH:					
	Church of England - 6	*750	461	385	16	0
	Ch. Ch., Infant - - 6	105	78	60	8	0
	Holy Trinity - - N. 6	*742	598	498	7	0
	Roman Catholic - 6	43	19	8	4	0
	St. John's, District - Ch. 6	*630	332	278	0	0
268	Whitchurch Canonicorum - - - N. 10	*175	86	64	12	0
			16	8	9	0
261	Wimborne Minster - N. 3	*398	258	146	9	4
	Wimborne, St. Giles' Ch. 3	175	105	66	6	0
	Wimborne, St. John's N. 4	111	91	51	16	6
	Wimborne and Pamphill - - - - N. 4	92	50	27	0	9
263	Winfrith-Newburgh - Ch. 6	*110	—		*d.*	
260	Winterbourne Kingston - - - - Ch. 4	145	107	108	16	5
			14	5	11	0
265	Winterbourne Monkton - - - N. 6	37	—		*d*	
265	Winterbourne, St. Martin's - - - - N. 12	*79	50	22	11	8
265	Winterbourne Steepleton and Winterbourne Abbas - - Ch. 6	69	—		*d*	
	DORSET—*cont.*					
260	Winterbourne Whitchurch Mixed - - N. 10	†164	117	89	14	0
	„ „ - - 5	—	124	52	6	6
261	Witchampton - - N. 3	152	81	46	14	4
261	Woodlands - - - Ch. 3	94	74	52	0	0
265	Woodsford - - - Ch. 3	56	35	38	8	4
263	Wool - - - - N. 7	*128	85	58	14	0
265	Wootton-Glanville - N. 1	60	42	35	1	0
263	Worth-Matravers - N. 8	60	33	29	6	1
264	Wyke Regis - - - N. 4	245	167	146	2	6
	Wyke Regis, Infant Branch - - - 4	90	34	24	10	0
266	Yetminster, Boyles, Endowed - - - 1	121	40	24	19	0
	Yetminster - - N. *					
	Yetminster, Girls and Infants - - - N. 1	102	48	31	8	0
	DURHAM.					
542	Aycliffe - - - N. 6	268	134	101	12	0
552	*Barmston* - - - 2	50	30	17	6	0
546	BARNARD CASTLE:					
	National - - - 4	*399	267	201	5	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	130	57	45	14	0
	Victoria, Infant - - B. 4	†182	138	87	10	0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	292	167	150	9	0
549	Belmont - - - Ch. 2	*305	189	114	11	0
548	*Benfieldside* - - 10	530	351	280	11	0
			17	10	13	0
	Benfieldside, Derwent Street, Infants - 10	137	70	51	0	0
555	Bensham, St. Cuthbert's - - - - N. 6	*344	315	266	6	0
552	Bewicke Main Colliery B. 3	99	65	51	16	0
543	Billingham - - - Ch. 4	*121	55	42	1	0
550	Binchester Colliery - 7	350	213	178	4	0
552	Birtley - - - - Ch. 11	*306	239	174	3	0
	Birtley Iron Works Infant - - - Ch. 11	160	108	79	8	0
	Birtley - - - - R. 11	243	194	144	18	0
545	BISHOP-AUCKLAND:					
	Barrington's - - 6	370	256	230	19	0
	Blackboy Colliery - 5	501	419	371	9	5
	St. Ann's, Girls and Infants - - - N. 6	*448	235	189	19	0
	St. Helen's - - - B. 12	195	194	153	15	0
			23	11	2	0
	St. Wilfrid's - - R. 5	339	336	257	19	0
	Walton's - - - 11	197	157	123	1	0
	Wesleyan - - - 11	*296	261	186	11	0
543	Bishop-Middleham - Ch. 3	212	94	74	8	0
543	Bishopton - - - N. 3	99	64	46	11	0
553	BISHOP-WEARMOUTH:					
	National - - - 2	*1,312	899	853	3	8
			41	16	4	0
	Old, Infants - - N. 2	*				
548	Blackhill, St. Mary's - R. 10	381	275	240	12	6
542	Blackwell - - - B. 2	107	83	54	17	0
557	Blaydon - - - R. 3	288	131	88	16	0
554	*Boldon* - - - 3	671	298	244	14	0
	Boldon, East, Infant 3	113	44	30	2	0
	Boldon - - - - N. 3	*149	142	122	4	0
542	Brafferton - - - N. 3	71	51	42	19	0
549	Brancepeth - - - Ch. 2	165	59	45	1	0
	Brancepeth, New, Colliery - - - 2	247	242	175	9	0
	Brancepeth, North, Colliery - - - 2	494	384	240	2	0
549	Brandon - - - N. 2	*215	42	22	17	0
	Brandon Colliery - - 2	476	290	239	4	0

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	DURHAM—*cont.*			
549	Brooms - - - R. 10	491	263	189 16 0
549	Browney Colliery - B. 2	407	256	196 16 2
			34	13 16 0
549	Browney, Infant - - Ch. 2	65		
549	Burnhope Colliery - 9	222	187	129 3 0
552	Burnmoor - - - Ch. 3	234	217	189 17 6
549	Burnopfield - - - N. 4	*340	161	109 6 0
	Burnopfield - - - R. 4	317	138	86 5 0
	Burnopfield, United Methodist - - F.C. 4	151	142	96 14 0
545	Byers Green - - - N. 7	*410	248	175 9 0
549	*Cassop* - - - - 1	255	63	31 13 0
	Cassop, Tursdale - 1	200	94	67 7 0
550	CASTLE EDEN:			
	Boys - - - - N. 7	140	58	50 5 0
	Girls - - - - N. 7	90	84	73 10 0
	Colliery - - - N. 7	*330	290	233 19 0
	Colliery - - - R. 7	194	86	49 8 0
548	Castleside - - - Ch.	*		
548	Causey Row - - - B. 4	111	99	69 17 0
552	CHESTER-LE-STREET:			
	Burn's Infant - - N. 2	125	81	59 12 0
	National - - - 2	*425	352	292 0 0
	South Moor Colliery - 2	193	115	83 11 0
543	*Chilton, Buildings* - 7	241	130	74 9 0
	Chilton, Ferryhill - 7	402	257	150 6 0
551	Chilton Moor - - N. 3	*335	251	165 2 8
555	Chopwell Spen Colliery 6	158	155	112 11 0
554	Cleadon - - - Ch. 6	37	37	26 8 0
542	Cockerton - - - Ch. 11	237	177	146 2 0
546	Cockfield (Darlington) Ch. 5	234	187	139 13 0
548	*Collierley* - - - 5	734	428	335 10 0
	Collierley - - - N. *c*	*		
542	Coniscliffe - - - N. 4	*85	56	45 5 0
	Coniscliffe, Low - - B. 4	105	41	43 5 0
548	CONSETT:			
	British - - - 10	405	305	271 14 0
	Gibson Street - - W. 3	381	247	199 0 0
	National - - - 10	741	411	332 2 0
	St. Patrick's - - R. 10	671	485	424 7 6
543	*Cornforth, Ferry Hill* 5	640	240	134 13 0
548	Cornsay Almshouses 7	69	68	44 19 0
	Cornsay Colliery - - 5	377	330	253 5 4
			43	22 4 6
	Cornsay, New, St. Charles - - - R. 5	290	126	100 12 0
			48	19 2 0
545	Coundon - - - N. 4	*475	411	333 3 0
543	Cowpen Bewley - - N. 4	*60	22	20 17 9
	Cowpen Bewley, Port Clarence - - - 11	396	148	118 16 0
549	Coxhoe - - - - N. 2	217	166	108 7 0
	Coxhoe, Primitive Methodist - - - 2	113	98	28 13 4
545 & 548	CROOK:			
	Crook - - - - 11	*940	885	747 1 0
	Helmington Row - 10	337	205	152 12 0
			35	16 2 6
	Pease's West - - B. 10	395	250	206 18 0
	Roman Catholic - 11	360	286	243 18 0
	Sunniside - - 10	357	256	198 8 0
	Sunnybrow - - 12	332	307	259 7 0
542	DARLINGTON:			
	Albert Road - - 12	*576	570	509 1 0
	Bank Top - - - 1	*369	365	342 4 0
	Bridge Street - - 12	*249	150	100 18 0
	Brunswick Street - 3	250	193	165 18 0
	Gurney Pease Memorial - - - 2	215	193	150 17 0
	Harrowgate Hill - 2	339	337	243 12 0
	Kendrew Street - 12	483	370	303 0 0
	Rise Carr, Infant - 3	*205	146	116 0 0
	St. Augustine's - R. 3	768	291	215 6 8
	St. Cuthbert - - N. 1	*418	300	236 15 0
	DURHAM—*cont.*			
542	Darlington—*cont.*			
	St. John's - - - N. 2	*514	414	330 16 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 1	*514	488	417 4 0
	St. William - - R. 3	382	241	201 5 0
	Skinnergate - - 12	331	251	214 3 6
	Trinity - - - N. 1	*474	225	172 17 0
	Wesleyan - - - 12	*612	445	357 0 0
542	Denton - - - - Ch. 5	82	46	42 10 0
553	Deptford, St. Andrew's N. 1	*565	363	277 12 0
555	Dunston - - - Ch. 12	146	100	60 14 0
549	DURHAM:			
	Blue Coat - - - N. 11	656	393	347 18 0
	Female Practising - 11	*140	103	99 16 0
	Framwellgate, Infants 11	183	60	35 0 0
	Gilesgate, Infant - Ch. 11	*121	86	67 4 0
	Model, Boys - - 11	*157	128	122 3 0
	Old Durham, Londonderry - - Ch. 2	222	81	50 15 0
	St. Cuthbert - - R. 11	330	196	144 18 0
	St. Giles' - - - Ch. 11	202	106	80 7 0
	St. Godric's - - R. 11	242	173	120 12 0
	St. Margaret's - - P. 11	*312	233	177 5 0
	St. Oswald's - - N. 11	*510	272	200 3 0
	Wesleyan - - - 11	140	105	92 4 0
543	Esglescliffe - - - N. 11	†*141	83	60 8 0
550	Easington Charity - N. 4	*179	119	102 19 0
551	Easington Lane, Colliery 10	458	412	316 8 0
547	Eastgate, Boys - - 6	64	44	45 16 0
	Eastgate, Girls - - 6	64	26	24 3 0
548	Ebchester - - - N. 7	119	72	27 12 4
547	*Edmondbyers* - - 7	57	57	45 13 0
552	Edmondsley - - B. 3	219	246	123 3 8
546	Egglestone - - - N. 4	208	103	49 5 7
552	Eighton Banks (Barrington) - - - Ch. 5	252	212	159 14 0
545	Eldon - - - - Ch. 5	*274	320	231 9 0
549	*Elvet St. Oswald, Bearpark* - - - 11	424	233	183 8 0
	Elvet St. Oswald, Houghall - - - 11	229	99	77 7 0
544	Elwick Hall - - - Ch. 4	65	39	33 11 0
551	Eppleton Colliery - N. 10	669	484	372 2 0
			101	43 4 0
545	Escomb - - - - Ch. 10	*338	184	158 14 0
548	Esh - - - - - B. 5	291	243	196 8 0
			21	9 4 0
	Esh - - - - - Ch. 12	72	59	34 14 0
			15	7 0 0
	Esh, Langley Park - B. 1	187	209	155 10 0
			39	20 6 0
548	Esh, Laude, St. Michael R. 12	163	115	62 17 0
545	Etherley - - - N. 10	*†205	181	158 7 6
	Etherley, Infants - Ch. 10	120	96	72 6 0
544	Evenwood - - - N. 4	*152	89	68 16 0
552	Fatfield - - - Ch. 3	332	202	143 5 0
555	Felling, St. John Bapt. R. 3	591	454	320 1 0
543	Ferry Hill - - - N. 5	*247	133	115 19 0
543	Fishburn - - - Ch. 3	67	40	29 18 0
553	*Ford* - - - - 3	†500	391	314 13 0
546	Forest of Teesdale - N. 6	†90	67	58 14 8
549	*Framwellgate, Moor* - 11	420	271	222 8 8
	Framwellgate Moor - N. *e*	*		
547	Frosterley, Endowed - B. 6	160	138	123 8 0
553	*Fulwell* - - - 4	69	51	22 19 0
546	Gainford - - - N. 4	*190	106	85 0 0
555	GATESHEAD:			
	Alexandra Road - 5	1,014	1,143	1,070 19 0
			22	10 13 0
	Ellison, Infants - 6	*166	126	95 4 0
	Grant Street - - 5	202	170	146 7 0
	Infants and Sunday - N.	†		
	Low Fell - - - N. 6	*279	221	194 17 3

c School closed.

e School extinct.

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	DURHAM—*cont.*			
555	Gateshead—*cont.*			
	Low Fell - - - 5	149	123	96 18 0
	Mount-Pleasant - 5	152	142	104 0 0
	National - - - 6	*1,040	830	753 1 0
	Oakwellgate - - 5	464	471	361 7 0
			24	11 11 0
	Pipewell Gate - - 5	217	77	52 16 0
	Prior Street - - 5	1,341	920	783 1 0
	Redheugh - - - 5	916	801	612 19 0
			42	18 18 0
	Rochester Street - 6	283	253	224 6 0
	Roman Catholic - 6	959	872	691 18 0
	Sheriff Hill - - 5	500	435	408 1 3
			35	15 2 6
	Sunderland Road - 5	159	993	850 6 0
	Teams - - - R. 6	137	124	74 10 0
	Temperance Hall - 5	274	160	117 1 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	*751	633	578 0 0
	Windmill Hills - 5	137	186	133 10 0
	Wrekenton - - 5	124	100	70 8 0
544	Greatham - - - Ch. 7	†*200	90	70 7 0
543	Great Stainton - - N.	*		
549	*Greencroft* - - - 9	325	193	102 2 4
			24	13 16 0
555	Greenside - - - Ch. 3	186	145	100 9 4
543	Grindon - - - Ch. 6	102	43	26 18 0
545	Haggerleases - - 5	80	75	59 10 0
549	Hamsteels, St. John Baptist - - - Ch. 12	264	192	64 12 10
548	Hamsterley Colliery - B. 4	200	152	78 14 0
545	Hamsterley Undenominatl. 7	125	60	59 14 0
544	Hart - - - - Ch. 3	59	32	33 19 3
543	Hartburn - - - B. 6	101	42	26 1 0
544	HARTLEPOOL:			
	Church Close - - 4	588	387	293 1 0
	Crook's Charity - 6	182	54	49 15 0
	Prissick, Endowed - Ch. 4	376	308	217 5 1
	St. Bega's - - - R. 5	385	279	218 12 0
	St. Hilda's - - - R. 5	210	169	120 16 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	328	262	209 7 0
	West, Public - - 4	*699	613	492 19 0
	West, St. Joseph's - R. 5	334	304	255 12 0
	West - - - - W. 6	281	309	283 11 0
			45	20 17 6
554	Harton - - - - N. 12	*286	250	189 3 0
	Harton, Green Lane - Ch. 12	120	59	28 8 10
	Harton, St. Peter's - Ch. 12	105	39	23 3 0
546	Harwood in Teesdale - Ch. 6	63	35	37 14 0
550	Haswell Colliery - - 10	670	340	234 17 0
542	Haughton-le-Skerne - N. 4	*202	174	142 8 0
543	Haverton Hill, St. John's - - - Ch. 6	*207	104	88 13 0
550	Hawthorn, St. Michael's - - - Ch. 4	100	39	27 16 0
548	*Healeyfield, Castleside* 10	143	151	103 7 0
554	Hebburn, New Town - W. 4	142	140	70 9 0
	Hebburn - - - R. 4	737	406	333 7 8
555	Hedgefield, Colliery - Ch. 3	143	124	59 9 8
548	Hedley, East, Hope - B. 5	307	171	106 7 0
	Hedley Hill Colliery - 5	89	93	23 13 0
554	HEDWORTH (U.D.):			
	Grange - - - 4	907	986	846 4 0
	Hebburn - - - 4	962	706	584 10 0
	Hebburn Colliery - 4	788	389	298 10 0
	Hebburn, Iron Ship Building Co's - 4	365	291	209 6 0
	Jarrow, Dunn Street 4	928	1,009	863 18 0
	Monkton - - - 4	193	56	46 0 0
	National - - - *	*		
542	Heighington, Endowed Ch. 5	*187	92	80 11 0
553	Hendon, St. Paul's - N. 2	*498	473	410 5 8
	Hendon, Robinson Street - - - - W. 2	191	121	88 12 0
	DURHAM—*cont.*			
551	Herrington, St. Cuthbert's - - - N. 3	487	401	239 15 0
551	Hetton-le-Hole - - N. 3	†576	423	349 0 4
			70	31 15 0
	Hetton, North, Colliery 10	232	228	154 8 0
			71	16 9 0
550	Hetton, South, Colliery 10	476	374	225 18 0
555	HEWORTH:			
	Bill Quay - - - 7	589	381	324 19 0
	Felling - - - - 7	633	443	371 1 0
	High Felling - - 7	880	774	700 12 0
			23	8 12 0
	High Heworth - - N. 3	†212	107	59 10 0
	St. Alban's (Windy Nook) N.	†*		
	St. Mary - - - Ch. 7	176	83	49 5 0
	Wardley, Infant - 7	196	102	69 2 9
545	High Grange, North Bitchburn Coal Company's - - - - 10	198	162	131 8 0
549	Holmside - - - - N. 9	*203	154	107 14 0
551	HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING:			
	Lambton, Mixed - N. 3	195	161	123 13 0
	Lambton, Infants - N. 3	302	107	67 10 4
	New Town, Infants - 3	82	53	35 4 0
	Roman Catholic - 5	534	283	244 5 0
	St. Michael - - N. 3	294	161	138 7 0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	*267	202	169 5 0
545	Howden in North Bedburn - - - - W. *c*	*		
547	Hunstanworth - - P. 7	145	82	67 4 0
545	Hunwick - - - N. 12	*217	223	181 19 0
	Hunwick, Infant - - N. 12	150	73	48 12 0
542	Hurworth - - - N. 7	*207	134	105 17 0
	Hurworth - - - W. 7	113	72	53 10 0
550	Hutton Henry - - Ch. 7	147	134	111 12 0
553	*Hylton, Castletown* - 1	140	131	84 9 0
	Hylton, North - - 3	*69	42	30 11 0
546	Ingleton - - - N. 4	120	64	47 13 0
548	Iveston Village - - 7	52	73	32 17 0
554	JARROW:			
	East - - - - - R. 4	412	469	353 18 0
			147	58 18 0
	Ellison - - - - Ch. 4	*422	429	345 11 0
	Roman Catholic - 4	752	627	491 8 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 4	569	383	270 10 0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	255	191	83 2 0
550	Kelloe - - - - N. 3	188	180	121 14 0
552	Kibblesworth - - Ch. 1	162	87	53 19 0
549	Kimblesworth Colliery 1	205	130	34 2 10
			25	8 7 6
548	KYO:			
	Annfield Plain - - 5	184	211	184 12 6
	Oxhill - - - - 5	179	269	225 3 4
	West - - - - 5	179	178	155 15 0
552	Lamesley - - - N. 7	214	148	100 14 0
548	Lanchester Endowed - P. 2	*228	139	69 1 0
546	Langleydale - - - N. 6	*99	49	52 1 0
548	Langley Moor, St. Patrick's - - - - R. 1	236	143	84 2 0
548	Leadgate - - - N. 10	*307	223	160 8 0
	Leadgate - - - W. 10	163	149	72 5 5
551	Leamside - - - Ch. 11	91	113	57 12 0
548	Lintz Colliery Company's 4	255	240	163 15 0
549	Littletown Colliery - 3	203	78	47 13 0
543	Long Newton - - N. 5	*83	28	35 6 0
549	Ludworth - - - N. 3	*129	153	71 10 0
552	Lumley - - - N. 3	*171	126	85 19 0
	Lumley, Girls and Infants - - - - 3	261	172	121 8 0
545	Lynesack - - - N. 5	*205	194	151 3 0
	Lynesack and Softley - B. 5	†80	43	5 18 9
555	Marley Hill Colliery - 6	131	135	102 18 0

c School closed.

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	DURHAM—*cont.*			
548	Medomsley - - - Ch. 10	192	121	78 9 0
			8	4 12 0
	Medomsley, Westwood 9	341	242	118 15 2
			14	7 6 0
545	Merrington - - N. 5	*153	45	28 18 0
545	*Middlestone, Leasingthorne* - - - 10	240	172	150 10 0
	Middlestone Moor - 10	236	153	106 11 0
546	*Middleton-in-Teasdale* - - - - 6	477	329	267 7 0
542	Middleton, St. George - N. 10	*268	119	67 15 0
545	Middridge - - - Ch. 5	92	93	92 1 3
553	MONKWEARMOUTH:			
	Girls and Infants - Ch. 1	317	245	141 1 6
	National - - - 1	*244	189	130 1 0
	St. Bennet's - - R. 2	438	422	338 4 0
543	Mordon and Bradbury Ch. 3	*85	48	44 18 0
			7	2 15 6
545	Morley, Etherley - N. 3	*111	86	70 17 0
548	Muggleswick - - Ch. 4	*60	20	29 5 0
	Muggleswick, Wasterley - - - 7	112	56	50 0 0
550	Murton, Colliery - - 10	545	359	270 2 0
	Murton Colliery, Infants - - - - 10	256	138	74 16 0
542	Neasham - in - Hurworth - - - Ch. 7	81	75	58 6 0
552	Nettlesworth Colliery 2	184	102	38 17 10
			12	6 3 0
546	Newbigging - - - 6	138	109	90 0 0
551	*Newbottle* - - - 3	316	317	218 8 0
	Newbottle, St. Matthew's - - - N. 3	200	199	174 2 6
545	Newfield - - - N. 7	*136	136	105 11 0
549	Newhouse, St. Mary - R. 5	162	145	115 8 0
			65	33 7 6
552	New Lambton - - Ch. 3	115	81	67 18 0
545	Newton Cap Colliery - Ch. 5	229	131	111 11 0
545	*North Bedburn, Fir Tree* - - - - 3	148	54	36 19 0
	North Bedburn, Howden-le-Wear - - 10	348	325	265 17 0
543	Norton, Evening - - N.	--	43	17 7 0
	Norton, High Street - 6	622	316	255 16 0
549	Oakenshaw - - - B. 5	319	190	135 18 9
549	Page Bank - - - B. 12	352	218	167 14 0
			39	14 1 0
553	Pallion, St. Luke's - Ch. 3	195	195	168 5 0
552	PELTON:			
	Colliery - - - 5	553	532	331 0 0
	Infants - - - P. 4	87	48	35 2 0
	National - - - 4	*127	69	45 7 0
	West, Colliery - - Ch. 5	299	291	244 8 0
	West, Evening - - Ch.	—	31	14 14 0
	West, Pitt Hill - - Ch. 5	289	235	205 12 6
551	PENSHAW (U.D.):			
	New Penshaw - - 3	474	255	161 3 0
	Offerton, Cox Green 3	160	81	61 12 4
552	Perkinsville - - - N. 2	433	330	264 18 0
542	Pierce Bridge - - Ch. 4	60	29	18 5 0
549	Pittington - - - N. 1	*192	179	137 4 0
551	Rainton, East - - N. 12	*135	114	81 4 0
	Rainton, Middle - - Ch. 12	91	71	50 10 0
			25	11 17 6
	Rainton, West - - Ch. 12	*500	324	230 19 0
545	Ramshaw Colliery - 4	135	130	113 10 0
553	Ryhope Colliery - - 10	900	461	337 5 0
	Ryhope, St. Patrick's- R. 10	171	171	145 4 0
	Ryhope, Village - - Ch. 10	123	99	76 11 0
555	Ryton - - - - Ch. 11	228	104	76 14 0
552	Sacriston - - - N. 3	*192	171	67 10 0
	Sacriston, St. Bede - R. 3	191	144	103 16 0
542	Sadberge - - - Ch. 5	*93	72	43 17 0

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	DURHAM—*cont.*			
548	Satley - - - - Ch. 7	104	66	56 4 0
550	SEAHAM:			
	Cottages - - - 10	235	107	83 14 0
	Harbour - - - N. 10	†*559	546	466 4 0
			26	11 4 0
	Harbour - - - R. 10	172	143	111 1 0
	Harbour, Ropery Walk - - - 10	347	127	72 12 0
	New, Earl Vane's - Ch. 10	804	539	379 18 6
	Parochial - - - 10	59	43	27 16 0
544	Seaton Carew, Longhill - - - - N. 6	140	114	65 2 0
	Seaton Carew - - N. 6	*126	95	73 3 0
543	Sedgefield (Ferry Hill) Ch. 3	218	176	150 17 0
549	Shadforth - - - N. 3	*59	50	29 10 0
549	Sherburn - - - N. 5	*202	183	103 2 0
	Sherburn Hill - - N. 5	*170	128	94 5 0
	Sherburn Hill Colliery 5	180	168	127 16 0
545	Shildon - - - N. 5	†*333	228	168 2 0
	Shildon, New, All Saints' - - - N. 5	*365	152	126 2 0
	Shildon, New, - - B. 10	*344	343	304 11 1
	Shildon, Old, - - B. 10	857	715	609 2 0
549	Shincliffe, Colliery - B. 11	201	122	100 8 0
	Shincliffe - - - N. 11	*267	41	17 8 0
548	Shotley Grove - - 10	111	104	87 7 0
550	Shotton Colliery, Undl. 7	440	234	152 1 0
551	Silksworth - - - Ch. 7	57	63	42 13 0
554	Simonside - - - N. 12	90	58	33 8 0
545	South Church - - B. 11	*204	149	128 2 0
545	South Church - - N. 11	*186	186	150 7 0
554	SOUTH SHIELDS:			
	Baring Street - - 10	347	253	156 18 0
	Cone Street - - 10	840	769	638 2 0
	East Jarrow - - 10	214	180	139 9 0
	Hudson Street - - 10	*573	438	365 0 0
	Jarrow Chemical Works - - - - 11	816	779	679 4 0
	Laygate Lane, Infant 10	366	250	175 6 0
	Ocean Road - - 10	1,253	1,179	1,058 19 0
	Old Charity - - N. 11	*558	505	387 18 0
	St. Bede's - - - R. 11	620	531	404 2 0
	St. Mark's - - Ch. 11	*475	434	310 13 0
	St. Mary's, - - 10	*485	432	354 8 0
	St. Stephen's - - 10	*541	368	263 8 0
	Union - - - B. 11	†*337	662	559 9 0
	Trinity - - - N. 11	†*637	625	542 14 0
553	*Southwick, High* - 2	678	612	468 11 0
	Southwick - - - N. 3	†*336	274	132 7 10
545	Spennymoor, Mount Pleasant - - - W 11	326	167	132 13 0
	Spennymoor - - N. 11	*334	192	150 15 0
546	Staindrop - - - N. 4	*232	137	104 5 0
	Staindrop Infant- - 4	75	77	59 16 0
546	Stainton - - - N. 6	77	51	40 5 0
547	STANHOPE:			
	Barrington - - Ch. 6	*421	244	207 1 0
	Crawley Side - - Ch. 6	72	34	22 11 0
	Frosterley - - - 6	134	152	133 0 0
	Hartwell's - - - Ch. 6	154	23	12 3 0
			17	5 8 0
	Lane Head - - - 6	143	84	74 4 0
	Newhouse - - - 6	277	87	75 9 0
	Rookhope - - - 6	225	103	91 9 0
	St. John's Chapel - 6	182	72	61 13 0
	Wearhead - - - 6	241	109	98 14 0
	Westgate - - - 6	242	170	148 15 0
	Wesleyan - - - - 6	170	165	144 7 6

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	DURHAM—*cont.*			
548	Stanley (Crook) - - B. 7	375	295	250 1 0
	Stanley - - - R. 5	187	106	40 4 0
	Stanley (Tanfield) - N. 5	*531	384	250 18 0
555	Stargate - - - 7	162	110	82 19 0
555	Stella, St. Cuthbert's N. 6	*443	351	268 14 0
	Stella - - - - R. 3	*172	82	61 13 0
543	STOCKTON-ON-TEES:			
	Bayley Street - - 1	767	564	412 6 6
	Blue Coat Charity - 2	706	743	605 5 0
	Bowesfield Lane - 7	773	624	507 16 3
	British - - - 2	*420	417	363 0 0
	Industrial - - - N. 2	*324	201	189 5 0
	Mill Lane - - - 2	794	854	694 8 0
	Regent Street - - 2	140	150	102 4 0
	St. James' - - - Ch. 2	*277	248	169 15 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 1	1,376	1,043	853 18 0
	St. Thomas' - - N. 2	*255	192	139 8 0
	Trinity - - - N. 2	*123	91	80 6 0
544	STRANTON:			
	All Saints' - - 4	*434	406	325 6 0
			12	4 13 0
	Exchange - - - 4	700	230	238 18 0
	Middleton, St. John's 4	*250	189	162 17 0
	St. Paul's - - - 4	250	165	123 2 0
	Ward Jackson - - 4	955	801	677 7 0
			18	8 19 6
553	SUNDERLAND:			
	British - - - *e*	*		
	Deptford Yard - - 2	472	465	373 5 0
	Diamond Hall - - 3	1,210	1,120	979 12 0
			84	27 1 0
	Garden Street - - 1	519	437	411 10 0
	Gray - - - - N. 2	†*584	453	356 5 0
	Hendon - - - 3	1,272	1,221	1,087 16 0
			46	20 16 6
	James Williams' St. 1	260	653	493 5 0
	King Street - - W. 2	425	298	225 6 0
	Moor - - - - 10	604	415	296 14 0
	Nicholson Street - W. 2	469	292	215 4 8
	St. George's - - R. 2	150	151	119 6 0
	St. John's, Infants - Ch. 1	138	105	75 18 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 1	394	317	260 3 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 1	462	214	155 0 8
	St. Patrick's - - R. 2	544	368	259 17 0
	Thomas Street - - 11	1,300	1,175	943 18 0
			21	9 19 0
	Trimdon Street - W. 1	141	139	94 4 0
548	Tanfield, Flint Hill - N. 5	*187	205	165 16 0
	Tanfield - - - N. 4	*179	160	140 12 0
	Tanfield, Infant - - N. 4	129	81	67 4 0
547	*Thornley* - - - 7	606	384	293 3 0
	Thornley - - - N. 7	*75	46	32 19 0
	Thornley - - - R. 7	219	146	62 17 0
544	*Throston* - - - 6	408	531	443 17 0
547	Tow Law - - - N. 7	*396	135	92 13 0
	Tow Law - - - R. 7	510	347	268 8 0
546	Tow Law - - - W. 7	*369	311	263 9 0
543	Trimdon - - - P. 3	61	54	41 13 0
	Trimdon Colliery, Mixed - - - 3	277	209	127 0 4
	Trimdon Grange Colliery - - - 3	215	197	128 0 0
549	TUDHOE:			
	Colliery - - - 11	693	360	243 4 0
	East Howle - - 11	219	192	136 12 0
	Grange - - - 1	219	378	284 16 4
	Iron Works - - W. 11	*213	183	144 6 0
	National - - - 11	*302	203	107 9 0
	St. Charles' - - R. 11	513	273	202 16 4
	Spennymoor - - 12	741	457	347 11 0
553	Tunstall, New, - - Ch. 10	572	467	344 1 0
553	Tunstall, New, St. Leonard's - - - R. 10	156	147	107 4 0
548	Ushaw Moor, St. Joseph's - - - R. 5	195	—	— —
552	*Usworth, Central* - 2	380	224	184 13 0
	Usworth, Springwell, Infant - - - 5	92	47	36 8 0
	Usworth Colliery - 2	339	—	— —
552	Waldridge Colliery, Undl. - - - 1	165	139	97 18 0
552	Washington - - - P. 2	*220	219	187 18 0
			6	1 9 0
	Washington, St. Joseph's R. 2	285	186	108 17 0
	Washington - - - W. 2	187	116	62 14 0
548	Waterhouses - - - B. 5	228	230	140 6 0
			16	6 9 0
553	Wearmouth Colliery - N. 2	*928	900	787 10 0
545	West Auckland, St. Helen's - - - Ch. 12	*543	256	187 18 0
555	WHICKHAM:			
	Dunston - - - 12	341	216	140 4 0
			54	23 3 6
	Marley Hill - - 7	341	190	163 0 0
	Parochial - - - 11	262	149	67 15 4
	Swalwell - - - 12	341	324	193 13 0
554	Whitburn - - - N. 6	*238	163	129 9 0
543	*Whitton* - - - 3	162	121	80 6 0
546	Whorlton - - - N. 4	127	73	69 14 0
549	Willington - - - N. 12	*279	266	231 17 0
	Willington - - - R. 12	221	187	144 14 0
550	*Wingate* - - - 7	223	161	127 15 8
	Wingate, Grange - 7	330	204	119 4 0
	Wingate, Wheatley Hill 7	600	470	270 18 8
555	*Winlaton* - - - 7	519	305	258 2 0
	Winlaton - - - Ch. 7	226	132	61 4 0
	Winlaton, Victoria Garesfield - - - - B. 7	162	148	94 5 4
546	Winston - - - Ch. 4	64	37	27 0 0
552	Witton Gilbert - - N. 1	*204	110	53 2 0
545	*Witton-le-Wear* - - 5	205	130	116 4 0
	Witton Park - - N. 10	*794	459	359 15 0
547	Wolsingham - - - N. 6	*280	194	149 17 0
	Wolsingham - - - W. 6	217	171	151 1 0
543	*Wolviston* - - - 3	122	73	61 18 0
	Wolviston - - - N.	†		
545	Woodland Colliery - 5	208	132	109 11 0
555	Wreckenton - - - N.	*		
548	Wynward Park - - Ch. 6	66	59	61 14 0
	ESSEX.			
205	Abberton - - - Ch. 2	49	48	29 2 0
188	Abbess Roding - - N. 11	48	36	33 6 0
188	Abridge - - - N.	*		
189	Aldborough Hatch - N. 12	*131	119	75 15 0
197	Aldham - - - N. 3	*73	55	40 12 0
203	*Alphamstone* - - 2	48	51	45 8 0
195	Alresford - - - Ch. 10	61	53	43 9 0
195	Ardleigh - - - N. 7	*232	158	111 2 0
201	Arkesden - - - N. 11	*89	40	19 17 0
201	*Ashdon* - - - - 10	175	71	55 17 0
	Ashdon - - - - N.	*		
202	*Ashen* - - - - 3	45	29	32 13 0
193	Ashingdon and South Fambridge - - - N. 6	*40	31	27 19 0
190	Aveley - - - - N. 4	*157	157	125 5 0
200	Aythorpe Roding - N. 5	48	23	12 6 0
200	*Bardfield Saling* - - 5	52	41	39 17 0
189	Barking, Bifron's, Unsectarian - - - 4	169	125	77 12 0

e School extinct.

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	ESSEX—*cont.*			
189	Barking - - - Ch. 4	*790	500	399 13 0
	Barking - - Congl. 4	177	49	39 18 0
	Barking - - - W. 4	300	256	130 9 0
186	Barking Road, St. Margaret's & All Saints' - R. 3	277	253	186 16 0
189	Barkingside - - - N. 12	*367	207	156 5 0
	Barkingside, Beehive - 12	182	61	34 15 0
	Barkingside, Mossford Lodge, Industrial - 12	508	363	305 16 0
188	*Beauchamp Roding* - 10	72	25	25 15 0
195	Beaumont - - - Ch. 10	79	47	25 5 10
203	Belchamp, Otten - - N. 4	*81	45	28 11 6
203	Belchamp, Walter - N. 4	†*140	90	66 9 0
191	Bentley District - - Ch. 11	111	107	78 0 0
131	Berden - - - - N. 3	*88	47	18 14 5
197	Birch - - - - N. 5	223	178	156 0 0
131	Birchanger - - - N. 3	117	69	51 14 0
202	*Birdbrook* - - - 3	70	69	48 1 0
	Birdbrook - - - N. *c*	*		
188	*Blackmore* - - - 11	108	64	40 14 0
199	Black Notley - - Ch. 11	98	80	64 13 0
199	*Booking* - - - 11	395	233	203 7 0
	Bocking, Church Street N. 11	†*241	127	85 19 0
192	Boreham - - - N. 5	*93	90	56 19 0
203	*Borley* - - - - 1	57	43	25 12 0
191	Bower's Gifford and Pitsea - - - - N. 6	*71	54	35 5 0
197	Boxted - - - - N. 2	†90	62	43 19 0
195	Bradfield - - - N. 7	75	54	33 3 0
199	Bradwell next Coggeshall - - - - Ch. 12	52	48	33 2 0
194	Bradwell-on-Sea, Endowed - - - - 6	241	163	142 17 0
199	Braintree - - - N. 11	*566	411	338 1 0
	Braintree, Manor St. - 11	536	271	230 17 0
191	Brentwood - - - N. 11	†*411	377	291 3 8
	Brentwood, St. Helen's R. 11	304	133	103 14 0
195	Brightlingsea - - N. 3	*293	238	188 13 0
	Brightlingsea - - W. 3	*311	282	246 15 0
192	Broomfield - - - N. 1	192	138	104 13 9
	Broomfield - - - B. *c*	*		
200	Broxted - - - - N. 5	129	88	48 6 0
187	Buckhurst Hill, St. John's - - - N. 10	*238	129	101 0 0
203	Bulmer - - - - P. 4	157	89	58 18 0
190	Bulvan - - - - P. 11	58	54	48 11 0
194	Burnham, Charity - 6	342	238	122 7 1
200	Bush End, St. John - N. 5	*70	45	30 5 0
193	Canewdon, Endowed - 6	132	95	53 11 11
186	Canning Town, Barking Road - - - - W. 3	271	117	61 15 0
193	Canvey Island (South Benfleet) - - - N. 6	*50	37 / 13	37 8 0 / 4 7 0
198	Castle Hedingham - Ch. 4	155	87	69 13 0
	Castle Hedingham, Independent - - 4	284	105	84 15 0
190	Chadwell - - - N. 4	*59	50	43 1 4
189	Chadwell Heath, Ford's Endowed - - - 11	122	86	63 5 0
197	Chappel - - - N. 2	*73	43	24 13 0
192	CHELMSFORD:			
	Boys - - - - B. 1	†216	152	134 3 0
	Girls and Infants - B. 1	272	238	169 18 0
	Roman Catholic - - 1	120	43	22 19 0
	Victoria - - - N. 1	†516	414	319 5 0
192	*Chignall* - - - 5	*97	78	49 17 0
187	*Chigwell, Buckhurst Hill* - - - - 10	*280	212	187 12 0
	Chigwell, Endowed - 10	114	46	28 12 0
	Chigwell, Girls - - N. 10	126	71	55 7 0
	Chigwell Row, No. 1 10	*107	100	82 9 0
187	*Chigwell Row, No.* 2 - *c*	†*		
191	Childerditch - - - N. 12	*43	25	18 6 4
187	Chingford - - - N. 10	*175	74	61 10 0
199	Chipping Hill, Infants Ch. 1	75	59	42 14 0
188	Chipping Ongar, Trust 10	130	105	84 14 0
132	Chishall, Great and Little - - - - 6	78	74	58 8 0
201	Chrishall - - - N. 11	83	64	34 7 0
201	Clavering - - - B. 10	*140	47	36 13 0
	Clavering - - - N. 10	*150	46	27 12 0
199	Coggeshall, Congregatl. 1	*410	180	88 1 0
	Coggeshall - - - N. 1	†*433	307	246 7 0
	" - - "			
196	COLCHESTER:			
	British - - - 2	442	260	171 18 0
	Central - - - N. 3	*591	465	405 4 0
	East Hill - - - N. 3	210	124	96 15 0
	East Street, Infants - 3	93	91	70 6 0
	Magdalen Street, Branch - - - N. 3	169	118	90 1 0
	Old Heath - - - Ch. 10	101	55	32 7 0
	Osborne Street - - Ch. 3	150	53	33 8 0
	St. John's - - - Ch. 2	*93	49	35 1 0
	St. Leonard's - - N. 2	*154	112	70 4 0
	St. Martin's, Infant - 2	67	68	52 0 0
	St. Mary at the Walls, Infant - - - 2	102	99	68 14 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 7	146	57	40 4 0
	St. Peter's, North Hill N.	†*		
	Stanwell St. - - Ch. 3	257	136	96 19 0
	Wesleyan - - - 2	340	281	242 3 0
194	Cold Norton - - - N.	*		
198	Colne-Engaine - - N. 4	*91	59 / 18	43 10 0 / 7 7 0
197	Copford - - - - N. 3	*82	47	29 18 6
191	Cray's Hill - - - N. 4	56	47	41 11 0
194	Creeksea - - - 6	45	42	25 9 0
189	Creek's Mouth, Barking 4	154	66	46 18 0
199	Cressing - - - Ch. 11	133	90	60 19 0
189	DAGENHAM:			
	Beacontree Heath - 11	231	148	103 12 0
	Ford's Endowed - 10	307	117	98 8 0
	Village, Church Lane 11	†107	95	74 18 0
192	Danbury - - - N. 5	236	119	88 13 0
201	Debden - - - Ch. 11	148	105	84 13 0
197	Dedham, English - 3	61	40	25 3 1
	Dedham Heath Infants - - - - Ch. 3	*67	30	21 14 0
	Dedham - - - N. 3	209	102	72 8 0
194	Dengie - - - - N. 4	*56	42	24 2 0
195	Dovercourt - - - N. 3	125	66	42 6 0
	Dovercourt, Lower - N. 3	159	128	92 12 0
191	Downham - - - Ch. 5	41	32	24 16 10
191	*Dunton* - - - - 11	31	17	24 18 0
198	Earl's Colne - - - Ch. 4	280	220	170 4 0
	Earl's Colne, Coggeshall Road - - - - Ch. 4	79	41	27 10 0
197	East Donyland - - N. 3	*201	167	117 4 0
188	East Grinstead - - N. 3	100	62	38 5 0
186	*East Ham* - - - 4	475	328 / 22	265 17 0 / 9 18 0
192	East Hanningfield - N. 5	83	56	36 6 0
191	East Horndon - - N. 11	†121	72	57 19 0
197	East Mersea - - - N. 11	*66	31 / 17	20 8 7 / 7 3 0
190	East Thurrock - - N. 4	*70	65	46 15 0
190	East Tilbury - - Ch. 5	60	59	39 4 0
193	*Eastwood* - - - 6	72	43	25 19 0
201	Elmdon - - - - N. 11	*115	79	49 19 0
195	Elmstead - - - Ch. 10	91	39	21 0 0
	Elmstead - - - W. 10	69	44	13 16 6

c School closed.

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	ESSEX—*cont.*					
131	Elsenham - - - P. 3	81	61	42	1	0
187	Epping - - - B.	*				
	Epping and Theydon Garnon - - - N. 10	†*538	257	210	13	0
199	Fairsted - - - N. 1	61	34	31	5	0
131	Farnham - - - Ch. 3	119	60	47	18	0
199	Faulkbourne - - N. 10	47	20	11	4	0
199	Feering - - - - N. 1	*121	94	71	2	0
			6	2	6	6
	Felstead (U.D.):					
200	*Felstead* - - - 12	226	164	131	13	0
199	*Rayne* - - - - 12	212	184	122	8	0
199	FINCHINGFIELD:					
	Congregational - - 11	164	46	26	2	0
	National - - - 11	*230	148	94	5	10
	St. John's, Cornish Hall End - - N. 11	*148	80	42	15	0
190	Fobbing - - - P. 12	79	41	21	15	0
192	Ford End - - - Ch. 5	139	137	117	6	6
197	Fordham - - - N. 2	144	111	97	5	0
186	Forest Gate - - - N. 10	*325	210	138	19	0
	Forest Gate, St. James' N. 10	*393	345	270	19	0
193	Fowlness - - - Ch. 6	140	61	37	0	0
203	Foxearth - - - 4	107	69	34	13	0
195	Frating - - - N. 10	89	39	30	2	0
192	Fryerning - - - N.	*				
188	Fyfield, Dr. Walker's Charity - - - 11	125	81	65	10	0
192	Galleywood - - - N. 5	181	77	59	16	0
203	Gestingthorpe - - N. 4	113	79	48	8	0
194	Goldhanger - - - N. 6	123	87	72	6	0
192	*Good Easter* - - 5	*102	95	69	7	0
198	Gosfield Hall - - 4	139	117	85	12	0
190	Grays Thurrock - - N. 4	*403	407	245	8	0
192	Great Baddow - - N. 5	†*282	207	159	16	0
200	*Great Bardfield* - - 5	183	121	88	7	0
195	*Great Bentley* - - 10	134	42	18	4	6
	Great Bentley - - - N.	*				
	Great Bentley - - - W. 10	90	46	24	5	1
194	Great Braxted - - Ch. 1	74	53	31	5	0
195	Great Bromley - - N. 7	143	72	49	9	0
191	*Great Burstead* - 11	*390	262	218	17	0
200	Great Canfield - - P. 5	65	29	19	18	0
201	Great Chesterford - N. 5	*238	129	89	18	0
195	Great Clacton - - N. 10	*222	107	65	4	0
200	Great Dunmow - - B. 5	*293	160	118	14	0
	Great Dunmow - - Ch. 5	*458	225	171	15	0
200	Great Easton and Tilty - - - - N. 5	229	132	16	16	3
131	Great Hallingbury - Ch. 3	231	81	54	1	4
195	Great Holland - - N. 10	90	64	50	10	0
197	Great Horkesley - - Ch. 2	153	115	87	15	0
189	Great Ilford - - - N. 10	388	275	206	10	0
	Great Ilford, Infants - Ch. 10	140	105	58	0	0
192	*Great Leighs* - - 4	100	76	55	3	0
	Great Leighs - - N. 4	*106	61	40	13	0
198	Great Maplestead - N. 4	99	52	45	7	0
195	Great Oakley - - N. 7	*177	64	46	4	0
	Great Oakley - - W. 7	105	57	37	17	0
187	Great Parndon - - N. 11	†88	57	35	17	0
201	*Great Sampford* - - 10	120	105	74	8	0
197	Great Tey - - - N. 2	*151	96	57	15	0
194	*Great Totham* - - 6	144	97	50	3	6
192	Great Waltham - - N. 5	*314	204	163	17	0
189	Great Warley, Ch. Ch. N. 11	*259	222	186	16	0
	Great Warley, Mixed - N. 11	*87	29	21	11	0
198	Great Yeldham - - N. 4	*104	55	28	8	10
198	Greenstead Green, St. James' - - - Ch. 7	61	46	30	5	0
193	Hadleigh - - - Ch. 6	*110	76	58	17	0
180	Hadstock - - - Ch. 3	*101	55	44	4	0
189	Hainault Forest - - N. 11	*112	115	92	16	0
198	ESSEX—*cont.* HALSTEAD:					
	British - - - 4	*431	233	179	17	0
	Lower, Trinity - - Ch. 4	*83	62	39	15	0
	St. Andrew's - - N. 4	*508	232	196	6	0
	Silk Factory, Evening	—	46	25	11	6
	The Howe - - - B. 4	110	105	86	6	0
	Trinity - - - N. 4	*276	234	164	18	0
187	Harlow, Churchgate - 10	357	186	151	9	0
	Harlow, Potter Street - N.	†				
195	Harwich, Corporation - B. 3	220	75	67	0	0
	Harwich - - - N. 3	482	413	352	7	0
200	Hatfield, Broad Oak, - Ch. 5	*183	136	113	18	0
	Hatfield Heath - - B. 5	106	92	66	10	0
	Hatfield Heath - - Ch. 5	138	74	59	1	0
199	Hatfield Peverell - N. 1	217	135	101	17	0
202	*Haverhill* - - - 3	590	575	525	6	0
			41	13	14	0
	Haverhill, Sturmere - 3	50	56	48	2	0
189	Havering-atte-Bower - N. 12	†94	87	66	19	0
193	Hawkwell - - - N. 6	*60	48	29	18	0
202	Helion-Bumpstead - N. 3	*130	75	48	16	0
201	Hempstead - - - Ch. 10	*87	75	49	0	0
131	*Henham (U.D.)* - - 3	159	128	92	2	0
203	Henny, Great and Little - - - - N. 4	*64	63	50	0	0
194	Heybridge - - - Ch. 6	54	48	32	8	0
	Heybridge Iron Works 6	588	196	169	13	0
132	Heydon - - - N. 6	*75	46	49	11	0
129	High Beech - - N. 10	*102	60	46	6	0
200	High Easter - - N. 5	*201	68	45	17	0
199	High Garrett - - 11	326	123	82	15	0
188	High Laver - - - N. 10	*99	92	58	17	0
188	High Ongar - - - Ch. 11	*136	80	60	12	0
	High Ongar, Paslow Common - - Ch. 11	50	36	25	6	0
200	High Roding - - Ch. 5	103	68	50	17	0
192	Highwood - - - N. 5	*133	87	70	11	0
193	Hockley - - - N.	*				
189	Hornchurch - - N. 12	*319	224	170	13	0
190	Horndon-on-the-Hill - N. 4	*115	67	53	7	0
191	Hutton - - - N. 10	101	59	34	6	8
196	Hythe (Colchester) - W. 2	143	138	99	12	0
192	Ingatestone and Fryerning - - - P. 1	*242	122	91	9	0
191	Ingrave - - - N. 11	*87	31	18	15	0
199	Kelvedon - - - B. 1	121	81	62	9	0
	Kelvedon - - - N. 1	†178	112	87	17	0
188	*Kelvedon Hatch* - - 1	124	34	21	12	0
195	Kirby-le-Soken - - N. 10	*155	111	77	19	0
191	*Laindon* - - - - 11	80	39	36	3	0
	Laindon Hills - - N. 9	52	42	32	5	10
203	Lamarsh - - - N. 2	*63	34	32	5	0
188	Lambourne (U.D.):					
	Lambourne - - 11	155	112	72	7	0
	Stapleford Abbotts - 11	99	62	36	3	0
197	*Langenhoe* - - - 2	45	35	23	16	0
197	*Langham* - - - 2	*159	94	76	12	0
201	Langley - - - Ch. 11	*72	43	20	5	0
194	Latchingdon - cum-Snoreham - - - N. 6	105	66	44	10	0
195	Lawford - - - N. 7	*115	60	38	13	0
197	Layer-de-la-Hay - - N. 3	†*139	90	77	7	0
197	Layer Marney - - N. 3	50	38	33	15	0
193	Leigh - - - - N. 6	*205	156	82	7	5
	Leigh, Mrs. Herschell's Infant - - - 6	158	64	38	12	2
196	Lexden - - - - N. 3	146	101	66	8	0
186	LEYTON:					
	Church Road - - 10	542	473	397	8	0
	Harrow Green - - 10	565	918	746	10	0

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	ESSEX—*cont.*					
186	Leyton—*cont.*					
	Leytonstone, Kirkdale Road - - 10	625	563	516	19	0
	Natl. & Ozler Charity 10	423	345	264	12	0
200	Lindsell - - - N.	*				
	Lindsell - - - 5	92	53	52	5	0
201	Littlebury, Endowed - N. 10	158	103	80	1	0
192	Little Baddow - - N. 5	66	32	29	1	0
200	Little Bardfield - - Ch. 5	105	71	38	5	0
195	Little Bentley - - N. 10	*69	41	43	6	0
194	Little Braxted - - N. 1	43	24	25	9	5
195	Little Bromley - - Ch. 7	67	47	31	4	0
191	Little Burstead - - Ch. 11	42	39	43	6	0
200	Little Canfield - - Ch. 5	50	50	44	1	0
195	Little Clacton - - P. 10	114	85	81	16	0
200	*Little Dunmow* - - 5	97	69	46	5	0
200	Little Easton - - Ch. 5	87	48	24	18	0
131	Little Hallingbury - N. 3	*91	89	57	4	0
186	Little Ilford, - - N. 4	*129	130	64	9	0
192	*Little Maplestead* - 4	72	47	47	7	0
195	Little Oakley - - 7	51	44	31	13	0
194	Little Totham, Mrs. Crisp's	6	55	41	5	0
192	Little Waltham - - Ch. 5	134	90	78	12	0
197	Little Wigborough - N.	*				
198	Little Yeldham - - N. 4	*54	42	30	12	11
187	Loughton - - - B. 10	110	75	25	10	0
	Loughton - - - N. 10	*342	244	187	6	0
187	Magdalen Laver - - Ch. 11	60	40	42	3	0
194	Maldon - - - B. 6	238	196	173	2	0
	Maldon - - - N. 6	*414	262	203	9	0
	Maldon, St. Mary's - N. 6	125	83	54	18	0
195	Manningtree - - N. 7	184	115	96	14	0
	Manningtree - - W. 7	*157	117	102	0	0
131	*Manuden* - - - 3	153	117	93	12	0
200	Margaret Roding - N. 5	63	39	43	9	0
192	Margaretting - - Ch. 1	88	53	29	3	0
197	Marks Tey - - - N. 4	*118	94	71	18	0
187	Matching - - - Ch. 11	123	77	60	7	0
194	*Mayland (U.D.)* - - 6	114	71	35	12	0
197	Messing - - - Ch. 1	136	89	62	19	8
			17	7	15	6
203	Middleton - - - P. 1	67	31	37	16	0
195	Mistley, Norman - N. 7	149	147	128	12	6
188	Moreton - - - P. 10	123	57	33	19	0
192	Moulsham, St. John's - N. 1	*338	304	210	4	0
197	Mount Bures - - N. 5	60	44	37	1	0
191	Mountnessing - - N. 5	180	98	71	1	0
190	Mucking - - - P. 4	69	35	30	7	0
194	*Mundon* - - - 7	54	44	25	11	0
196	Myland, St. Michael's Ch. 2	*136	133	108	2	0
188	Navestock - - - N. 11	*147	83	60	6	0
187	*Nazeing* - - - 11	120	73	45	4	0
187	Netteswell - - - Ch. 10	99	35	15	10	6
201	*Newport* - - - 10	*82	105	84	2	0
191	North Benfleet - - N. 5	*54	42	33	18	0
194	*North Fambridge* - 6	27	17	28	8	0
190	North Ockendon - - Ch. 11	92	49	27	5	0
187	North Weald Bassett - Ch. 11	105	69	40	6	0
188	Norton Mandeville - Ch. 11	25	22	15	2	9
131	Oakley - - - - N. 3	†*117	58	37	16	0
190	Orsett - - - - N. 4	*314	199	169	1	0
193	Paglesham - - - N. 6	*70	26	8	2	0
199	*Panfield* - - - 11	51	42	27	15	0
199	Pattiswick - - - N. 11	†93	44	27	11	0
198	Pebmarsh - - - Ch. 4	86	67	29	9	6
203	Pentlow - - - 1	82	46	30	4	0
183	PLAISTOW:					
	Holy Trinity - - Ch. 2	*731	553	418	19	0
	National - - - 2	†*560	313	231	10	0
	St. Andrew's Mission 2	276				
	St. Andrew's - - N. 2	*342	252	171	15	0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 2	146	161	85	7	2
	St. Peter's Girls Evg.	—	7	2	13	0
192	Pleshey - - - N. 1	53	44	32	0	0
193	Prittlewell - - - Ch. 6	176	154	94	5	4
	Prittlewell, Southend 6	534	403	309	10	0
194	Purleigh - - - - P. 6	157	81	65	13	0
	Purleigh Cock Clark's Ch. 6	48	25	12	18	0
192	Radley Green - - N. 5	*71	35	18	14	0
201	Radwinter - - - N. 11	*205	102	78	0	0
189	Rainham - - - P. 4	261	180	141	3	0
191	Ramsden Bellhouse - Ch. 5	85	50	26	13	0
195	Ramsey - - - Ch. 7	162	84	42	13	2
193	Rawreth - - - N. 5	*60	44	29	13	0
193	*Rayleigh, Boys* - - 6	111	57	49	4	0
	Rayleigh, Girls - - 6	156	83	72	12	6
192	*Rettendon* - - - 5	142	103	68	9	0
201	Rickling - - - N. 11	*127	89	45	4	0
198	Ridgewell - - - N. 4	112	91	70	1	0
199	Rivenhall - - - Ch. 1	*134	61	42	19	0
193	*Rochford* - - - 6	288	199	155	17	0
189	ROMFORD:					
	Albion Street - - 12	234	164	140	12	0
	Factory - - - Ch. 12	96	69	35	4	8
	National - - - 12	†*412	377	359	2	0
	Noak Hill, St. Thomas N. 12	*77	65	51	6	0
	Roman Catholic - 12	71	39	23	18	0
	St. Andrew's - - N. 12	*234	187	155	13	0
	St. Edward's, Infants 12	73	73	58	18	0
192	Roxwell, Boys - - N. 1	119	61	48	5	0
	Roxwell, Girls - - N. 1	84	58	41	14	0
187	*Roydon* - - - 11	172	94	62	2	0
192	Runwell - - - P. 5	52	49	46	18	0
201	Saffron Walden, Boys B. 7	*265	135	124	5	0
	Saffron Walden, Girls and Infants - - B. 7	323	218	181	1	0
	Saffron Walden - - N. 7	*510	304	237	13	0
194	St. Lawrence Newland 6	48	42	22	19	4
195	St. Osyth - - - N. 10	*288	130	98	6	0
197	Salcott and Virley - N. 12	69	51	31	18	0
199	Saling - - - N. 11	*79	47	31	18	0
192	Sandon - - - N. 5	77	68	56	1	0
201	Seward's End - - Ch. 10	99	53	38	2	0
199	Shalford - - - Ch. 11	138	107	82	4	0
187	Sheering - - - N. 11	140	81	46	15	0
191	Shenfield - - - Ch. 11	250	183	155	17	0
193	Shoeburyness - - Ch. 6	175	174	144	17	0
198	Sible Hedingham - N. 4	*225	157	111	3	0
186	Silvertown - - - N. 3	360	317	237	5	0
193	South Benfleet - - N. 5	*113	81	68	0	0
193	Southchurch - - N. 6	*72	70	48	14	0
193	Southend - - - N. 6	76	107	67	5	4
192	South Hanningfield - N. 5	*46	31	27	14	0
194	Southminster - - N. 6	*254	142	116	8	0
190	South Ockendon - N. 4	287	162	112	19	0
191	South Weald - - Ch. 11	129	68	42	7	0
191	South Weald, Crescent Road - - - - 11	118	97	74	10	0
192	Springfield - - - N. 1	*314	243	190	5	0
198	Stambourne - - N. 4	*94	70	51	0	0
193	*Stambridge* - - 6	81	57	38	6	0
	Stambridge, Wallisea Island - - - 6	36	13	20	0	0
190	Stanford-le-Hope - N. 4	*166	113	89	9	0
188	Stanford Rivers - - Ch. 11	*149	97	64	6	0
131	Stanstead - - - B. 3	*140	81	49	10	0
	Stanstead Mountfitchett - - - N. 3	*267	211	170	17	0
196	Stanway, All Saints' - Ch. 2	60	61	49	3	0
197	Stanway - - - N. 3	122	87	73	13	0
188	Stapleford Tawney - Ch. 11	60	28	31	1	0
200	*Stebbing* - - - 12	281	197	137	18	0
202	Steeple Bumpstead - B. 3	104	58	38	3	0
	Steeple Bumpstead - N. 3	*182	92	69	19	0

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	ESSEX—*cont.*					
199	Stisted - - - Ch. 11	169	94	66	12	0
192	Stock and Buttsbury - N. 5	†137	110	83	13	0
194	Stow Maries - - N. 6	*67	38	22	3	8
186	STRATFORD:					
	Chapel Street, Free Ragged - - - N. 4	136	120	52	16	0
	Ch. Ch. District - N. 10	*234	174	99	3	0
	Grove Crescent - R. 10	137	54	30	9	0
	Grove - - - R. 10	158	109	69	6	0
	St. John's - - - N. 2	†*831	628	479	7	0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 2	*1,059	869	751	17	0
193	Sutton and Shopland - N. 6	*58	33	40	9	0
200	Takeley - - - N. 5	130	78	46	7	0
	Takeley, Mole Hill Green - - - - N. 5	41	50	36	17	0
195	Tendring - - - N. 10	*129	53	36	1	0
	Tendring - - - W. 10	70	39	21	14	8
199	Terling - - - N. 1	129	81	53	15	0
200	*Thaxted* - - - - 5	194	243	208	1	4
187	Theydon Bois - - N. 11	*112	51	34	12	0
187	Theydon Garnon or Coopersale - - - Ch. 11	178	117	89	15	0
188	Theydon Mount - - Ch. 10	56	31	37	5	0
195	Thorington - - - Ch. 10	128	85	74	1	0
195	Thorpe-le-Soken, Rolph Ch. 2	220	154	125	10	0
193	Thundersley - - N. 6	101	53	22	18	0
198	Tilbury - - - N. 4	*80	43	25	6	0
194	Tillingham - - - N. 6	*225	183	129	0	0
194	Tiptree - - - B. 1	153	54	20	3	2
	Tiptree - - - N. 1	*159	74	50	18	0
194	Tollesbury - - - B. 6	149	108	81	11	0
	Tollesbury - - - N. 6	*161	118	85	14	0
194	Tolleshunt D'Arcy - P. 6	141	128	107	4	0
	Tolleshunt Major - 7	81	49	36	7	0
198	Toppesfield - - - N. 4	*200	109	68	2	0
			8	2	7	0
203	Twinstead - - - Ch. 4	69	32	32	10	0
194	Ulting - - - Ch. 11	50	27	33	13	0
191	Upminster - - - B. 12	138	68	37	19	0
	Upminster - - - N. 12	*75	66	55	13	0
191	*Vange* - - - - 6	32	32	37	17	0
186	Victoria Docks, St. Luke's - - - Ch. 3	*1,000	899	717	15	4
193	Wakering (U.D.):					
	Barling - - - 6	100	92	56	6	0
	Wakering, High Street 6	247	193	136	1	0
	Wakering, Great - N. *c*	*				
197	Wakes Colne - - 2	92	63	42	15	0
129	WALTHAM ABBEY:					
	Copt Hall - - 2	140	108	80	4	0
	Sewardstone - - 5	111	65	27	9	0
	Waltham - - 5	*539	564	472	12	0
186	WALTHAMSTOW:					
	Boundary Rd., Mixed 7	180	138	81	8	0
	Chapel End, St. John's N. 7	†125	68	44	18	0
	Higham Hill - - 7	276	225	165	11	0
	Marsh Street - - 7	554	414	316	11	0
	National - - - 7	945	755	614	13	0
	St. Peter in Forest - Ch. 7	47	41	31	9	0
	St. Saviour's - - N. 7	427	350	244	19	0
	Shern Hall Street - 7	*395	250	181	12	0
	Whipp's Cross - 7	127	97	78	7	0
	Wood Street - - 7	311	96	30	17	9
195	Walton-on-the-Naze (or le-Soken) - - N. 2	*226	197	163	8	8
186	Wanstead - - - N. 7	*608	355	284	7	0
195	Weeley - - - - N. 10	*135	83	40	16	0
201	Wendon Lofts - - 11	81	27	27	5	0
201	*Wendens Ambo* - - 6	74	45	28	11	8
189	*Wennington* - - 4	63	38	48	5	0
197	West Bergholt - - B. 2	134	100	85	7	0
	West Bergholt - - N. 2	169	107	89	15	0
186	WEST HAM:					
	Abbey - - - 2	1,064	760	447	14	3
			30	15	5	0
	Canning Town - - 3	807	500	381	1	0
	Channelsea - - 3	375	418	344	8	0
	Clarkson Street - 3	621	562	358	10	4
	Forest Gate, Odessa Road - - - 3	1,108	1,000	845	16	8
			39	19	8	6
	Girls - - - - 2	296	173	159	18	0
	Grange Road - - 7	965	444	323	16	2
	Grove - - - 2	249	150	102	3	0
	Hall's Ville - - 3	650	616	501	3	0
			28	13	14	6
	Maryland Point, Francis Street - 2	207	142	105	2	0
	Maryland Point, Leytonstone Road - 3	1,035	856	751	14	0
	Maryland Point, Evg.	—	22	11	8	0
	Model, Boys & Infants 2	*570	480	444	3	0
	Plaistow, Balaam St. 3	732	691	549	2	4
	Plaistow, North St. - 3	588	389	270	1	0
			30	12	17	6
	Regent's Lane - - 3	350	154	91	6	0
	Silvertown - - 7	320	167	107	18	0
	South Hall's Ville - 1	926	842	658	3	0
	Stratford, British, Evening - - -	—	39	22	16	0
	Stratford, High St. - 3	520	537	443	11	0
	Stratford, Mechanics' Institute - - 10	283	138	106	7	0
	Upton Lane, S. Ursula R. 10	108	69	36	13	0
	West Ham and Stratford, Boys - - 2	†*306	283	229	19	0
	West Ham and Stratford, Girls & Infants B. 2	*420	327	262	0	0
192	West Hanningfield - N. 5	77	56	40	4	0
197	West Mersea - - N. 3	*138	96	76	13	0
			42	18	13	0
	West Mersea - - W. 3	62	57	39	4	0
190	*West Thurrock* - - 6	184	149	116	6	0
	West Thurrock, Purfleet - - - - 5	78	61	50	5	0
181	*West Tilbury* - - 4	60	48	32	5	0
199	Wethersfield - - N. 11	*168	121	105	17	6
	Wethersfield, St. Mary's N. 11	130	98	67	7	0
198	White Colne - - N. 7	70	50	41	17	0
199	White Notley - - Ch. 11	93	59	30	5	0
200	*White Roothing* - 5	81	72	65	2	0
201	Wicken - - - Ch. 11	51	29	35	5	0
193	Wicken Bonant - - N.	†				
194	Wickham Bishops - N. 1	97	70	49	15	0
203	Wickham St. Paul's - Ch. 4	84	57	39	11	0
201	Widdington - - - N. 10	106	63	46	14	0
188	Willingale - - - N.	*				
	Willingale Doe - - N. 11	†153	103	84	14	0
201	*Wimbish* - - - 10	158	112	98	0	0
199	Witham - - - B. 1	†221	92	73	18	0
	Witham - - - N. 1	*363	208	175	15	0
197	Wivenhoe - - - N. 11	*376	283	207	19	8
195	Wix - - - - N. 7	*85	59	37	18	0
	Wix - - - - W. 7	79	48	33	5	0
186	Woodford Bridge, St. Paul's - - - Ch. 7	*171	137	90	8	0
	Woodford, Church Fields 7	485	350	278	6	0
	Woodford Green - - 7	*225	191	137	6	0
192	Woodham Ferrers - N. 4	*163	84	53	3	0
			16	3	9	0
194	Woodham Mortimer - Ch. 7	60	73	47	9	0
194	Woodham, Walter - 6	*102	72	53	8	0
127	Wormingford - - N. 7	90	62	37	17	0
195	Wrabness - - - N. 7	*76	34	32	0	0
192	Writtle - - - - B. 1	381	199	147	13	0

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	GLOUCESTER.			
325	Abbenhall - - - Ch. 6	58	31	18 8 6
322	Acton Turville - - Ch. 3	72	36	23 11 0
334	Alderton - - - Ch. 1	106	72	59 18 0
332	Aldsworth - - - Ch. 6	88	53	35 11 0
323	Almondsbury - - N. 5	†163	119	118 16 3
	Almondsbury, Patchway - - - N. 5	*84	51	40 16 3
	Almondsbury Pilning - N. 2	122	112	88 10 0
323	Alvestone, Earthcott, Infant - - - 5	54	26	40 15 0
	Alvestone - - - N. 5	†*183	97	83 18 9
580	Alvington - - - Ch. 7	94	46	30 6 0
329	Amberley - - - P. 5	452	131	84 2 0
331	Ampney-Crucis, Endowed - - - 5	154	69	56 8 0
	Ampney-Crucis, Evening - - - -	—	18	7 14 6
	Ampney, St. Peter and St. Mary - - - N. 5	*74	55	37 7 0
336	Apperley, Miss Strickland's - - - - 5	47	31	18 13 0
328	Arlingham - - - N. 5	*100	47	22 8 2
	Arlingham, Infants - Ch. 5	*68	44	34 18 0
336	*Ashchurch* - - - 4	*96	76	65 5 0
327	Ashelworth - - - N. 2	*87	76	53 15 0
381	*Ashton-under-Hill* - 7	*75	54	40 16 0
332	Aston Blank - - 6	59	44	28 19 0
329	Avening - - - N. 5	*192	139	101 4 6
325	Awre (and Blakeney) - N. 6	*69	28	22 12 0
580	Aylburton - - - Ch. 5	120	88	48 2 1
335	Badgworth - - - N. 2	*80	39	31 15 0
322	Badminton - - - N. 3	105	82	62 12 0
331	Bagendon - - - N. 6	*45	28	31 9 0
331	Barnesley - - - Ch. 6	85	42	40 16 0
327	Barnwood - - - N. 2	*92	74	57 18 0
327	*Barton, St. Mary (U.D.), Tuffley* - - 2	68	40	30 1 0
334	Beckford - - - Ch. 1	101	53	Art. 17*g.*
335	Bentham - - - N. 2	44	25	17 3 0
323	Berkeley - - - Ch. 2	368	274	177 1 6
	Berkeley, Free - - 2	67	36	20 17 0
330	Beverstone - - - Ch. 5	63	31	36 15 0
332	Bibury - - - - N. 6	*186	111	88 8 0
335	Birdlip - - - - Ch. 5	48	39	26 12 0
334	*Bishop's Cleeve (U.D.)* 1	*169	87	53 11 0
321	Bishopston, Girls and Infants - - - Ch. 10	136	123	72 14 0
329	Bisley - - - - N. 10	171	108	83 18 0
318	Bitton - - - - N. 11	100	66	36 16 4
325	Blaisdon - - - - N. 6	*49	37	32 15 0
325	Blakeney - - - B. 6	163	92	73 0 0
	Blakeney - - - N. 6	243	63	50 17 0
325	Blakeney Woodside - Ch. 3	*107	84	72 19 0
333	*Bledington* - - - 2	72	37	69 1 0
335	*Boddington (U.D.)* - 5	*163	49	27 19 0
398	Bourton-on-the-Hill - N. 2	82	52	33 1 0
333	*Bourton-on-the-Water* 3	*264	190	163 17 0
581	Bream - - - - N. 5	*277	216	158 3 0
331	Brimpsfield - - - N. 5	*54	24	24 19 0
329	Brimscombe - - - N. 5	150	100	85 14 0
319	BRISTOL (*See also* SOMERSET):			
320 & 321	Anvil Street - - B. 11	484	366	285 14 0
	Baptist Mills - - W. 5	489	313	230 13 0
	Barton Hill - - 11	750	733	576 14 0
	Blackfriars - - - 6	244	165	97 16 7
	Clifton - - - 7	†613	443	345 5 0
	Dighton Street - R. 4	273	194	149 0 0
	Emmanuel - - - Ch. 11	*438	289	208 0 0
	Hannah More - - N. 5	*825	716	588 7 0
	GLOUCESTER—*cont.*			
319	Bristol—*cont.*			
	Highbury - - - B. 7	373	286	238 8 0
	Lewins Mead - - B. 6	*452	156	113 3 0
	Marlborough Hill - 4	185	182	123 14 0
	Merchant Street - 6	543	228	190 11 0
	Mina Road - - 5	700	489	300 3 0
	Montpelier, St. Andrew's - - - N. 4	*150	96	56 3 2
	North Street - - W. 4	*743	465	407 9 0
	Red Cross Street - B. 12	*987	777	652 6 0
	River Street - - 6	369	243	143 19 0
	Rosemary St., The Friends, Girls - B. 6	266	216	158 12 0
	Russell Town - - B. 3	*533	499	431 10 0
	St. Augustine - - N. 7	*370	297	232 5 0
	St. Barnabas' - - N. 4	*520	509	435 11 0
	St. Bartholomew's - N. 6	116	59	34 10 0
	St. Clement's - - Ch. 4	*311	243	168 5 0
	St. Gabriel's - - Ch. 5	*710	654	497 6 0
	St. George's Brandon, Hill - - - - N. 7	516	385	295 6 0
	St. James', Infants - Ch. 4	187	186	124 18 0
	St. James and St. Paul's Benevolent Society's - - - N. 4	*545	253	179 17 7
	St. John Baptist's - P. 6	*119	75	55 11 8
	St. Jude's - - - N. 5	*413	201	109 6 0
	St. Luke's, Barton Hill - - - - Ch. 11	443	407	293 12 0
	St. Mary on Quay - R. 4	169	62	37 13 0
	St. Matthias' on Weir N. 6	*317	140	76 3 4
	St. Michael's - - N. 7	*442	245	176 1 0
	St. Nicholas and St. Leonard's - - N. 10	*362	273	226 9 0
	St. Nicholas', Pennywell Road - - R. 5	355	289	221 19 0
	St. Paul's - - - P. 4	418	270	232 8 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 6	*239	209	174 0 0
	St. Philip's - - 11	634	544	450 0 0
	St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bread St. - - 11	348	217	114 1 8
	St. Philip and St. Jacob - - - Ch. 11	*506	285	193 3 0
	St. Silas' - - - N. 11	*704	453	336 11 0
	St. Simon's - - N. 5	*690	529	422 17 0
	Sussex Street - - 11	396	207	141 12 0
	Trenchard St. Infant R. 4	421	96	72 14 0
333	Broadwell - - - Ch. 3	*85	61	33 6 0
327	Brockworth - - - N. 2	†87	44	24 10 0
537	Bromesberrow - - N. 4	*78	44	39 2 0
328	Brookthorpe, Whaddon and Harescomb - - N. 5	*101	45	34 10 0
323	Buckover - - - N. 2	49	42	27 9 0
329	Bussage - - - N. 10	*78	45	9 13 8
329	Cainscross - - - N. 7	†*380	—	*d*
324	Cam, Lower, Infant - N. 2	72	67	58 12 6
	Cam - - - - N. 2	†234	98	60 17 8
			19	8 6 0
	Cambridge, Unsectarian 5	68	51	55 2 6
398	Campden - - - N. 2	†*366	203	164 10 0
329	Chalford - - - B. 10	187	170	145 16 0
	Chalford - - - N. 10	*204	153	126 0 0
323	Charfield - - - N. 2	106	47	36 17 0
580	Chase in Tidenham - Ch. 7	60	58	48 5 0
154	Chastleton, Hitchman's District - - - 6	95	67	44 19 0
332	Chedworth - - - N. 6	*147	87	53 3 0
335	CHELTENHAM:			
	All Saints' - - - Ch. 11	*260	112	82 9 0
	Baker St. - - - B. 10	264	114	90 16 0
	Boys, Practising - N. 10	*296	178	152 0 0
	British - - - 10	†*575	364	297 13 0
	Christ Church - - N. 10	493	269	230 10 0

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	GLOUCESTER—*cont.*			
335	Cheltenham—*cont.*			
	Great Norwood St. - W. 11	*300	125	80 19 11
	Highbury - - - B. 11	*513	160	122 9 7
	Naunton, Infants - N. 11	176	106	73 7 0
	Parish Church, Boys - N. 10	*394	288	295 5 0
	Parish Church, Girls and Infants - - N. 10	*532	309	219 2 0
	Parish Church, Evg. -	—	97	33 8 0
	Ragged Industrial - 11	*214	157	101 3 0
	St. Gregory the Great R. 11	*383	142	111 0 9
	St. James' - - - N. 11	399	241	193 18 0
	St. John's - - - N. 11	*555	385	328 17 0
	St. Luke's, Bath Rd. - N. 11	401	225	184 1 0
			73	29 7 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 10	272	161	128 16 0
	St. Mark's, Hatherley Lane - - - Ch. 10	136	55	36 10 0
	St. Paul's, Girls - 10	*167	86	73 5 0
	St. Paul's, Infant - N. 10	*185	116	74 16 0
	Trinity - - - N. 10	576	291	228 10 0
381	Childs Wickham - - N. 2	*106	79	49 6 0
			20	7 15 0
324	Chipping - - - N.	†		
398	Chipping Campden - R. 6	81	56	22 10 8
322	Chipping Sodbury - N. 3	*184	145	115 10 0
325	Churcham and Bulley N. *c*	*		
327	*Churchdown* - - 2	*158	67	41 17 0
325	Cinderford, St. John's N. 3	*193	181	151 9 0
331	Cirencester, Endowed Ch. 5	542	461	373 14 0
	Cirencester, Lewis Lane 5	662	375	321 16 0
			34	14 13 6
581	Clearwell - - - N. 5	*158	97	59 18 0
396	Clifford Chambers - Ch. 1	69	54	28 2 6
326	Clifford's Mesne - - N. 4	64	36	16 9 0
321	CLIFTON:			
	Bellevue, Girls - - 7	156	93	74 12 0
	Berkeley Place, Infants - - - N. 7	*205	117	80 14 0
	Christ Church - - N. 7	465	402	316 10 0
	Holy Trinity, Infants N. 7	192	171	115 4 0
	Hotwells - - - N. 7	437	97	78 2 0
	National - - - 7	†*1,044	592	460 18 0
	Park Place - - R. 7	469	135	99 13 8
324	Coaley - - - - N. 2	126	86	60 7 0
			12	3 5 6
322	Coal Pit Heath - - 3	259	165	141 10 0
331	Coates - - - - N. 5	*95	72	62 13 0
335	Coberley - - - Ch. 5	*75	46	32 15 0
318	Cockroad - - - W. 1	204	53	35 11 0
322	Cold-Ashton - - - N. 3	113	43	26 9 0
581	Coleford - - - N. 5	†231	129	98 1 0
331	Colesborne - - - N. 6	65	40	39 9 0
332	Coln, St. Aldwyn - - N. 6	*139	78	65 5 0
332	Coln, St. Denis and Coln Regis - - - Ch. 6	54	43	43 11 0
332	Compton Abdale - - N. 6	56	28	27 3 0
333	Condicote - - - N. 3	*48	26	30 3 0
326	Corse - - - - N. 4	*103	68	64 8 0
335	Cowley - - - - N. 5	40	30	35 1 0
329	Cranham - - - N. 7	*64	40	40 19 0
323	Cromhall - - - N. 5	111	78	64 8 9
325 & 581	DEAN FOREST:			
	Bilson - - - 3	529	462	361 10 0
	Ch. Ch. (Berry Hill) - N. 5	*274	168	102 0 4
	Ch. Ch. Jubilee - - N. 5	*258	168	132 6 0
	Ellwood - - - 3	265	121	87 0 0
	Pillowell - - - 3	393	241	174 9 0
	Plump Hill - - - 3	151	91	61 2 1
	Ruardean Hill - - 3	191	134	90 11 0
	St. Paul's Oldcroft, and Slade, "Middle" - - - N.	*		
	St. Paul (Park End) N.	*		

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	GLOUCESTER—*cont.*			
325 & 581	Dean Forest—*cont.*			
	Soudley - - - - 3	118	80	58 10 0
	Trinity - - - - N. *c*	*		
	Trinity (Drybrook) - N. 3	*225	235	196 9 0
336	Deerhurst - - - N. 5	*107	57	44 17 0
334	Didbrook - - - Ch. 1	81	43	47 12 0
330	Didmarton and Oldbury-on-the-Hill - Ch. 5	80	53	33 14 0
331	Down Ampney - - Ch. 5	83	61	52 4 0
329	Downend - - - N. 5	†*496	390	300 6 0
327	Down Hatherley - N. 2	45	32	21 14 0
322	Doynton - - - N. 3	90	57	39 19 0
334	Dumbleton - - - N. 3	148	124	98 15 0
331	Duntisbourne, Abbot's N. 6	*87	26	18 3 0
321	Durdham-Down, St. John's - - - N. 7	*400	238	184 9 0
324	Dursley - - - N. 2	†*274	169	142 13 0
	Dursley - - - W. 2	189	55	38 4 0
326	Dymock - - - 4	152	100	70 8 0
322	Dyrham - - - Ch. 3	97	54	46 10 0
329	Eastcombe - - - B. 10	188	59	31 17 0
	Eastcombe - - - N. 11	122	46	31 4 0
328	Eastington - - - N. 5	*276	194	149 18 0
			29	9 11 0
332	Eastleach - - - Ch. 6	*125	98	81 8 10
329	Ebley - - - - B. 7	*371		*d*
398	Ebrington - - - Ch. 7	107	60	41 12 0
329	Edge - - - - N. 3	*85	60	46 9 0
331	Edgeworth - - - Ch. 5	60	31	35 4 0
331	Elkstone - - - N. 5	56	16	18 2 0
327	Elmore - - - - N 2	72	57	47 0 0
336	*Elmstone Hardwick* - 5	70	41	32 7 0
581	English Bicknor - - N. 5	†118	65	50 18 0
331	Fairford, Endowed - N. 6	*295	164	147 4 0
	Fairford, Infants - Ch. 6	*100	65	49 10 0
323	Falfield, Ch. and Infant 2	155	99	82 3 0
332	Farmington - - - Ch. 6	67	37	38 16 0
321	*Filton* - - - - 10	74	44	36 4 0
321	Fishponds, Dr. Bell's - 6	*413	155	85 16 0
	Fishponds (Gloster Bristol, and Oxford) Practising - - - Ch. 10	388	171	97 3 0
325	Flaxley - - - N. 6	80	51	35 18 0
	Flaxley Meend - - Ch. *c*	*		
336	Forthampton - - N. 4	100	58	35 5 0
332	Foxcote (Withington) N. 6	30	12	8 2 0
328	Framilode - - - N. 5	*170	84	59 18 0
322	Frampton Cotterell - B. 3	*209	130	106 8 0
	Frampton-Cotterell - N. 3	*210	166	131 19 0
328	Frampton-on-Severn - N. 5	*178	96	76 18 0
329	France Lynch, St. John the Baptist - - N. 10	105	82	64 2 0
321	Frenchay - - - N. 3	171	112	90 11 0
328	Fretherne - - - N.	†		
328	Frocester - - - Ch. 5	81	17	17 0 10
327	GLOUCESTER:			
	British - - - 12	*455	377	262 18 0
	Christ Church - - N. 12	134	86	48 11 0
	Deacon St., Boys - 12	*194	162	128 12 0
	National - - - 11	270	177	175 13 0
	Roman Catholic - 11	120	68	54 14 0
	St. Aldate's - - Ch 12	107	51	29 16 0
	St. Catherine - - N. 11	†196	119	91 1 0
	St. James' - - - N. 11	*446	374	274 13 0
	St. John's - - - N.	*		
	St. Luke's - - - N. 11	*655	597	522 7 6
	St. Mark's - - - N. 12	*608	242	173 1 0
	St. Mary-de-Lode - N. 12	130	81	38 14 8
	St. Michael - - N. 12	*194	76	46 14 0
	St. Nicholas - - N. 12	*398	314	183 3 0
	Tredworth - - 11	159	115	77 0 0

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	GLOUCESTER—*cont.*					
327	Gloucester—*cont.*					
	Wesleyan - - - 11	392	292	252	5	0
	Widden Street - - 11	649	401	225	5	0
326	Gorsley - - - - N. 4	*232	77	66	10	0
334	*Gotherington* - - 2	78	63	15	0	0
342	Great Barrington - Ch. 2	201	72	54	18	3
333	*Great Rissington* - 2	*86	49	33	9	0
335	Great Witcombe - - Ch. 5	62	27	35	18	0
334	Guiting Power - - N. 3	125	86	67	18	6
326	Haffield (Dymock) - N. 4	154	50	34	1	0
321	Hallen Henbury, Infants - - - N. 10	82	37	29	10	0
332	Hampnett cum Stowell 6	48	27	36	9	0
318	Hanham - - - N. 10	†*353	244	186	7	0
	Hanham - - - W. 12	462	252	208	19	0
328	Hardwicke - - - P. 5	75	60	42	6	0
319	Haresfield - - - Ch. 5	84	55	27	8	0
326	Hartpury - - - N. 2	*110	83	62	3	0
336	Hasfield - - - P. 4	55	33	27	7	0
332	Hasleton - - - N. 6	38	32	40	13	0
331	Hatherop Memorial - Ch. 6	96	61	50	12	0
322	Hawkesbury - - N. 3	*146	122	79	11	0
334	Hawling - - - Ch. 2	56	17	23	4	0
327	Hempstead - - - N. 2	82	56	42	11	0
321	Henbury, Endowed, Boys - - - - 10	223	89	75	9	0
	Henbury, Girls and Infants - - - N. 10	144	95	77	18	0
327	Highnam - - - N. 2	99	58	37	19	0
323	Hill, Mixed - - - N. 2	57	36	27	8	1
322	Hillesley - - - N. 5	*166	54	47	1	3
321	Horfield - - - B. 6	167	134	123	0	0
	Horfield - - - N.	†				
	Horfield, Edmond's Trust - - - - N. 6	*424	176	135	16	0
329	Horsley - - - Ch. 1	*221	108	87	14	0
	Horsley - - - W. 1	100	65	35	7	0
322	Horton - - - Ch. 3	*101	61	50	7	0
327	*Hucclecote* - - - 2	62	48	31	13	0
325	Huntley - - - Ch. 6	199	105	88	9	0
333	Icomb - - - - N. 2	*42	21	26	13	0
322	Iron Acton - - - N. 3	*189	91	67	4	0
336	Kemerton - - - N. 4	*100	46	35	1	0
	Kemerton, St. Benet's R. 4	*53	28	20	3	0
326	Kempley - - - N. 4	79	49	37	14	0
331	Kempsford - - - Ch. 6	102	76	63	9	0
335	KING'S CHARLTON:					
	Church of England - 5	†*494	224	191	6	0
			24	8	3	6
	Ch. of the Holy Apostles - - - 5	201	103	76	14	0
	Coltham Fields - - Ch. 5	118	57	40	2	0
330	Kingscote, Bagpath, Newington, and Lasborough - - - Ch. 2	*120	80	59	6	0
321	Kingsdown, St. Matthew's - - - N. 7	*456	273	212	1	0
	Kingsdown - - W. 7	232	198	168	17	0
329	King's Stanley - - N. 3	190	144	118	16	0
318	Kingswood Hill - - B. 1	522	421	341	4	0
	Kingswood - - - W. 1	503	297	232	5	6
324	Kingswood (Wotton-under-Edge) - - - B. 2	169	65	44	7	0
	Kingswood, Mayo's Charity - - - Ch. 2	100	65	47	13	0
	Kingswood - - - N.	†				
334	Laverton - - - Ch. 1	109	43	35	13	0
114	Lechlade - - - 7	†*219	186	147	18	0
335	Leckhampton - - N. 5	*162	97	64	2	0
	Leckhampton, St. Philip's - - - N. 11	516	237	169	11	0
336	Leigh - - - - N. 5	*68	27	15	3	0
325	Little Dean - - - N. 3	*219	127	105	12	0
	GLOUCESTER—*cont.*					
333	Little Rissington - N. 2	*36	31	31	9	0
322	Little Sodbury - - N. 3	*61	24	32	10	0
323	Littleton on Severn - N. 1	49	27	26	0	0
333	Longborough - - Ch. 3	148	92	72	8	0
			12	4	5	6
325	Longhope - - - Ch. 6	105	44	28	19	0
	Longhope, Hope Hill - B. 6	75	53	40	16	0
328	Longney - - - N. 5	*88	60	48	11	0
321	Lower Easton, St. Mark's - - - N. 5	*278	249	191	15	0
333	Lower Swell - - N. 3	100	50	29	15	0
			7	2	10	6
581	Lydbrook - - - Ch. 6	*262	187	119	9	2
580	Lydney - - - Ch. 5	*359	213	177	19	0
	Lydney, Primrose Hill - - - - Ch. 5	100	51	33	3	0
327	Maisemore - - - N. 2	*69	66	52	13	0
318	Mangotsfield - - B. 5	178	102	66	9	0
	Mangotsfield - - N. 5	236	124	96	9	0
	Mangotsfield Staplehill B. 5	139	89	32	16	0
322	Marshfield - - - B. 3	121	47	32	2	0
	Marshfield - - - N. 3	196	119	68	7	0
396	Marston Sicca - - N. 10	*112	71	40	3	0
331	Meysey Hampton - N. 5	*82	45	37	2	0
398	*Mickleton* - - - 2	122	89	65	9	0
329	Minchinhampton - P. 5	375	273	244	2	6
325	Minsterworth - - N. 6	93	58	46	1	0
329	Miserden - - - N. 7	*52	52	54	4	6
325	Mitcheldean, Endowed, Free - - - - 3	128	125	101	13	0
321	Moorfields (Bristol) - N. 3	184	119	78	6	0
398	Moreton-in-the-Marsh B. 2	196	83	53	17	6
	Moreton-in-the-Marsh Ch. 2	564	177	150	6	0
329	Nailsworth - - - B. 1	†*143	86	38	18	4
	Nailsworth - - - N. 1	*158	111	77	2	0
333	*Naunton* - - - 3	*94	79	64	14	0
326	Newent - - - N. 4	*288	165	115	13	0
581	Newland - - - N. 5	*151	45	27	19	0
325	Newnham - - - N. 6	†252	234	202	2	0
331	North Cerney - - N. 6	*117	90	69	3	0
332	Northleach - - - N. 6	*182	169	154	11	0
324	North Nibley - - Ch. 2	77	39	30	3	0
	North Nibley, Girls - Ch. 2	158	49	33	18	0
321	Northwick in Henbury, Endowed - - - - 2	98	77	71	18	0
327	Norton - - - - N. 2	*84	55	33	3	0
324	Nympsfield - - - Ch. 5	115	58	54	1	0
329	Oakridge - - - P. 10	*150	71	62	8	0
333	Oddington - - - N. 3	*92	52	37	15	0
323	Oldbury-on-Severn - N. 5	*176	90	98	11	7
318	Oldland - - - N. 10	†*217	126	100	8	0
	Oldland Common - B. 10	348	196	128	6	0
322	Old Sodbury - - N. 3	†113	73	57	15	0
323	Olveston and Elberton N. 1	†*285	180	149	6	0
336	Oxenton and Woolston 4	47	44	52	3	0
329	PAINSWICK:					
	Painswick - - - 3	*372	247	212	12	0
	Sheepscombe - - 3	104	63	48	18	0
	Stroudend - - - 3	*186	196	189	1	0
	The Slad - - - 3	†*87	59	40	10	0
322	Parkfield - - - B. 3	157	88	68	17	0
326	Pauntley - - - N. 4	63	57	42	13	0
331	Pebworth - - - P. 7	130	103	71	3	0
329	Pitchcombe - - - 3	60	19	27	19	0
331	Poulton - - - N. 5	*92	71	43	1	0
335	Prestbury - - - N. 5	†*181	113	71	4	0
331	Preston - - - Ch. 5	48	29	30	12	0
396	Preston-on-Stour - - 7	180	94	80	12	0
322	Pucklechurch - - N. 3	*90	35	24	12	0
327	Quedgeley - - - N. 2	113	72	55	8	0
331	Quenington - - - Ch. 6	*103	61	44	2	0
398	Quinton - - - Ch. 1	109	91	71	8	0
329	Randwick - - - N. 3	*162	131	107	10	0

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	GLOUCESTER—*cont.*					
323	Rangeworthy - - Ch. 2	92	70	56	16	0
581	Redbrook - - - N. 5	102	78	55	0	0
134	Rendcomb Village - 6	36	30	14	10	5
333	Risington, Wyck - N. 3	39	24	29	7	0
329	RODBOROUGH:					
	Butter Row - - 3	110	95	71	18	0
	Endowed - - Ch. 3	168	126	86	17	0
	King's Court - - 3	†174	135	113	19	0
331	Rodmarton - - - N. 5	56	38	22	13	0
338	Ruardean - - - N. 6	*207	175	150	15	0
321	Rudgeway - - - Ch. 6	248	74	41	9	0
327	Ryecroft - - - W. 11	453	393	323	0	0
580	*St. Briavel's Brockweir* - - - 7	56	40	20	13	5
	St. Briavel's - - P. 7	*169	118	112	12	11
581	Saintbury - - - Ch. 7	47	20	29	4	0
321	ST. GEORGE:					
	Crew's Hole - - 3	*251	175	152	17	0
	Easton - - - 5	670	504	381	13	0
	National - - - 3	*399	218	175	2	0
	Plummer's Hill, Infant - - - 3	300	130	94	10	0
	Summerhill - - 3	*304	181	146	15	0
	Whitehall - - - 3	760	484	325	13	0
327	Sandhurst - - - N. 2	*104	55	45	12	0
331	Sapperton - - - Ch. 5	98	49	35	18	0
329	Seisley - - - Ch. 3	155	119	99	2	0
332	Sevenhampton - N. 6	*115	55	43	4	0
332	Sherborne, Lord Sherborne's - - - Ch. 2	167	98	82	7	0
330	Shipton Moyne - - N. 5	*115	59	42	18	0
321	Shirehampton - - N. 7	*267	199	148	0	0
335	Shurdington - - N. 2	64	47	34	10	0
331	Siddington - - - N. 5	102	87	70	1	0
318	Siston - - - - N. 10	†113	32	18	14	0
333	Slaughter, Lower - Ch. 3	65	28	32	10	0
	Slaughter, Upper - Ch. 3	58	54	47	10	0
324	Slymbridge - - - N. 5	91	44	37	0	0
334	Snowshill - - - N. 1	*62	44	36	16	0
334	*Southam* - - - 1	53	36	28	5	0
331	South Cerney - - N. 5	157	154	134	15	0
332	Southrop - - - Ch. 6	98	81	70	17	6
328	Standish - - - N. 5	119	41	28	4	0
329	Stanley, St. Leonard's N. 3	124	86	66	3	11
			23	9	12	0
334	Stanton - - - N. 1	*59	45	36	8	0
334	Stanway - - - Ch. 1	66	33	23	15	0
321	Stapleton - - - Ch. 10	116	78	57	4	0
581	Staunton - - - N. 5	62	20	12	14	0
324	Stinchcombe - - N. 2	128	105	88	8	0
321	Stoke Bishop - - N. 7	153	101	82	3	0
321	Stoke Gifford - - Ch. 3	83	51	37	7	0
336	Stoke Orchard - - N.	*				
336	*Stoke Orchard* - - 2	81	22	16	5	0
323	Stone and Woodford - N. 5	*100	70	59	12	6
329	Stonehouse - - - N. 3	*312	227	199	1	0
333	Stow-on-the-Wold - N. 3	*202	133	88	2	0
331	Stratton - - - Ch. 5	*126	90	74	9	0
329	STROUD:					
	Badbrook - - 7	†*312	—		*d*	
	Beeches Green - - R. 3	76	71	53	16	0
	Castle Street - 7	†*525	—		*d*	
	Parliament Street - Ch. *c*	*				
	Ruscombe - - - 7	85	—		*d*	
	Thrupp - - - 7	*218	—		*d*	
	Whiteshill - - 7	*192	—		*d*	
326	Taynton - - - P. 2	68	40	21	7	0
334	Temple-Guiting - - N. 3	*117	80	61	4	0
			17	5	18	0
330	Tetbury - - - N. 5	†*567	385	309	11	0
336	Tewkesbury - - B. 4	*188	93	72	9	0
336	Tewkesbury - - - N. 4	*548	249	211	5	0
	Tewkesbury, Trinity - N. 4	501	321	269	2	0
323	Thornbury - - - B. 2	321	116	92	2	0
	Thornbury - - - N. 2	†*269	133	101	10	0
326	Tibberton - - - B. 2	112	87	67	9	0
580	Tidenham - - - N. 7	111	57	50	0	0
			24	9	13	6
336	Tirley - - - - N. 4	*90	37	22	2	0
144	Todenham - - - N. 6	99	57	45	1	0
322	Tormarton - - - N. 3	*98	60	38	4	0
323	Tortworth - - - B. 2	270	111	104	6	0
334	Toddington - - - Ch. 1	83	38	34	14	0
322	Tresham - - - Ch. 5	58	21	35	17	6
332	Turkdean - - - N. 6	66	49	40	16	0
†80	Tutshill - - - Ch. 7	75	64	42	17	0
327	Twigworth - - - N. 2	*98	55	43	13	0
336	*Twining* - - - 4	*157	88	69	3	0
321	Two Mile Hill, St. Michael's - - - N. 3	*243	201	163	9	0
323	*Tytherington* - - 2	96	56	34	10	0
324	Uley - - - - N. 2	*229	128	65	18	6
326	Upleadon - - - N. 4	66	49	36	7	10
318	Upton Cheyney - - B. 11	84	58	39	1	1
327	Upton, St. Leonard's - N. 1	242	154	114	5	0
325	Viney Hill, All Saints' - N. 3	149	98	76	9	0
325	Walmore Hill - - W. 6	130	98	84	18	0
322	Wapley with Codrington - - - - Ch. 3	88	38	24	5	0
318	Warmley - - - N. 10	172	121	90	17	0
331	Watermoor, Trinity - N. 5	*244	203	159	17	0
396	*Welford (U.D.)*:					
	Dorsington - - 2	48	35	23	9	0
	Welford - - - 2	80	49	32	7	0
	Weston-on-Avon - 2	66	40	23	17	0
325	Westbury-on-Severn - N. 6	*229	126	109	15	0
321	WESTBURY-ON-TRYM:					
	British - - - 10	67	49	27	13	0
	Edmund's Trust - N. 10	136	95	84	0	0
	Girls - - - - N. 10	*104	85	74	1	0
	Infants - - - N. 10	*90	82	59	2	0
333	Westcote - - - N. 2	*51	14	3	19	6
322	Westerleigh - - - N. 3	*92	46	28	4	0
330	Westonbirt-cum-Lasboro' - - - - Ch. 5	82	55	27	0	0
381	Weston Sub-Edge - N. 2	81	55	44	8	0
331	Whelford (Kempsford) Ch. 6	56	30	29	16	0
329	Whiteshill - - - B. 3	175	92	72	18	0
328	Whitminster, Endowed Ch. 5	*92	62	46	3	0
332	Whittington, Lighbourne Charity - 6	68	33	31	7	0
322	Wick and Absom - Ch. 3	141	100	44	13	1
			15	7	17	6
323	Wick (Berkeley) - N. 2	*103	27	26	1	0
322	Wickwar - - - Ch. 2	134	76	66	10	0
	Wickwar, Infant - - 2	62	42	30	2	0
381	Willersey - - - N. 7	52	49	35	16	0
334	WINCHCOMBE:					
	Boys - - - - 5	127	94	88	17	0
	Infants - - - 5	198	109	85	12	0
	Gretton - - - 3	93	49	34	5	0
	National - - - 5	142	85	79	3	0
332	Windrush - - - Ch. 2	89	33	19	17	0
332	Winson - - - - 6	53	24	31	7	0
331	Winstone - - - N. 6	†43	30	27	15	0
321	Winterbourne - - N. 3	*175	126	102	5	0
	Winterbourne Down, All Saints' - - - N. 3	134	103	53	19	0
332	Withington - - - N. 6	*112	55	41	9	0
580	Woollaston - - - 7	*172	82	59	4	5
324	Wotton-under-Edge - B. 2	*320	177	139	8	0
	Wotton-under-Edge - N. 2	205	129	87	7	10
332	Yanworth - - - N. 6	48	27	32	11	0

c School closed.

d Date of inspection deferred.

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	GLOUCESTER—*cont.*			
322	Yate - - - - B. 3	195	119	74 4 0
	Yate - - - - N. 3	*195	89	67 5 0
	HAMPSHIRE.			
110	Abbot's Ann - - - P. 6	270	157	128 1 0
33	ALDERSHOT:			
	East End - - - 12	356	254	207 19 0
	National - - - 4	*157	137	78 6 0
	North Town - - 12	108	61	39 6 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 7	152	120	57 9 3
	West End - - - 12	719	568	437 14 0
			20	11 0 0
105	ALRESFORD:			
	British - - - 12	*117	50	41 2 0
	Grange - - - N. 12	100	79	61 0 0
	New - - - - N. 12	†217	153	122 11 0
	Old - - - - N. 12	101	47	32 15 0
106	Alton, Boys - - - B. 1	127	84	56 6 0
	Alton, Girls - - - B. 1	139	128	80 13 0
	Alton - - - - N. 1	*383	272	213 5 0
89	Alverstoke - - - N. 2	*454	351	274 14 8
	Alverstoke, New Town N. 2	*265	213	163 17 8
91	Alverstone, G. & I. - - 4	67	19	28 7 0
101	Ampfield - - - N. 3	120	68	57 2 0
110	Amport, St. Mary's - N. 6	102	72	60 16 0
110	ANDOVER:			
	British - - - 6	†*301	201	156 8 0
			11	3 14 0
	Miss Gale's Infant - 6	77	38	27 10 0
	National - - - 6	*373	247	198 2 0
	New Street, Mission Evening - - -	—	18	5 7 0
	Newtown, Mission Evening - - -	—	8	3 7 0
91	Arreton - - - N. 4	*122	84	69 0 0
109	Ashe - - - - P. 6	30	17	25 8 0
92	Ashley, United - - 2	93	48	26 16 3
111	Ashmansworth - - N. 7	*44	28	34 2 0
96	Bartley - - - - N. 11	37	41	25 2 0
110	Barton Stacey - - Ch. 5	90	42	28 6 0
108	Basing - - - - N. 2	160	161	124 1 0
108	Basingstoke - - - B. 2	*347	263	217 10 0
	Basingstoke - - - N. 2	543	390	319 4 0
	Basingstoke, Holy Ghost - - - - R. 2	59	22	15 13 0
111	Baughurst - - - N. 7	*105	94	82 5 0
96	Beaulieu - - - N. 11	356	96	76 12 0
96	Beaulieu Park - - N. 11	43	39	34 19 0
105	Beauworth - - - Ch. 12	52	25	34 18 0
87	*Bedhampton* - - 7	120	117	87 16 0
	Bedhampton - - R. 7	70	37	28 16 0
91	Bembridge - - - Ch. 4	198	111	66 16 10
106	Bentley - - - N. 1	*124	102	83 5 0
106	Bentworth - - - N. 1	113	70	57 14 0
105	Bighton - - - N. 12	62	37	30 14 0
91	Binstead - - - N. 4	*136	122	100 2 0
106	Binsted - - - - N. 1	*171	129	88 15 0
101	*Bishopstoke* - - - 3	*124	126	102 4 0
105	Bishop's Sutton - - N. 12	*121	63	44 6 0
102	*Bishop's Waltham* - 4	223	121	108 4 0
	Bishop's Waltham, Infants - - - 4	150	31	22 6 0
	Bishop's Waltham, Curdridge - - - 3	†*158	57	19 10 7
98	Bitterne - - - - N. 10	*275	236	201 12 0
	Bitterne, Infants - Ch. 10	112	92	62 14 0
106	Blackmoor - - - Ch. 1	240	117	92 17 0
103	Blendworth - - - N. 1	*64	40	42 3 0
92	Boldre - - - - Ch. 2	158	123	94 19 0
	Boldre, Infant - - Ch. 2	51	30	24 2 0
91	Bonchurch - - - N. 4	89	57	43 14 0
93	Boscombe - - - B. 5	152	—	*d*
98	Botley - - - - N. 10	*191	108	91 5 0
109	*Bourne, St. Mary's* - 6	*235	108	68 11 7
93	BOURNEMOUTH:			
	British - - - 5	400	—	*d*
	St. Clement - - N. 5	345	—	*d*
	St. Margaret's, Orchard St., Infant - - 5	78		
	St. Michael - - Ch. 5	125	—	*d*
	St. Peter's - - - N. 5	455	—	*d*
	Sisters of Bethany Orphanage and Indl. 5	109	—	*d*
	Trinity - - - - N. 5	335	—	*d*
91	Brading - - - B. 4	*197	150	132 18 0
	Brading - - - N. 4	*179	101	79 1 0
	Brading, St. Mary's Evening - - - Ch.	—	23	11 19 6
105	Bramdean - - - Ch. 12	84	54	44 10 0
108	Bramley - - - P. 6	117	109	92 3 0
96	Bramshaw, Boys - - N. 11	113	49	47 0 0
	Bramshaw, Girls and Infants - - - N. 11	111	50	32 3 0
	Bramshaw, Fritham - Ch.	*		
104	Bramshott - - - N. 7	112	64	65 10 0
93	Bransgore - - - N. 5	*143	106	57 13 0
95	Breamore, Boys - - Ch. 5	157	122	101 10 0
91	Brixton - - - N. 5	†*212	99	67 18 0
92	Brockenhurst - - N. 2	*172	126	71 12 0
			21	6 6 6
100	Broughton - - - N.	†		
	Broughton-cum-Bossington - - - N. 7	190	113	89 18 0
			26	10 11 6
105	Brown Candover - - N. 12	99	62	40 14 4
111	Burghclere - - - Ch. 7	138	110	87 5 0
104	Buriton - - - - N. 1	95	91	53 17 0
94	Burley - - - - N.	*		
	Burley (Ville) - - Ch. 2	*146	70	55 15 0
98	Bursledon - - - N. 10	†120	84	58 18 0
93	Burton - - - - N. 5	142	69	38 7 0
91	Calbourne - - - N. 5	†*131	83	66 12 0
91	CARISBROOKE (U.D.):			
	Carisbrooke - - 5	*272	115	104 3 0
	Chillerton and Gatcombe - - - 5	91	91	75 6 0
	Infants - - - N. 5	81	42	28 14 0
103	Catherington - - N. 1	*93	55	31 17 0
91	Chale - - - - P. 5	121	102	60 19 0
103	Chalton - - - Ch. 1	47	24	32 5 0
110	Charlton (Andover) - Ch. 6	65	47	32 13 0
	Charlton (Andover) Mission, Evening -	—	12	5 10 6
106	Chawton - - - N. 1	99	73	62 3 0
105	*Cheriton* - - - 12	81	67	53 19 0
	Cheriton, Lane End - 12	45	35	45 1 0
110	Chilbolton - - - N. 6	*109	68	54 11 0
101	Chilworth and Baddesley - - - N. 3	110	76	62 8 0
93	Christchurch, Congrl. 5	275	132	86 13 0
	Christchurch - - N. 5	*540	293	256 7 6
97	Church Crookham - N. 2	*220	153	122 6 0
108	Church Oakley - - N. 2	121	118	101 8 8
103	*Clanfield* - - - 1	63	49	47 18 0
108	*Cliddesden (U.D.)* - 2	126	69	50 19 0
96	Colbury - - - Ch. 11	120	97	57 19 0
101	Colden Common - - N. 3	*152	85	57 16 0
104	Colmer and Pryor's Dean - - - - N.	*		
101	Compton - - - N.	*		
104	Corford - - - - N. 7	74	44	35 3 0
107	*Cove (U.D.)* - - - 2	130	119	101 19 0

d Date of inspection deferred.

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	HANTS—*cont.*			
91	COWES:			
	East Cowes - - N. 5	†*564	366	302 16 0
	West Cowes - - B.	†		
	West Cowes, Cross St. N. 5	506	289	227 14 0
	West Cowes - - N. 5	*486	373	341 4 0
99	Crampmoor (Romsey) N. 12	68	38	28 14 0
101	Crawley - - - - P. 3	*98	72	57 2 0
90	Crofton - - - - N. 2	188	114	76 17 0
107	*Crondall* - - - 2	†327	253	203 12 0
111	Crux Easton - - N.	*		
108	Dean, Infant - - N. 2	56	13	25 14 0
96	Dibden - - - N. 11	76	44	32 10 0
102	Droxford - - - N. 4	78	51	24 15 0
98	Dummer - - - N. 2	*107	53	38 12 0
102	Durley - - - - N. 4	*113	64	32 17 0
92	East Boldre - - N. 2	*126	58	25 19 0
99	East Dean - - - N. 7	*68	34	26 9 0
104	East Meon - - - N. 1	*197	110	83 17 0
101	Easton - - - - N. 3	77	73	57 8 0
93	East Parley - - - N. 5	116	41	48 12 0
103	East Stratton - - N. 3	134	66	55 4 0
106	East Tisted - - - N. 1	73	54	52 11 0
100	East Tytherley, Endowed - - - 7	84	71	55 7 0
	East Tytherley, Evening - - - - Ch.	—	12	5 13 0
111	East Woodhay - - N. 7	†*118	95	80 11 0
106	East Worldham - - Ch. 1	63	43	35 16 0
96	Eling - - - - N. 11	*228	140	76 15 0
	Eling, North - - N. 11	*183	161	125 0 0
94	Ellingham - - - 2	66	44	48 10 0
89	Elson - - - - N. 2	*211	149	108 6 0
96	Emery Down - - N. 11	*82	50	26 11 0
104	Empshott - - - N.	*		
107	Eversley - - - N. 2	127	66	47 2 0
107	Ewshott, Mixed - - N. 2	47	36	27 14 0
96	Exbury - - - N. 11	67	44	37 7 0
102	Exton and Corhampton N. 4	92	54	49 19 0
110	Faccombe - - - 6	57	25	24 12 0
101	Fair Oak - - - N. 3	150	111	85 17 0
90	FAREHAM:			
	British - - - *c*	†		
	Crocker Hill - - *c*	*		
	Funtley - - - 3	89	99	68 11 0
	Girls and Infants - 3	272	202	166 15 0
	Infants - - - N. 3	*150	119	84 0 0
	National - - - 3	*367	263	204 8 0
106	Faringdon - - - N. 1	141	83	64 9 0
87	*Farlington, Waterloo* - 7	160	122	68 0 10
107	Farnborough - - Ch. 2	*208	128	109 6 0
	Farnborough, South - W. 2	248	166	119 3 0
96	Fawley - - - - N. 11	186	105	75 1 0
107	Fleet - - - - Ch. 2	78	73	58 13 0
95	Fordingbridge - - B. 5	185	141	96 6 0
	Fordingbridge - - N. 5	†363	180	142 18 0
89	Forton, St. John's - Ch. 2	*684	539	361 16 0
88	Fratton - - - N. *c*	†		
98	Freemantle - - - Ch. 11	*646	600	525 0 0
91	Freshwater - - - N. 5	*321	284	224 16 0
	Freshwater - - - R. 5	94	41	25 18 0
104	Froxfield, Endowed - 1	127	74	56 9 0
106	Froyle - - - - Ch. 1	222	100	79 7 0
95	Godshill (Fordingbridge) Ch. 5	162	56	41 8 0
91	Godshill - - - P. 4	147	70	52 18 0
110	Goodworth Clatford - Ch. 5	118	89	73 13 0
89	GOSPORT:			
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	120	60	47 1 0
	St. Matthew - - N. 2	*523	425	330 14 0
	Trinity - - - Ch. 2	*500	279	176 17 0
	Wesleyan - - - 2	194	160	122 12 0
110	*Grately* - - - - 5	*70	60	56 2 0
106	Greyshott - - - N. 1	59	46	46 10 0
95	Hale - - - - Ch. 5	63	56	50 4 0
102	*Hambledon* - - - 4	*188	128	106 11 0
	Hambledon, Anthill Common - - - 4	129	74	57 7 0
98	Hamble-le-Rice - - N.	*		
104	Hammer - - - N. 7	56	20	13 9 0
111	Hannington - - N. 7	*81	58	50 2 0
94	Harbridge - - - N. 2	100	68	59 10 0
106	Hartley Menditt - - P. 1	51	25	32 16 0
108	Hartley Wespall - - Ch. 2	81	62	50 16 0
107	Hartley Wintney - Ch. 2	*334	151	126 9 0
110	Hatherden, District - 6	82	54	33 17 0
87	Havant - - - - B. *c*	†		
	Havant and Bedhampton - - - - - N. 7	*397	366	275 8 0
	Havant, Redhill St. John's - - - N. 7	*112	77	62 19 0
91	Havenstreet - - - N. 4	68	50	34 17 0
107	Hawley - - - - Ch. 2	238	158	139 19 0
87	Hayling - - - - Ch. 7	*229	132	83 19 0
101	Headbourne, Worthy - Ch. 3	38	45	45 10 0
106	Headley - - - - N.	†*		
	Headley (Endowed) - N. 1	*248	136	97 19 0
111	Headley (Kingsclere Woodlands) - - N. 7	*76	51	29 15 0
107	Heckfield - - - - 2	94	44	27 0 0
98	Hedge End (Botley), St. John's - - - N. 10	*126	90	66 11 0
	Herriard - - - Ch. 2	79	57	17 19 4
108	Highclere - - - Ch. 7	95	63	54 6 0
111	Highcliffe - - - Ch. 5	161	87	71 2 0
93	Hinton Admiral - - 5	45	49	41 5 0
98	Hinton Ampner - - N. 11	74	59	42 6 0
105	Holdenhurst - - N. 5	*72	54	44 1 0
93	Hook with Warsash, St. Mary - - - N. 3	163	93	36 19 2
90	Hordle - - - - N. 2	*206	73	42 18 0
92	Horndean - - - Ch. 1	*105	101	83 17 0
103	Houghton - - - N. 7	83	60	40 17 0
100	*Hound, Butlocks Heath* 10	124	72	50 2 0
98	*Hound, Scholing, Church Road* - - 10	140	96	77 5 0
107	Hound Green - - N. 2	122	76	64 11 0
91	Hulverstone - - Ch. 5	103	67	51 17 0
101	Hursley, Boys - - Ch. 3	144	38	32 1 0
	Hursley, Girls - - N. 3	138	78	62 16 0
109	Hurstbourne Priors, Earl of Portsmouth's 6	145	83	64 12 0
110	Hurstbourne Tarrant 6	*144	74	29 19 0
95	Hyde - - - - N. 5	112	101	85 8 0
96	Hythe - - - - N. 11	125	88	57 3 0
94	Ibsley - - - - N. 2	64	53	56 7 6
103	Idsworth - - - N. 1	83	37	26 4 0
101	*Itchen Abbas* - - 3	51	38	38 14 0
105	Itchin Stoke - - Ch. 12	83	50	51 19 0
105	Kilmiston - - - N. 12	50	35	40 19 0
301	Kimpton - - - P. 5	49	29	17 6 0
111	Kingsclere, Boys - Ch. 7	*163	119	91 19 0
	Kingsclere, Girls - N. 7	95	75	44 15 0
	Kingsclere, Woodlands Ch. 7	*87	61	48 12 0
106	Kingsley - - - N. 1	*100	99	80 13 0
100	King's Somborne - N. 7	*237	128	106 1 0
88	KingstonCross, School of Industry - -	†		
101	Kingsworthy - - N. 3	*124	69	55 8 0
88	Landport, Alfred Road, St. John's - - - R. 7	567	315	272 3 0
	Landport, St. Luke's - N. 10	697	493	452 12 6
104	Langrish - - - Ch. 1	112	62	35 18 0
106	Lasham - - - Ch. 1	57	41	30 13 0
109	Laverstoke - - - Ch. 6	102	66	54 3 0
100	*Leckford* - - - 7	60	42	43 11 0
104	Liphook - - - N. 7	119	83	68 13 0

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	HANTS—*cont.*			
104	*Liss* - - - - 1	†165	182	160 0 0
111	Litchfield - - - Ch. 7	33	22	33 3 0
99	Lockerley, Endowed - Ch. 7	89	74	45 4 0
91	Lock's Green (Calbourne) Ch. 5	89	53	46 2 0
96	Longdown - - - N. 11	*103	39	38 2 0
110	Longparish - - - 6	105	78	45 18 0
100	Longstock - - - N. 7	97	58	46 12 0
107	Long Sutton - - N. 2	*55	54	47 4 0
92	Lymington - - - N. 2	†*518	325	302 11 3
	Lymington, Infant - N. 2	96	90	62 0 0
	Lymington - - - R. 2	71	24	15 10 0
96	Lyndhurst - - - N. 11	*247	183	132 2 8
108	Mapledurwell - - N. 2	*42	37	23 2 0
96	Marchwood - - - Ch. 11	126	105	74 15 0
101	Martyr-Worthy - - N.	*		
106	Medstead - - - N. 1	*115	74	56 7 0
99	Melchet Court - - N. 12	101	56	51 0 0
102	Meonstoke - - - N. 4	*102	59	49 11 0
101	Micheldever - - - Ch. 3	*183	106	79 9 0
101	Micheldever Station - Ch. 3	*51	20	26 19 0
99	MICHELMERSH:			
	Awbridge - - - 11	76	72	43 13 0
	Braishfield - - 11	76	67	37 12 0
	Michelmersh - - 11	79	59	34 10 0
98	Millbrook - - - Ch. 11	277	165	131 9 0
92	Milford - - - - N. 2	*150	133	99 2 0
92	Milton (Lymington) - N. 5	†*240	102	111 11 3
96	Minstead - - - N. 11	148	72	53 6 0
108	Monk Sherborne and Pamber - - - Ch. 2	112	77	62 18 0
93	Moordown - - - N. 5	352	192	153 11 4
98	Moor Green, Infant - 10	71	35	23 0 0
108	Mortimer, West End - Ch. 1	83	52	41 13 0
99	Mottisfont - - - N. 12	103	65	52 3 0
100	Nether Wallop - - N.	†		
96	Netley, St. Matthew's N. 11	*98	73	47 19 0
91	*Newchurch* - - - 4	163	68	60 15 0
	Newchurch, Wroxall - 4	160	149	110 11 0
108	*Newnham, Hook* - - 2	*152	92	64 10 0
91	NEWPORT:			
	Barton - - - 5	*238	159	135 16 0
	British - - -	†*		
	National - - - 5	*618	488	420 6 0
	Newport - - - 5	407	356	310 4 4
			21	7 14 6
	St. John's - - - Ch. 5	409	189	154 12 0
112	Newtown (Newbury) - Ch. 3	60	34	29 4 0
102	Newtown (Soberton) - N. 4	*114	64	51 0 0
106	*Newton Valence* - - 1	48	42	35 1 0
91	Niton - - - - B. 5	121	81	71 8 0
	Niton - - - - N. 5	*100	39	29 9 0
97	Northam - - - N. 9	*517	429	339 12 0
98	North Stoneham - - N. 11	153	99	59 2 0
108	North Waltham - - N. 2	*131	95	76 15 0
91	Northwood - - - N. 5	174	123	100 7 0
99	Nursling - - - Ch. 12	149	103	90 1 0
91	Oakfield, St. John's - N. 4	*442	293	249 13 0
107	*Odiham, Bury Fields* 2	†*280	196	132 16 8
	Odiham, London Road 2	191	144	111 12 0
101	Otterbourne (Allbrook) N. 3	93	76	60 7 0
110	Otterbourne - - - N. 3	*226	130	92 6 0
109	Overton - - - N. 6	†*227	193	162 10 0
100	*Over Wallop* - - 7	125	99	75 8 0
101	*Owslebury* - - - 3	*117	74	62 0 0
92	Pennington - - - P. 2	180	151	111 5 0
110	Penton - - - - Ch. 6	98	54	45 2 0
104	Petersfield - - - B. 1	182	134	107 11 0
	Petersfield - - - 1	†*389	201	149 6 0
93	Pokesdown - - - N. 5	188	101	60 16 0
90	*Porchester* - - - 2	134	102	74 9 0
	HANTS—*cont.*			
88	PORTSEA:			
	All Saints' - - - N. 10	*513	412	342 13 4
	Beneficial Society's - 10	†450	253	225 5 0
	Circus - - - Ch. 10	459	251	270 15 11
	Free, Ragged - - N. 12	*265	130	82 17 0
	St. John's - - - N. 10	199	90	90 9 1
	Town, St. John's and Trinity, Boys - - N. 10	*171	129	149 17 8
	Town, Trinity, Girls - N. 10	*176	132	80 9 4
88	PORTSMOUTH:			
	Broad Street, Infants 11	89	27	15 12 0
	Kingston Rd., Infants 6	90	84	18 12 0
	Landport, Arundel St. 12	504	810	563 19 0
	Landport, Church St. 11	898	1,031	822 8 0
	Landport, Conway St. 6	490	516	372 3 4
	Landport Stamshaw 11	736	880	613 18 0
	Landport, Swan St. - 11	750	553	421 3 0
	Milton - - - 6	366	258	221 1 0
	Portsea, Buckland - 6	999	1,137	868 15 0
	Portsea, Fratton St. 11	1,175	1,083	783 10 0
	Portsea, Kent St. - 11	526	385	300 4 0
	Royal Victoria, Infants	*		
	Southsea, Albert Rd. 6	734	612	512 5 0
	Southsea, Cottage Grove 6	1,035	863	625 18 0
	Town - - - - 12	*729	512	415 14 0
108	Preston Candover - N. 2	130	71	59 9 0
104	Privett - - - - N. 1	106	108	65 12 0
87	Purbrook - - - N. 7	73	54	25 14 10
110	Quarley - - - P. 7	45	26	30 6 0
98	Redbridge - - - Ch. 11	143	90	72 15 0
99	Ridge (Romsey) - - Ch. 12	78	21	27 1 0
94	Ringwood - - - B. 2	251	142	115 0 0
	Ringwood - - - N. 2	*502	327	270 4 8
95	Rockbourne - - - N. 5	100	49	33 6 0
99	Romsey - - - B. 12	*359	249	178 13 0
	Romsey - - - N. 12	*519	295	239 10 0
91	Rookley - - - N. 4	128	50	41 10 0
105	Ropley - - - Ch. 12	109	88	62 4 0
107	Rotherwick - - - 2	83	49	12 17 10
106	Rowledge - - - N. 1	*193	142	107 19 0
101	Rownhams - - - N. 3	122	73	61 18 0
88	Rudmore - - - N. 5	282		
91	RYDE:			
	Ashey - - - - 4	75	46	36 19 0
	Bettesworth Road - 4	570	285	245 2 0
	National - - - 4	*565	325	280 18 0
	St. James, Girls - - Ch. 4	119	65	53 2 0
	St. John's Road - 4	*447	315	274 18 0
	St. Mary - - - R. 4	98	43	30 15 0
	Trinity - - - N. 4	311	188	162 4 0
91	St. Denys, Infants - Ch. 9	240	122	86 12 0
91	St. Helen's - - - N. 4	*183	115	96 6 0
98	ST. MARY EXTRA:			
	Pear Tree Green - 10	*235	140	110 1 0
	Woolston, Boys - 10	350	218	157 3 0
	Woolston, St. Mark's 10	*140	182	107 6 0
91	Sandown, Lake, Infant N. 4	143	50	36 10 0
	Sandown - - - N. 4	*422	278	246 5 0
90	Sarisbury - - - N. 3	*215	110	87 14 0
107	Scholing, St. Mary's, Girls and Infants - N. 10	*248	166	115 18 0
91	Sea View (St. Helen's), St. Peter's - - - Ch. 4	141	30	24 2 0
106	Selborne - - - N. 1	*103	69	55 18 0
91	Shalfleet - - - Ch. 5	*145	106	83 17 0
91	Shanklin Par. - - Ch. 4	*383	284	247 16 0
108	Sherborne, St. John's - Ch. 6	159	80	64 5 0
99	Sherfield-English - N. *c*	*		
108	Sherfield-on-Loddon, Endowed - - - 2	151	113	90 17 0
102	Shidfield - - - N. 3	*188	135	89 6 0
110	Shipton Belinger - - Ch. 6	52	35	34 6 0

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	HANTS—*cont.*			
98	Shirley - - - N. 11	644	456	345 11 4
98	Shirley Warren - - Ch. 11	112	40	23 7 0
91	Shorwell - - - Ch. 5	167	105	87 10 0
108	Silchester - - - Ch. 2	87	64	47 5 0
110	Smannell and Enham - N. 6	126	62	41 4 0
102	Soberton - - - N. 4	120	55	43 1 0
93	Sopley - - - - B. 5	94	76	65 7 0
	Sopley - - - - N. 5	93	61	51 1 0
97	SOUTHAMPTON:			
&	All Saints' - - - N. 9	*682	341	266 13 0
98	*Bevois Town* - - 10	706	754	659 15 0
	Central District - 9	279	144	54 17 4
	Central Temporary, Infant - - - 9	270	157	71 6 0
	Charlotte Place - - N.	*		
	Eastern District - 10	868	598	427 9 0
	Holy Rood - - - N. 10	*209	177	128 8 0
	Houndwell - - 9	*435	177	118 3 0
	New Town St. Luke's District - - - N. 9	466	319	257 12 0
	Northam Infants - 10	175	102	67 6 0
	Royal British - - 10	†652	497	404 0 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 10	302	143	108 17 0
			49	23 6 0
	St. Mary's (Crabniton District), Industrial N. 9	*137	103	63 14 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 9	*807	407	327 10 4
	St. Michael's - - N. 9	*337	136	94 6 0
	St. Paul's, - - - N. 10	†243	163	126 6 0
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 9	129	83	65 14 0
	Southern District - 10	779	490	368 1 0
	Trinity - - - N. 9	*710	653	553 15 0
	Wesleyan - - - 10	337	38	28 7 0
	West End, St. James' District - - - N. 10	†193	140	94 12 0
92	South Baddesley - - Ch. 2	130	70	46 9 0
88	SOUTHSEA:			
	St. Jude's - - - N. 10	*367	300	354 16 1
	St. Paul's - - - N. *c*	*		
	St. Peter's, Girls - N. 10	127	102	72 9 2
98	*South Stoneham, Eastleigh* - - - - 3	112	114	85 3 0
	South Stoneham, Highfield, and St. Deny's - N. 11	*205	121	81 7 0
107	South Warnborough - P. 2	65	31	21 17 0
101	Sparsholt - - - N. 3	*83	71	57 10 0
93	Springbourne, Mrs. Balston's Infants - 5	115	77	55 16 0
104	Steep - - - - N. 1	*130	65	41 0 0
100	*Stockbridge* - - 6	240	138	118 15 0
108	Strathfieldsaye - - P. 2	178	74	47 4 0
102	Swanmore - - - N. 4	*175	125	91 0 6
92	Sway - - - - N. 2	*162	81	60 13 0
111	Sydmonton and Ecchinswell - - - Ch. 7	112	88	68 11 0
110	Tangley - - - Ch. 5	40	43	38 9 0
91	Thorley - - - N. 5	53	51	55 3 0
93	Throop - - - - B. 5	106	57	44 7 0
	Thruxton - - - N. 6	58	41	20 18 0
	Thruxton - - - W. 6	103		
105	Tichborne - - - N. 12	*62	36	26 15 0
99	Timsbury - - - N. 12	*40	36	39 11 0
90	Titchfield - - - N. 3	275	188	145 8 0
102	Totterdown - - - Ch. 2	69	62	40 12 0
91	Totland Bay, Ch. Ch. - N. 5	59	54	44 19 0
96	Totton - - - - B. 11	†120	96	77 15 0
108	Tunworth - - - Ch. 1	36	27	37 4 0
101	Twyford - - - N. 3	*206	146	126 17 0
102	Upham - - - - N. 4	*115	86	71 11 0
110	Upper Clatford - - N. 6	103	74	58 6 0
			25	10 5 0
	Upper Clatford, Waterloo Works - - - 6	138	38	32 2 0
100	Up Somborne with Little Somborne - N. 7	58	32	29 3 0
110	Upton - - - - N. 6	53	24	32 6 0
108	Upton Grey - - Ch. 2	74	61	44 4 0
91	Ventnor - - - N. 4	*506	345	285 14 0
	Ventnor, Longdown - 4	170	90	75 7 0
	Ventnor - - - W. 4	284	100	42 13 2
110	Vernham Dean, Gillum's - - - 6	112	64	43 4 0
87	Warblington and Emsworth - - - N. 7	†*414	269	196 6 0
	Warblington, Mixed - N. 7	55	34	11 9 6
102	*Warnford* - - - 4	72	44	16 6 8
90	Warsash, Miss Swinton's - - - - 3	115	76	38 6 0
99	*Wellow (U.D.)* - - 12	167	97	82 6 8
93	Westbourne - - B. 5	68	—	*d*
102	West Meon - - N. 4	*190	106	82 15 0
108	Weston Patrick - - Ch. 2	37	29	22 13 6
100	West Tytherley - - N. 7	118	78	57 11 0
110	Weyhill - - - Ch. 6	*66	45	32 3 0
110	Wherwell - - - Ch. 6	125	63	40 14 0
91	Whippingham - - N. 5	*197	76	65 13 0
109	Whitchurch - - N. 6	*238	190	119 1 0
91	Whitwell - - - N. 4	119	64	47 14 0
90	*Widley and Wymering* 3	*485	260	177 15 0
106	*Wield* - - - - 1	60	30	33 2 0
101	WINCHESTER:			
	British - - - 3	351	141	130 9 0
	Central - - - N. 3	623	394	317 15 0
	St. Bartholomew's - N. 3	*170	168	148 6 0
	St. Faith's - - - N. 3	116	81	69 1 0
	St. John's - - - N. 3	*156	170	141 1 0
	St. Michael's - - N. 3	*226	174	157 2 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 3	*159	49	38 16 0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 3	152	83	66 10 0
	St. Peter's Street - W. 3	235	86	86 3 0
	St. Thomas', Infants - N. 3	*152	79	51 10 0
	Trinity - - - N. 3	*360	290	247 8 0
	Western - - - 3	342	220	177 10 0
107	Winchfield - - - Ch. 2	*61	48	47 1 0
93	Winton - - - - B. 5	164	98	72 15 0
	Wolverton - - - Ch. 7	111	34	34 13
101	Wonston - - - - P. 3	178	116	89 19 0
108	Woodmancote and Popham - - - - N. 6	56	45	40 14 0
111	Woolton Hill, N. & Indl. 7	*91	105	88 15 0
91	Wootton Bridge - - Ch. 4	*150	137	118 6 0
			10	2 17 6
92	Wootton (Milton) - 5	82	62	37 10 9
108	Wootton, St. Lawrence N. 1	93	51	36 0 0
111	WOOTTON (U.D.):			
	East Oakley, Infants 2	50	22	16 4 0
	Ramsdale - - - 2	137	81	74 9 0
	Tadley - - - 2	253	130	92 8 0
108	Worting - - - N. 2	116	66	66 4 0
90	Wykeham - - - N. 3	*209	189	143 8 0
91	Yarmouth - - - N. 5	*214	160	131 15 0
107	Yateley - - - N. 2	†*169	120	113 10 0
	HEREFORDSHIRE.			
339	Abbey Dore - - - Ch. 4	99	53	45 17 0
611	*Adforton* - - - 8	75	52	30 17 0
339	*Allensmore* - - - 6	*106		
340	*Almeley* - - - 12	*102	77	65 6 0
337	Ashperton and Canon Frome - - - - N. 5	*155	124	112 8 8

c School closed.

d Date of inspection deferred.

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	HEREFORD—*cont.*					
326	Aston Ingham - - Ch. 4	105	52	34	10	0
341	*Avenbury* - - - 5	51	40	39	9	0
342	Aymestrey, Onneslo's Charity - - - 7	75	42	23	9	0
338	Ballingham - - - N. 6	50	24	31	1	0
339	Belmont, St. Michael's R. 6	113	35	29	1	0
341	Bishop's Frome - - N. 5	*120	80	36	0	11
340	Bishopstone - - - Ch. 12	53	49	47	18	0
338	Bishopswood - - N. 6	160	76	55	6	0
342	Bodenham - - - P. 7	147	72	56	3	0
337	Bosbury, Boys - - N. 5	162	42	39	17	0
	Bosbury, Girls - - N. 5	*71	72	59	1	0
338	Brampton-Abbots - N. 6	*50	36	25	13	0
611	Brampton Brian - - N. 10	75	57	24	17	0
339	Breinton - - - Ch. 1	60	37	29	7	0
338	Bridstow (Endowed) - N. 6	*111	91	74	19	8
343	Brilley - - - - P. 3	83	58	42	13	0
377	Brimfield - - - N. 6	*103	81	69	9	0
341	Bringstye Common - N. 5	80	24	28	0	0
340	Brinsop - - - N. 12	*60	22	26	18	1
338	Brockhampton - - N. 6	48	33	34	11	0
341	Bromyard - - - B. 5	157	93	76	8	0
	Bromyard - - - N. 5	*222	134	100	12	0
343	Broxwood - - - Ch. 3	90	39	29	9	0
	Broxwood, St. Aloysius R. 3	127	46	32	10	0
339	Burghill - - - N. 6	*155	122	83	3	0
341	Burley Gate - - N. 5	81	39	26	16	0
344	Burrington - - - Ch. 6	83	35	35	6	0
340	Byford-cum-Mansel-Gamage - - - Ch. 12	74	66	51	13	0
343	*Byton* - - - - 8	76	45	30	6	0
340	Canon Pyon - - - Ch. 12	*136	98	54	5	5
337	Castle Frome - - Ch. 5	312	53	42	18	7
339	Clehonger - - - Ch. 1	110	63	47	6	0
610	Clifford, Endowed - N. 10	†*106	57	46	19	0
337	Coddington - - - N. 5	*51	23	34	9	0
337	Colwall, Free - - - 5	87	51	39	12	0
	Colwall, Girls - - Ch. 5	117	67	50	1	0
	Colwall Hill - - Ch. 5	100	65	50	18	0
341	Cowarne, Central - N. 5	*132	34	28	14	0
341	Cradley, Boys - - N. 5	122	49	47	3	0
	Cradley, Girls - - N. 5	*139	52	44	0	0
339	Credenhill - - - Ch. 6	91	33	33	8	0
342	Croft and Yarpole - N. 7	162	105	87	15	0
610	*Cusop* - - - - 10	42	31	37	2	6
339	Dewsall and Callow - N. 1	*46	35	37	5	0
340	Dilwyn - - - - N. 12	*221	112	81	19	0
610	Dorstone - - - N. 10	88	65	52	0	0
344	Downton - - - Ch. 6	67	42	44	18	0
339	Dynedor - - - N.	†				
340	Eardisland - - - 7	131	52	33	17	8
343	Eardisley - - - N. 3	*152	102	79	4	0
337	Eastnor - - - P. 5	138	89	73	7	0
339	Eaton Bishop - - N. 6	*92	62	48	11	0
339	Ewyas Harold - - N. 4	*103	90	77	5	0
342	Eye and Berrington - Ch. 7	109	61	49	12	0
342	Eyton - - - - Ch. 7	39	18	30	7	0
339	Fownhope - - - N. 6	*144	105	78	13	0
338	Foy - - - - N. 6	*60	42	41	1	0
338	Gayton Branch - - N. 7	*74	52	34	16	0
338	Glewstone, District - N. 6	*79	56	37	8	0
338	Goodrich - - - N. 6	*192	63	32	17	11
326	Gorsley, Goff's - - B. 4	126	92	68	14	0
341	*Grendon-Bishop* - - 5	69	66	51	11	0
342	Hatfield - - - P. 7	97	44	46	11	0
339	HEREFORD:					
	All Saints' - - - P. 2	*203	96	70	6	0
	Blue Coat - - - N. 2	*312	272	247	15	0
	Roman Catholic - 2	221	127	99	5	0
	St. James' - - Ch. 2	191	105	81	18	0
	St. John the Baptist - N. 2	*352	194	169	11	0
	St. Martin's - - N. 2	*242	182	132	0	0

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	HEREFORD—*cont.*					
339	Hereford—*cont.*					
	St. Nicholas - - N. 2	103	77	66	0	0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 2	†*554	471	363	12	0
	Scudamore's Endowed N. 2	*570	392	348	0	0
341	Holme Lacey - - Ch. 6	71	47	34	15	0
339	Holmer and Huntington N. 2	*170	160	128	12	0
338	Hope Mansell - - Ch. 6	*81	77	66	13	0
342	Hope under Dinmore - Ch. 7	126	92	75	15	0
342	Hope, Upper Hill - N. 7	*101	66	43	17	0
342	Humber - - - Ch. 7	*74	44	42	4	0
343	Huntington, Goffe's Charity - - - 3	94	37	41	2	0
342	Ivington - - - N. 7	*139	65	55	12	0
339	Kenchester, Lady Southampton's - - 1	108	48	37	8	0
339	Kentchurch, Endowed N. 4	*56	33	40	7	0
339	Kilpeck - - - N. 4	46	32	38	6	0
342	Kimbolton - - - N. 7	112	65	46	11	0
338	King's Caple - - N. 6	*51	47	31	8	0
342	Kingsland - - - N. 7	*180	86	63	12	0
340	King's Pyon - - Ch. 12	137	53	32	2	0
339	Kingston and Thruxton N. 4	*101	74	64	6	0
343	*Kington* - - - - 3	278	132	124	17	0
	Kington - - - N. 3	†278	183	144	5	0
340	Kinnersley - - - Ch. 12	*58	50	47	17	0
343	Knill - - - - Ch. 3	41	25	35	15	3
338	Lea - - - - Ch. 6	83	58	50	4	0
337	Ledbury, Boys - - Ch. 5	*235	95	78	15	0
	Ledbury, Girls & Infts. N. 5	*252	197	145	14	0
	Ledbury, Elizabeth Hall's Charity - - 5	59	29	21	15	0
342	Leinthall Earles - - 7	44	21	24	12	6
344	Leintwardine, Endowed, Free - - - - - 6	*226	132	117	10	0
342	Leominster - - - B. 7	313	270	234	1	0
	Leominster - - - N. 7	*510	427	373	12	6
342	Leysters - - - P. 7	48	47	46	19	0
343	Lingen - - - Ch. 8	*105	55	49	15	0
326	Linton - - - Ch. 4	*119	89	73	9	0
339	Little Birch - - Ch. 1	81	40	41	8	0
339	Little Dewchurch - N. 1	80	34	27	19	0
377	Little Hereford - - Ch. 6	107	79	69	8	0
337	Little Marcle - - Ch. 5	64	46	53	0	0
338	Llangarren - - - Ch. 7	*83	56	38	18	0
338	Llanwarne - - - Ch. 6	*78	46	28	7	0
338	Longgrove - - - Ch. 7	131	63	41	15	9
339	LONGTOWN (U.D.):					
	Crasswall - - - 4	78	51	35	13	0
	Longtown - - - 4	*117	70	55	6	0
	Michael Church, Eskley 4	106	39	18	0	0
	Newton - - - 4	100	47	34	10	0
339	Lower Bullingham - R. 1	164	131	120	7	0
339	Lugwardine - - - Ch. 6	157	121	115	6	6
343	Lyonshall - - - P. 3	*165	126	121	19	0
339	Madley - - - N. 4	*203	111	81	19	0
343	Maholleru - - - 3	80	52	46	18	0
340	Mansel-Lacey - - N. 12	*167	50	36	18	0
339	*Marden* - - - - 1	144	94	80	12	0
342	Maund Common - - 7	64	29	20	12	0
342	Middleton-on-the-Hill 7	48	22	10	8	0
340	Moccas - - - Ch. 12	64	39	42	8	0
342	Monkland - - - N. 7	*60	40	38	11	0
339	Mordiford - - - Ch. 6	*148	109	93	1	0
339	Moreton on Lugg - P. 1	75	27	38	12	6
339	Much Birch - - - Ch. 1	*90	68	53	11	0
339	Much Dewchurch - N. 1	133	51	44	6	0
337	Much Marcle - - N. 5	*179	90	67	5	0
340	Norton Canon - - N. 12	*54	40	27	16	0
339	*Orcop* - - - - 4	*95	71	47	8	0
342	Orleton - - - - N. 7	*126	74	59	19	0
343	Pembridge - - - N. 3	*244	85	61	4	0
338	*Pencoyd* - - - - 6	68	42	19	10	0
341	Pencombe - - -	113	48	48	7	0

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339	Peterchurch Charity - 4	95	84	68 19 0
	Peterchurch, Goff's - B. 4	66	46	39 3 0
338	Peterstow - - - Ch. 6	55	58	58 9 0
339	Pipe and Lyde - - N. 1	*60	39	32 12 0
340	Preston and Blakemere N. 12	*67	37	22 2 0
339	Preston, Wynne, and Felton - - - Ch. 1	34	27	27 1 10
342	Pudleston - - - Ch. 7	72	45	47 12 0
337	Putley - - - - Ch. 5	55	54	60 19 0
338	*Ross* - - - - - 7	†*569	458	388 8 0
338	St. Weonard's - - N. 6	*131	77	68 0 0
338	Sellack - - - Ch. 6	49	44	29 19 0
342	Shobdon, Mixed - - 7	103	50	28 4 0
581	Skenfrith. *See* Monmouth.			
341	*Stanford Bishop* - 5	80	54	47 1 0
343	Staunton-on-Arrow - N. 3	61	54	36 17 0
377	Stoke, Bliss, and Kyre N. 6	*141	72	58 6 0
341	Stoke Lacey, Drakewell N. 5	*68	41	36 16 0
342	*Stoke Prior* - - - 7	*133	54	25 1 4
341	Storridge, St. John's - Ch. 5	93	49	34 4 0
337	Stretton Grandison and Eggleton - - N. 5	63	50	53 3 0
339	Stretton Sugwas - - N. 6	*92	84	73 8 0
339	Sutton, St. Nicholas and St. Michael's - Ch. 6	*78	59	52 8 0
337	Tarrington - - - Ch. 5	188	110	93 19 0
341	Tedstone Wafer, High Lane - - - - Ch. 5	94	78	67 8 0
341	Thornbury, Edwin Ralph, and Collington, United - - - 5	*64	33	35 6 0
343	Titley - - - - N. 3	*96	74	58 18 0
339	Tupsley - - - N. 2	*175	111	92 17 0
341	Ullingswick - - - N. 5	*79	27	33 18 0
341	Upper Sapey - - 5	68	37	28 1 0
338	Upton-Bishop - - N. 7	68	50	34 17 0
339	Vowchurch and Turnastone - - - N. 4	*146	79	64 9 0
338	Walford - - - Ch. 6	*122	70	49 7 0
339	*Walterstone* - - 4	60	47	34 5 0
337	Wellington Heath, Hope End - - - Ch. 5	80	81	64 11 0
339	*Wellington* - - - 1	*116	93	66 8 0
581	Welsh Newton District N. 12	116	65	38 17 0
340	Weobley - - - - N. 12	*155	118	98 8 0
339	Westhide - - - N. 1	40	27	35 8 0
338	Weston under Penyard N. 6	158	87	72 1 0
341	Whitbourne - - Ch. 5	*202	87	75 0 0
581	Whitchurch - - - N. 12	*156	86	90 0 0
610	Whitney - - - N. 7	*44	37	38 5 0
344	Wigmore - - - N. 6	*102	53	36 9 0
343	Winforton - - - Ch. 3	32	17	27 9 0
339	Withington - - - P. 1	*199	127	109 0 0
337	*Woolhope* - - - 5	105	64	47 2 0
339	Wormbridge - - N. 4	76	50	52 12 0
337	Yarkhill - - - N. 5	*140	99	81 6 4
	HERTFORDSHIRE.			
137	Abbots-Langley - - N. 2	*337	232	209 6 0
131	Albury - - - Ch. 3	187	85	53 18 0
139	Aldbury - - - Ch. 3	227	164	129 19 0
137	Aldenham - - - Ch. 2	280	154	121 6 0
131	Allen's Green - - 3	64	53	43 19 0
130	Amwell - - - - N. 7	*167	62	53 12 0
132	Anstey - - - - N. 7	*71	47	24 10 0
138	Apsley End - - - Ch. 2	*339	224	194 14 0
			22	9 10 6
132	Ardeley - - - - N. 4	†*129	80	57 10 0
132	*Ashwell* - - - - 5	216	142	120 13 0
	Ashwell, Merchant Taylors, Boys - - 5	210	86	82 4 0
132	Aspeden, Endowed - N. 7	*75	53	34 7 0
134	Aston (Stevenage) - Ch. 7	*109	85	63 2 0
135	Ayot, St. Peter's - - Ch. 10	*80	47	48 1 0
133	Baldock - - - - B. 5	†*170	127	81 15 0
	Baldock - - - - N. 5	†*359	226	193 19 0
132	Barkway, Reed, and Northampstead - - N. 7	*327	142	96 11 0
132	Barley - - - - N. 6	132	84	63 12 0
128	Barnet - - - - N. 1	*372	239	178 19 0
	Barnet, East - - N. 11	*137	84	64 3 0
	Barnet, New - - N. 11	*419	275	203 6 0
134	Bayford - - - N. 6	*113	46	42 19 0
137	Bedmont, Infant - - N. 2	57	40	28 12 0
138	Beechwood - - - N. 11	142	142	143 12 8
134	Bengeo - - - - N. 11	*404	243	206 15 0
	Bengeo, Ch. Ch., Infts. N. 11	110	75	56 8 0
134	Bennington - - - N. 6	*126	79	56 14 0
139	Berkhampstead, Great, and North Church - N. 3	†*564	372	341 11 0
	Berkhampstead and Northchurch (Gossom's End), Infants - N. 3	105	71	47 16 0
	Berkhampstead, Great 3	†334	309	282 9 0
131	BISHOP'S STORTFORD: British - - - *			
	New Town - - N. 3	104	61	48 16 0
	Practising - - N. 3	*308	188	127 8 0
	St. Michael's - - N. 3	*502	404	315 10 0
138	Bourne End - - Ch. 1	97	74	62 16 0
138	Bovingdon - - - Ch. 1	217	119	85 19 0
138	Boxmoor - - - Ch. 2	*336	253	221 7 6
134	Bramfield - - - N. 6	75	43	35 3 0
131	*Braughing, Boys* - 7	62	54	46 11 0
	Braughing, Girls and Infants - - - 7	*169	101	81 10 0
131	Brent-Pelham - - N. 7	*54	38	35 3 0
136	Brickett Wood - - Ch. 11	97	47	36 8 0
130	Broxbourne, Baas Hill, Girls and Infants - Ch. 4	197	54	38 4 0
	Broxbourne, Free - N. 4	68	54	47 16 0
132	Buckland - - - N. 6	*85	80	52 17 0
132	Buntingford - - N. 7	*295	202	167 16 0
134	Burnham Green - - N.	*		
137	Bushey - - - - B. 2	*181	164	140 13 0
	Bushey Heath, Temporary - - - 2	145	54	32 18 0
	Bushey, New - - 2	297	174	127 13 5
	Bushey Village - 2	156	123	89 1 0
129	CHESHUNT: British - - - 2	*225	188	151 12 0
	Dewhurst Endowed - Ch. 5	230	63	45 9 0
	St. James' (Goff's Oak) - - - 11	*139	57	34 4 0
	St. Mary's, Girls - 5	*141	68	49 1 0
	St. Mary's, Infants - N. 5	*125	77	52 0 0
138	Chipperfield - - N. 1	*144	92	59 2 0
137	Chorley Wood - - Ch. 1	155	107	85 10 0
133	Clothall - - - Ch. 4	*54	26	22 3 0
133	Codicote - - - N. 10	*377	172	122 9 6
128	Colney - - - - N. 11	180	115	64 18 0
136	Colney Street (Frogmore) - - - - Ch. 11	67	36	25 2 0
132	Cottered - - - Ch. 7	114	58	47 16 0
135	Cuffley in Northaw - N. 10	101	45	24 18 0
134	Datchworth - - - N. 11	106	73	48 18 0
135	Digswell - - - N. 10	*61	45	42 16 0
128	Elstree - - - N. 2	121	105	80 0 0
135	Essendon - - - N. 10	135	82	64 16 0
138	Flamstead - - - Ch. 11	138	81	60 5 0
136	Frogmore, Park Street N. 11	160	129	89 8 0

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	HEETFORD—*cont.*			
131	Furneaux-Pelham - N. 7	*135	77	41 5 0
133	Graveley - - - Ch. 5	*94	51	32 15 0
138	*Great Gaddesden Row* 3	89	54	45 14 0
	Great Gaddesden - N. 3	*76	68	56 18 0
132	Great Hormead - - Ch. 7	*150	99	70 2 0
130	Great Munden - - N. 7	*100	52	40 9 0
133	Great Wymondley - N. 4	*64	46	49 11 0
136	Harpenden - - - B. 11	*302	227	186 19 0
	Harpenden - - - N. 11	300	197	154 18 0
136	Hatfield, Countess Anne's - - - 10	262	42	27 13 0
	Hatfield - - - N. 10	518	342	257 15 0
135	Hatfield, Hyde - - Ch. 10	182	41	14 12 6
136	HEMEL HEMPSTEAD:			
	Boys - - - - Ch. 2	*193	137	124 7 0
	Girls - - - - N. 2	189	102	94 14 7
	British - - -	†		
	Bury, Mill End - 2	100	75	59 8 0
	Piccott's End - - 2	93	58	43 13 0
	Queen Street, Infant 2	208	127	96 18 0
	Two Waters - - 2	116	104	72 13 0
134	HERTFORD:			
	Abel Smith's Memorial - - - N. 12	*371	204	149 8 2
	All Saints', Girls Industrial - - - N. 12	*56	34	22 15 0
	All Saints', Infants - N.	*		
	British - - - 12	*251	110	81 17 0
	Cowper's Testimonial Ch. 12	*238	145	114 0 0
	Roman Catholic - 12	60	29	5 11 3
	St. Andrew - - - N. 12	*276	154	119 6 0
	Hertford Heath - - N. 6	†*177	86	57 15 0
134	Hertingfordbury - Ch. 6	240	107	67 11 0
133	*Hexton* - - - 4	52	37	41 7 0
130	High-Cross - - - N. 7	201	96	62 9 0
131	High-Wych - - - N. 3	217	107	82 19 8
132	*Hinxworth* - - - 5	72	54	36 15 0
	Hinxworth, Evening -	—	16	5 9 0
133	HITCHIN:			
	Boys - - - - B. 5	†*336	180	163 12 0
	Girls and Infants - B. 5	*375	194	155 19 0
	St. Andrew's - - N. 5	*165	124	71 8 4
	St. Mary's - - - N. 4	*592	363	304 6 0
	St. Saviour's - - Ch. 5	150	204	166 4 0
	Walsworth - - B. 5	82	53	34 6 0
131	Hockerill, Boys - - N. 3	255	133	108 17 0
130	Hoddesdon, Girls and Infants - - - B. 6	159	106	52 13 11
	Hoddesden, Jones' Charity - - Ch.	*		
	Hoddesdon - - - N. 6	*491	270	152 0 0
			25	8 17 6
130	Hunsdon - - - Ch. 6	179	106	75 16 0
133	Ickleford - - - N. 4	†*160	88	60 19 0
132	Kelshall - - - Ch. 6	51	40	36 16 0
176	Kensworth - - - N. 10	*175	95	75 6 0
133	Kimpton - - - P. 10	*315	161	140 0 0
138	Kings-Langley - - N. 2	†*180	144	109 16 0
133	*Kings-Walden, Breachwood Green* - - 4	*122	111	102 13 0
	Kings-Walden, Ley Green - - - 4	85	49	32 5 0
136	Kinsbourne Green - N. 11	72	42	25 13 0
133	Knebworth - - - N. 4	60	45	38 9 0
137	Langleybury, Girls and Infants - - - Ch. 2	118	78	57 17 4
137	Leavesden - - - N. 2	*114	89	61 15 0
135	Lemsford St. John's - N. 10	*119	77	59 12 0
138	Leverstock Green - N. 11	117	86	61 12 0
133	Lilley - - - N. 5	115	102	81 12 0
134	Little Berkhampstead N. 6	81	61	49 0 0
139	Little Gaddesden - Ch. 3	142	124	111 19 0
131	Little Hadham - B.	†		
	HEETFORD—*cont.*			
131	Little Hadham - - N. 3	*200	122	85 4 0
130	Little Munden - - N. 7	101	68	36 6 0
133	Little Wymondley - Ch. 5	84	69	47 1 0
139	Long Marston - - N. 3	*121	102	71 10 0
132	Meesden - - - N. 7	*50	35	44 5 0
131	Much Hadham - - N. 7	263	157	122 5 0
	Much Hadham, Perry Green, Infants - - N. 7	46	24	14 14 0
137	Nash Mills - - - Ch. 2	95	87	67 3 0
135	Northaw - - - N. 10	*145	88	67 1 0
139	Northchurch - - N. 3	153	134	102 7 0
135	North Mymms - - N. 10	210	138	105 13 0
133	Norton - - - - N. 5	*81	37	32 3 0
133	Offley, Cockernhoe Endowed - - - 5	100	62	18 18 6
	Offley, Endowed - - Ch. 5	178	110	70 19 0
133	*Pirton* - - - - 4	260	270	236 5 0
	Pirton - - - - N.	*		
139	Potten End - - - N. 3	86	77	56 11 0
133	Preston - - - Ch. 4	112	61	36 18 0
130	Puckeridge - - - Ch. 7	97	30	20 10 0
	Puckeridge - - - R. 7	149	63	42 12 0
137	Radlet - - - - Ch. 2	120	135	109 7 4
136	Redbourn - - - N. 11	*441	260	224 6 0
137	Rickmansworth - - N. 1	*437	272	184 18 0
	Rickmansworth, Croxley Green - - - N. 2	120	113	72 16 0
	Rickmansworth, Mill End - - - - N. 1	196	77	60 6 0
132	Royston - - - B. 6	*157	83	64 14 0
	Royston, Infants - - B. 6	143	137	104 18 0
	Royston - - - N. 6	*222	177	166 12 0
			29	11 11 0
132	Rushden - - - P. 6	68	38	35 6 0
134	Sacombe - - - Ch. 7	81	40	19 7 0
136	ST. ALBAN'S:			
	Abbey - - - N. 11	†*459	265	198 19 0
	Christ Church - - P. 11	*141	137	131 4 0
	Cross Street Infants - 11	124	59	36 14 0
	Hatfield Road - - 11	99	82	70 12 0
	Marlborough Road - 10	66	68	41 15 0
	St. Michael's - - N. 11	125	96	70 4 0
	St. Michael, Infants N. 11	100	57	39 2 0
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 11	*204	199	166 2 0
	St. Peter, Garden Fields - - - - 5	86	74	55 0 0
	Spencer St. - - 11	97	73	62 12 0
153	St. Ippolyt's - - N. 4	*179	108	92 15 0
136	St. Stephen's (St. Alban's) - - - N. 11	49	38	26 16 0
132	Sandon - - - - N. 6	†*149	90	78 15 0
136	*Sandridge* - - - 10	145	99	69 9 0
137	Sarratt - - - - N. 1	*158	99	81 12 0
131	Sawbridgeworth - - N. 3	*235	161	117 16 0
128	*Shenley* - - - 2	*359	159	120 3 0
108	Shephall - - - Ch. 4	107	38	32 15 0
130	Standon, Endowed - 7	*243	180	160 0 0
130	Stanstead, Abbot's, Girls - - - - Ch. 6	264	163	113 11 0
134	Stapleford - - - Ch. 6	102	42	37 12 0
133	Stevenage - - - N. 4	†*492	361	315 8 6
131	Stocking Pelham - - N. 3	*50	27	33 13 0
134	Tewin, Cowper Endowed - - - - 6	199	95	69 11 0
132	*Therfield (late B.)* - 6	105	76	45 15 8
	Therfield (late N.) - 6	*80	45	31 0 0
	Therfield, Dane End - 6	75	34	22 16 0
131	*Thorley* - - - 3	140	84	62 5 0
130	Thundrige - - - N. 6	150	81	50 13 0
134	Tonwell - - - Ch. 6	89	42	24 18 0
128	Totteridge - - - N. 11	98	63	46 14 0
	Totteridge Lane, Boys 6	112	31	15 3 0

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	HERTFORD—*cont.*			
139	Tring - - - - N. 3	*546	391	339 19 0
			21	9 9 0
	Tring, Gravelly - - N. 3	155	75	55 10 0
	Tring, New Mill - Ch. 3	141	67	56 18 0
133	*Walden, St. Paul's* - 4	200	125	84 19 0
134	Walkern - - - N. 7	*199	109	59 15 0
132	Wallington - - - Ch. 5	65	27	33 0 0
129	Waltham Cross - - P. 5	*487	232	176 8 0
	Waltham Cross - - R. 5	76	81	61 16 0
	Waltham, New - - 5	297	119	71 19 0
130	Ware - - - - B. *c*	†		
	Ware, Ch. Ch. - - N. 12	376	335	222 11 0
	Ware - - - - N. 12	*581	317	236 4 0
	Wareside, Ware, and Thundridge - - N. 12	*147	95	54 15 0
137	Waterford - - - Ch. 6	103	49	38 6 0
	WATFORD:			
	Boys - - - - B. 1	285	218	207 5 10
	Girls and Infants - B. 1	227	215	150 8 0
	Infants - - - N. 1	145	130	97 2 0
	National - - - 1	†*290	253	211 9 0
	St. Andrew - - Ch. 1	*383	293	265 8 0
	Watford Heath - - Ch. 1	*91		
134	Watton - - - N. 6	307	139	110 8 0
135	Welwyn - - - N. 10	*332	207	175 7 0
135	Westfield - - - N. 10	*120	95	93 18 0
137	West Hyde - - - Ch. 2	89	53	27 14 5
132	Westmill - - - N. 7	90	60	47 9 0
133	Weston - - - N. 5	243	125	101 13 0
136	Wheathampstead - N. 10	*235	207	157 12 0
	Wheathampstead, Gustard Wood Branch N. 10	*82	51	40 5 0
130	*Widford* - - - 7	90	84	71 5 0
139	Wigginton - - - Ch. 3	125	107	88 19 0
133	Willian - - - - N. 4	*108	50	30 3 0
139	Wilstone - - - Ch. 3	*113	67	39 1 0
135	Woolmer Green - - N. 10	107	44	30 8 0
130	Wormley - - - N. 6	185	102	80 12 0
132	Wyddial - - - Ch. 7	48	31	32 12 0
	HUNTINGDON.			
170	Abbotsley - - - N. 4	*113	80	48 9 0
168	Abbot's Ripton - - Ch. 11	67	54	32 16 0
168	Alconbury-cum-Weston N. 5	*248	149	78 17 8
167	Alwalton - - - Ch. 6	67	55	40 5 0
169	Bluntisham - - - N. 4	*125	65	37 11 0
168	*Brampton* - - - 5	178	164	108 8 0
169	Broughton - - - N. 5	*76	46	44 6 0
170	Buckden - - - N. 4	207	138	97 10 0
168	Buckworth - - - 5	62	43	39 4 0
169	Bury - - - - N. 4	64	51	28 19 0
165	Bythorn - - - N. 5	*85	50	37 17 0
167	Chesterton-with-Haddon - - - - N. 6	*69	35	29 4 1
169	Colne - - - - Ch. 5	85	37	22 12 10
			7	2 8 0
168	Conington - - - Ch. 6	67	35	29 2 6
165	*Covington* - - - 2	49	27	33 16 0
167	Denton and Caldicote - Ch. 6	31	16	26 14 0
169	Earith - - - - B. 4	*229	112	78 18 0
168	Ellington - - - N. 5	*91	63	44 4 0
166	Elton - - - - Ch. 11	186	125	100 4 0
170	Eynesbury - - - N. 4	247	187	139 14 0
167	Farcet - - - - N. 6	*122	84	65 15 0
169	Fen Stanton - - Ch. 5	*208	135	105 11 0
167	Fletton, New - - B. 10	*151	133	89 6 0
167	Folksworth - - - P. 6	58	28	28 2 0
167	Glatton - - - - 6	59	35	33 6 0
168	Godmanchester, Girls and Infants - - N. 6	*282	178	120 13 0

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	HUNTINGDON—*cont.*			
168	Godmanchester, Grammar - - - - 6	136	93	36 2 0
170	*Grafham* - - - 5	91	56	42 5 0
170	Great Catworth - - N. 6	*123	101	68 4 0
166	Great Gidding - - 1	127	47	30 0 0
177	Great Gransden - - N. 1	179	91	81 10 0
170	Great Paxton - - N. 5	151	44	39 8 0
168	Great Raveley, St. Andrew's - - - N. 4	102	44	36 11 0
170	Great Staughton - Ch. 6	*203	145	89 19 0
168	Great Stukeley - - N. 6	*81	47	30 5 0
170	Hail Weston - - N. 10	78	52	27 0 0
168	Hamerton - - - Ch. 5	69	52	42 1 0
168	Hartford - - - Ch. 6	98		
169	Hemingford - - - N. 5	111	48	29 15 0
	Hemingford Abbots - N. 6	126	52	27 14 0
	Hemingford Green - N. 5	108	47	27 8 0
169	Hilton - - - - N. 6	63	51	33 12 0
167	Holme - - - - Ch. 11	115	70	53 14 0
169	Holywell-cum-Needingworth - - - N. 6	176	94	50 7 0
169	Houghton - - - B. 7	193	73	38 15 0
	Houghton - - - N. 7	74	36	19 12 0
168	HUNTINGDON:			
	Chapel Lane - - B. 7	329	242	209 8 0
	National - - - 6	*421	300	199 19 0
	Walden's Charity - N. 6	95	58	55 19 0
165	Keystone - - - Ch. 5	51	37	37 13 0
170	*Kimbolton* - - - 4	*359	171	152 18 0
168	King's-Ripton - - N. 1	*35	27	28 12 0
168	Leighton Bromswold - N. 5	*99	40	17 16 5
170	Little Paxton - - Ch. 5	56	27	25 13 0
168	*Little Stukeley* - - 6	102	41	34 8 0
165	Molesworth - - - N. 2	76	24	28 19 0
170	Offord Cluney - - N.	*		
	Offord - - - - 3	157	108	64 2 0
165	Old Weston - - - N. 5	*76	63	60 5 0
167	Orton Longueville - Ch. 6	*72	43	46 6 0
167	Orton Waterville - N. 7	*48	49	34 14 0
170	Perry - - - - Ch. 6	42	43	27 17 0
169	Pidley - - - - Ch. 6	133	54	33 12 0
168	Ponds Bridge - - N. 4	142	95	26 11 0
168	RAMSEY:			
	Church of England - 4	230	112	72 8 0
	Forty Feet Bridge - Ch. 4	144	81	46 13 0
	Infant Endowed - 4	117	100	60 10 0
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 4	226	147	94 19 0
169	St. Ives - - - - B. 4	563	229	179 19 0
	St. Ives - - - - N. 5	*435	140	84 19 0
			20	7 7 6
170	ST. NEOT'S:			
	Charity - - - N. 4	*524	424	327 13 0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	*368	198	158 9 0
168	Sawtry - - - - N.	*		
	Sawtry - - - - 3	256	183	110 8 0
169	Somersham, Charity - N. 6¾	257	162	100 8 0
168	Spaldwick - - - N. 11	*122	86	54 17 0
167	Stanground - - - N. 6	*284	131	84 0 0
168	Steeple Gedding - - N. 5	36	28	29 13 0
413	*Stibbington* - - - 3	150	88	59 16 0
167	Stilton - - - - N. 6	*141	97	72 14 0
170	Swineshead, Undenoml. 2	*64	38	34 18 0
166	Thurning - - - N. 1	*40	31	40 10 0
168	Upwood - - - - N. 4	70	55	32 4 0
170	*Warboys Fen* - - 4	126	31	33 12 0
	Warboys Village - - 4	308	171	135 2 0
	Waresley - - - Ch. 4	90	39	34 7 0
169	Wistow - - - - N. 6	*85	49	30 15 0
169	Woodhurst - - - N. 4	*145	11	1 14 4
			15	6 5 0
	Woodhurst - - - 4	97	45	30 7 0
167	Woodstone - - - Ch. 2	*133	126	96 14 0

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	HUNTINGDON—*cont.*					
163	Wood Walton - - Ch. 5	*67	50	40	9	0
167	Yaxley, Endowed - - Ch. 11	*295	196	148	1	0
			60	19	12	6
177	*Yelling* - - - - 1	*105	76	59	2	0
	Yelling, Evening - -	—	24	8	6	0
	KENT.					
62	Acol, Infant - - - N. 4	56	23	13	0	0
65	*Acrise* (*U.D.*) - - 6	70	50	36	16	0
47	Addington - - - P. 10	71	44	37	10	0
56	Adisham - - - N. 5	*105	57	40	10	0
55	Aldington - - - P. 3	135	73	42	8	0
64	Alkham - - - - N. 12	130	66	39	4	0
53	Appledore and Ebony - N. 5	*127	80	62	1	0
42	Ash - - - - N. 7	80	68	45	12	0
63	Ash - next - Sandwich, Cartwright Charity - 6	248	153	139	12	0
	Ash - next - Sandwich, KelseyCharity, Infant 6	66	59	44	4	0
54	ASHFORD:					
	Ashford - - - 2	506	235	186	19	0
			15	6	10	0
	British - - - 2	*403	398	327	12	4
	National - - - 2	*559	356	288	15	0
	NewTown (S.E. Railway Co.'s) - - N. 2	535	456	361	1	0
49	Ashurst - - - - N. 3	42	35	23	19	0
47	Aylesford - - - N. 11	*312	206	131	18	0
	Aylesford, Preston Hall, Infant - - Ch. 11	136	98	80	6	0
60	Bapchild and Tonge - N. 1	*149	115	84	18	0
56	Barham - - - N. 5	*211	166	116	9	0
50	Barming - - - N. 3	*181	95	71	13	0
49	Basinghall, Infants - N. 6	227	206	159	6	0
72	Bayham Abbey - - Ch. 6	68	62	39	12	0
50	Bearstead, United - N. 3	*127	98	75	17	0
41	*Beckenham, Alexandra District* - - 10	726	635	490	14	0
	Beckenham, Bromley Road - - - - 10	*687	447	363	12	0
56	Bekesbourne - - - Ch. 5	67	37	22	10	0
52	BENENDEN:					
	East End, Girls - - 4	90	32	34	1	0
	Gibbon's Endowed Boys Free - - 4	107	54	52	1	0
			10	4	0	0
	National - - - 4	*215	144	123	7	0
54	Bethersden - - - N. 3	*203	85	51	3	0
42	Bexley - - - - N. 4	†*312	177	148	3	0
	Bexley Heath - - N. 4	*544	443	360	18	0
41	Bickley and Widmore N. 11	*336	291	206	18	0
51	Bicknor and Hucking N. 5	*103	30	36	2	0
49	Bidborough - - Ch. 4	*73	41	39	14	0
53	Biddenden - - - N. 5	*182	167	129	13	0
55	Bilsington - - - Ch. 3	*93	75	52	11	0
62	Birchington and Acol - N. 4	*160	143	125	8	0
	Birchington and Acol, Infant - - - Ch. 4	63	57	40	12	0
47	Birling - - - - Ch. 2	68	66	41	13	0
56	Bishopsbourne - - Ch. 5	78	59	46	12	0
58	Blean - - - - N. 7	100	84	51	2	0
60	Bobbing - - - N. 1	68	66	44	13	0
55	Bonnington - - - N. 3	50	29	36	13	0
60	Borden - - - - N. 1	*205	151	117	0	0
46	Borstal, Infants - - N. 7	97	91	68	12	0
55	Boughton-Aluph and Eastwell - - - Ch. 7	104	37	20	6	0
59	Boughton under Blean N. 2	*192	122	97	16	0
51	Boughton Malherbe - N. 10	*74	44	20	19	0
50	*Boughton Monchelsea* 3	*218	143	110	13	0
	KENT—*cont.*					
59	Boughton - - - W. 2	253	107	80	4	0
51	Boxley - - - - N. 3	*148	105	85	2	8
55	Brabourne - - - N. 3	*132	102	85	14	0
48	Brasted - - - N. 12	*154	129	81	4	0
	Brasted, Toys Hill - 11	49	39	35	10	0
60	Bredgar - - - Ch. 5	*152	106	87	18	0
51	Bredhurst - - - Ch. 3	69	41	44	4	0
49	Brenchley - - - N. 3	*348	295	244	6	0
	Brenchley, Paddock Wood - - - - 3	*262	195	160	7	0
66	Brenzett, District - N. 6	*162	84	50	11	0
42	Bridgen - - - - N. 4	165	58	34	8	0
62	Broadstairs - - - N. 4	†324	185	96	18	7
41	Bromley - - - - N. 11	*713	553	428	15	0
	Bromley Common - N. 11	*191	160	122	9	0
			18	4	9	6
	Bromley Common, Stanley Road, Infants 11	90	49	36	6	0
	Bromley, Mason's Hill N. 11	*265	205	135	3	7
48	Bromley, Sundridge, Infants - - - Ch. 10	67	39	25	4	0
46	BROMPTON:					
	National - - - 8	*376	372	324	8	0
	New Brompton - - N. 8	*827	579	492	10	0
	New Brompton - W. 11	605	513	439	9	0
	St. Aloysius - - R. 1	218	193	144	7	0
66	Brookland, Mixed - N. 6	212	66	36	10	0
64	Buckland (Dover) (1) - N *c*	*				
	Buckland (Dover) (2) - N. 11	*435	379	331	12	6
47	*Burham* - - - 11	*300	169	135	9	0
57	CANTERBURY:					
	Burgate St. - - R. 7	95	138	113	10	5
	Holy Cross, & St. Peter - - - N. 7	*272	90	56	3	0
	National - - - 7	*540	340	259	19	0
	Northgate, St. John's 7	*606	399	332	7	0
	St. Dunstan - - N. 7	*278	190	163	16	0
	St. GeorgetheMartyr, & St. Mary Magdalene - - - N. 7	*96	73	60	17	0
	St. Mary Bredin - P. 7	151	126	97	9	0
	St. Mildred's - - N. 7	*326	250	186	3	0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 7	*358	322	264	19	0
	St. Peter - - - W. 7	257	203	194	17	0
49	*Capel* - - - - 3	261	164	116	6	0
44	Chalk - - - - N. 4	81	49	30	15	0
	Challock - - - N. 4	*81	53	36	0	0
54	Charing Heath - - Ch. 4	60	56	37	12	0
	Charing - - - - N. 4	*217	122	87	18	0
64	Charlton (Dover), Boys N. 11	*204	157	137	7	6
	Charlton (Dover), Girls Ch. 11	74	48	33	6	0
	Charlton (Dover), St. Bartholomew - - N. 11	378	262	175	11	0
51	Chart Sutton - - N. 5	97	73	54	7	0
56	*Chartham* - - - 5	*195	216	181	12	0
	Chartham Hatch - - 5	81	39	32	6	0
46	CHATHAM:					
	British - - - 8	335	286	236	19	0
	Parochial - - - 7	*558	312	233	16	0
	St. John's - - - N. 7	*890	693	578	2	0
	St. Michael - - R. 7	150	70	57	9	0
	St. Paul's Hard's Town - - - N. 1	150	118	60	14	0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 1	*349	334	269	5	0
41	Chelsfield - - - Ch. 2	*121	114	99	13	0
65	Cheriton - - - N. 3	*174	125	103	8	0
	Cheriton & Newington N. *e*	*				
66	Chevening - - - N. 12	174	85	68	17	0
48	Chiddingstone, Causeway, Infants - - 3	90	59	35	7	0
	Chiddingstone Hoath - 3	60	48	25	0	0
	Chiddingstone - - N 3	*123	103	80	19	0
55	Chilham - - - N. 4	*251	182	155	11	0

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	KENT—*cont.*			
41	CHISELHURST:			
	Christ Church - - 11	225	57	44 9 0
	National - - - 11	285	178	135 17 0
	Perry Street, Lady Sidney's - - - N. 11	37	31	25 4 0
	Prickend - - - N. 11	81	55	38 0 0
	Wesleyan - - - 11	193	93	78 17 0
58	Chislet - - - - N. 3	*158	128	88 11 0
44	Cliffe (at Hoo) - - N. 5	*394	226	154 10 0
44	Cobham - - - - Ch. 4	101	40	21 6 0
	Cobham, Infants - - Ch. 4	50	41	29 6 0
48	Cowden - - - - N. 12	78	54	27 7 0
52	Cranbrook - - - N. 3	*425	277	228 15 0
	Cranbrook, Milkhouse Street, Sunday and Infant - - - - N.	*		
41	CRAY:			
	Foots Cray and Chiselhurst - - N. 5	106	76	44 2 0
	Foots Cray and Chiselhurst, Infant 5	100	50	33 2 0
	North Cray - - - N. 4	64	34	26 13 0
	St. Mary - - - - N. 4	*237	252	222 4 0
	St. Mary, Institute - 7	150	123	72 19 0
	St. Mary - - - - R. 4	159	43	32 0 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 3	†75	47	35 14 0
42	Crayford - - - N. 5	*532	368	320 15 0
	Crayford - - - R. 5	66	49	38 7 0
42	Crockenhill - - - B. 2	126	46	25 0 0
	Crockenhill - - - N. 2	*111	110	92 3 0
48	Crockham - - - Ch. 4	113	76	45 3 0
55	Crundall - - - - N. 4	51	49	45 0 0
41	Cudham - - - - N. 7	*136	85	49 15 0
	Cudham, Fairchild's - N. 10	90	50	30 1 0
44	Culverstone Green - Ch. 5	117	43	25 2 0
44	Cuxton - - - - N. 3	*98	91	66 11 0
42	*Darenth, Green Street Green* - - - - 11	82	77	54 12 0
	Darenth, the Gore - 11	75	35	22 16 0
42	DARTFORD:			
	Boys - - - - W. 4	223	156	145 16 0
	Heath Street - - 4	358	302	199 1 2
	National - - - 4	*341	334	283 14 0
	Roman Catholic - 5	104	31	13 10 0
	St. Alban's Road, Girls and Infants - 4	305	297	220 18 0
	Waterside - - - W. 4	141	139	119 16 0
63	DEAL:			
	Central - - - 6	*390	255	191 2 0
	Parochial - - - 6	*417	332	267 6 0
	St. Andrew's, Infant - - - - Ch. 6	226	94	73 14 0
	Wesleyan - - - - 6	*365	251	205 16 0
51	Detling - - - - N. 3	*68	51	38 10 0
47	Ditton - - - - Ch. 3	69	49	36 2 0
59	*Doddington* - - - 2	183	71	58 1 2
64	DOVER:			
	British - - - 11	†*362	134	113 1 0
	National - - - 11	*787	616	536 2 0
	Roman Catholic - 11	163	105	79 3 0
	St. James' - - - N. 11	435	348	300 12 0
	St. Mary's, Infant - 11	91	44	30 4 0
	Trinity, District N. 11	*439	322	246 14 0
41	Downe - - - N. 4	112	91	62 7 0
59	Dunkirk - - N. 2	*163	141	118 9 0
48	Dunton Green, Infan 1	49	45	28 0 0
66	Dymchurch - - N. 6	*162	114	61 19 0
61	Eastchurch, Distri N. 11	208	127	85 13 0
	7	—	139	74 0 8
50	*East "Farleigh"* - 2	†*249	145	121 3 0
	East Farleigh Ever.		25	9 5 0
64	East Langdon - P. 12	*66	49	36 19 0
59	*Eastling* - - 12	82	73	30 19 2
	KENT—*cont.*			
47	East Malling - - N. 3	*255	156	125 15 0
47	*East Peckham* - - 2	*350	229	188 11 0
	East Peckham, St. Michael's - - - 3	69	39	30 5 0
63	Eastry - - - - N. 6	*206	148	128 12 0
51	East Sutton - - - N. 5	58	51	33 10 0
42	East Wickham, Endowed - - - - 4	427	230	183 4 0
48	Edenbridge - - - B. 5	152	138	108 11 0
	Edenbridge - - - N. 5	*168	93	55 3 0
	Edenbridge, Four Elms B. 11	87	65	45 0 0
54	Egerton - - - N. 3	*173	141	122 6 0
65	Elham - - - - N. 6	*247	103	74 17 0
41	Elmers End - - - Ch. 10	242	121	89 19 0
65	Elmsted and Hastingleigh - - - - 6	225	85	71 5 0
42	ERITH:			
	Belvedere - - - 5	208	172	145 5 0
	Belvedere, All Saints' 5	301	219	155 12 0
	Crescent Road and Manor Road - 5	606	526	451 15 0
	Northumberland Heath - - - 5	226	136	112 5 0
	St. Fidelis - - - R. 5	93	50	28 18 0
	West Street - - 5	*148	110	70 6 0
42	Eynsford - - - B. 2	98	73	55 13 0
	Eynsford - - - N. 2	†112	96	66 18 1
41	*Farnborough* - - 2	150	151	113 13 0
	Farnborough, Green Street Green - - 2	*95	73	58 4 0
42	Farningham - - P. 2	*190	107	82 1 0
	Farningham, Home for Little Boys - - 2	259	217	212 10 0
59	Faversham - - - B. 1	222	194	151 11 0
	Faversham District - N. 1	1,108	1,089	915 3 0
	Faversham - - - W. 1	330	247	169 5 0
42	Fawkham, Mixed - N. 11	*54	28	28 7 0
	Fawkham, Hartley, and Longfield - - N.	*		
65	FOLKESTONE:			
	British - - - 11	*321	298	241 15 0
	Christ Church - - N. 11	*243	247	214 5 0
	East, North Street - B. 12	69	39	24 2 0
	St. Augustine - - N. 11	69	49	21 6 8
	St. Eanswyth - - 11	68	44	30 7 0
	St. Mary - - - N. 12	*575	462	381 19 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 12	*293	138	79 14 8
	Uphill - - - 6	80	46	28 13 0
	Wesleyan - - - 11	352	295	213 3 0
48	Fordcombe - - - N. 3	*162	121	101 18 0
44	*Frindsbury* - - - 6	392	242	192 19 0
60	Frinstead and Milstead - - - - Ch. 5	125	75	62 0 0
52	Frittenden - - - N. 3	*210	127	99 16 0
46	Gillingham - - - N. 1	*599	217	126 14 0
55	Godmersham - - N. 4	67	66	46 8 0
63	Goodnestone - - N. 5	172	91	77 11 0
52	Goudhurst - - - Ch. 4	*315	188	126 15 0
			16	6 4 0
45	Graine (Isle of), St. James' - - - - N. 5	57	42	41 11 0
59	*Graveney (U.D.)* - 2	70	62	47 5 0
43	GRAVESEND:			
	Church Street - - 11	600	425	280 17 0
	Darnley Street - - 11	179	62	48 3 0
	Gravesend and Milton - - - - N. 4	†*558	467	307 16 0
	Princes Street Chapel - - - - B. 4	366	312	240 13 0
	St. Andrew's Waterside Mission - - Ch. 4	67	37	25 12 0
	St. James' - - - N. 4	*371	268	176 15 3
	St. John - - - - R. 4	211	122	86 16 0

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	KENT—*cont.*			
54	Great Chart - - - N. 2	*142	93	59 6 0
63	Great Mongeham - Ch. 6	73	44	20 7 0
42	Greenhithe, Galley Hill - - - - B. 5	410	361	223 11 0
	Greenhithe - - - N. 5	311	105	82 17 0
49	Groombridge - - N. 3	*114	70	44 12 0
64	Guston - - - - N. 12	*84		
44	*Hadlow* - - - 3	*481	305	247 4 0
44	*Halling* - - - 12	286	158	132 19 0
48	Halstead - - - N. 2	81	79	58 19 0
47	Ham Hill (Birling) - Ch. 2	88	48	27 7 0
56	Harbledown - - N. 7	*119	98	85 17 0
56	Hardres, Lower - - N. 5	*56	51	30 5 0
	Hardres, Upper, and Stelling, Endowed - 5	145	99	76 6 0
51	Harrietsham - - Ch. 3	*198	124	91 4 0
42	Hartley - - - N. 2	54	42	39 7 0
60	Hartlip, Endowed - N. 1	106	67	57 9 0
61	Harty - - - - Ch. 7	51	30	37 2 0
51	Hawkenbury (Headcorn) - - - - N.	*		
52	Hawkhurst - - - N. 5	*307	257	218 11 0
	Hawkhurst, Sir T. Dunk's Endowed - 5	59	36	31 1 0
41	Hayes - - - - N. 11	215	107	89 11 0
51	*Headcorn* - - - 5	266	238	185 10 4
	Headcorn, New - - N.	*		
58	Herne - - - - N. 7	*190	136	109 17 0
	Herne Bay - - - 4	464	290	218 3 0
59	Hernhill - - - Ch. 2	*144	96	65 16 0
48	Hever - - - - N. 5	73	42	25 6 0
44	Higham - - - N. 2	*201	187	147 12 0
52	Highgate (Hawkhurst), Infant - - N. 5	101	91	74 18 0
45	High Halstow - - N. 3	*105	50	31 12 0
49	Hildenborough - - N. 8	*200	170	143 9 0
58	Hoath - - - - Ch. 5	87	60	41 11 0
51	*Hollingbourn* - - 6	160	101	81 19 0
45	Hoo - - - - N.	†		
	Hoo, St. Mary - - P. 12	54	38	27 5 0
	Hoo, St. Werburgh - 4	205	156	97 5 0
49	Horsmonden (All Saints') - - - Ch. 3	56	50	28 14 0
	Horsmonden - - Ch. 3	130	130	74 5 0
42	Horton Kirby - - N. 2	*179	122	86 0 0
54	Hothfield Charity - 4	166	106	89 2 0
64	Hougham - - - N. 12	*101	35	27 15 0
	Hougham, Ch. Ch. - N. 11	*407	373	315 6 0
50	Hunton - - - N. 2	127	115	87 4 0
65	Hythe - - - - N. 3	*471	371	317 8 0
47	Hythe, New, Trinity - N. 3	*192	159	129 4 0
56	Ickham - - - Ch. 5	*125	64	51 16 0
48	Ide Hill - - - Ch. 12	144	120	94 10 0
47	*Ightham* - - - 11	166	133	93 16 0
60	Iwade - - - - N. 8	44	47	37 10 0
48	Kemsing - - - N. 12	86	70	51 5 0
55	Kennington - - - N. 2	*143	119	71 18 0
41	Keston - - - - N. 4	*89	79	48 11 0
52	Kilndown, Ch. Ch. - Ch. 4	165	75	58 5 0
	Kilndown, Riseden, Infant - - - - Ch. 4	56	27	20 6 0
42	Kingsdown, Dartford - N. 11	78	37	18 12 0
64	Kingsdown - - - P. 6	*117	96	80 6 0
54	Kingsnorth - - - N. 4	*102	71	51 14 0
41	Knockholt - - - N. 5	*150	100	66 9 0
50	Laddingford, Girls and Infants - - - N. 2	94	52	28 5 0
72	Lamberhurst - - N. 7	†291	180	126 19 0
42	Lamorbey - - - Ch. 10	141	119	50 16 0
49	Langton - - - Ch. 3	141	86	71 18 0
51	Leeds and Broomfield Ch. 3	202	99	72 5 0
48	Leigh - - - - N. 4	272	173	126 7 0
51	*Lenham* - - - 7	*237	125	93 2 0
	KENT—*cont.*			
51	*Lenham, Platt's Heath* 11	60	49	32 16 0
47	Leybourne Holme Endowed - - - N. 11	56	34	20 5 0
61	Leysdown - - - Ch. 7	74	31	33 18 0
44	Leywood - - - N. 6	76	35	28 15 0
50	Linton - - - - N. 2	142	118	83 8 0
56	Littlebourne - - N. 5	*143	107	70 3 0
54	Little Chart - - - N. 4	*87	29	30 5 0
	LONDON.			
	Greenwich Division.			
	Blackheath, All Saints', Girls and Infants - - N. 11	185	95	70 2 0
	Blackheath, St. John's - Ch. 11	339	233	169 0 0
	Blackheath Park, St. Michael's, Boys - - - N. 11	132	114	93 12 0
	Blackheath Park, Charity, Girls - - - - - 11	84	85	86 9 0
	Brockley, Malpas Road - 1	134	122	100 9 0
	Charlton - - - - N. 6	*649	450	361 11 0
	DEPTFORD:			
	Creek Road - - - 2	788	630	527 14 0
	Duke Street - - - 3	798	769	763 1 0
	Edward Street - - - 12	*799	613	480 4 0
	Hughes Field - - - 2	766	575	492 9 0
	Mary Ann's Buildings - W. 3	196	104	93 14 0
	New Street - - - - B. *a*	*		
	Regent Street - - - 4	828	669	586 5 0
	Roman Catholic - - 12	867	517	481 0 7
	St. John's - - - - N. 12	*763	488	348 10 0
	St. Nicholas' and Benevolent - - - - N. 12	††179	110	73 15 0
	Stanley Street - - - 2	769	793	742 7 0
	Tanners' Hill - - - 5	630	554	518 7 0
	Eltham, High Street - - 2	191		
	Eltham - - - - - N. 7	*473	308	257 18 0
	Eltham, Pope Street - - 2	200	126	101 1 0
	Forest Hill, Ch. Ch. - - N. 11	*401	230	174 10 0
	Forest Hill, Grove Road - 3	730	641	562 15 0
	GREENWICH:			
	Blackheath Road - - 5	767	623	585 14 0
	Calvert Road - - - 2	600	565	472 8 0
	Christ Church - - - N. 10	*590	475	325 18 0
	Ch. Ch., Marsh - - - N. 9	*139	116	72 14 0
	Creed Place - - - 7	720	740	713 16 4
	East Branch - - - N.	*		
	East, St. Joseph's - - R. 11	394	167	138 12 0
	Holy Trinity - - - N. 10	*512	447	380 4 0
	National - - - -	†		
	Old Woolwich Road - - 3	276	62	41 17 6
	Randall Place - - - 10	819	514	407 14 0
	St. Ann's - - - - R. 11	300	93	85 4 0
	St. Peter's - - - - N. 10	804	467	376 12 0
	Wesleyan - - - - 1	372	128	87 7 0
	Hatcham, Kender Street - 3	937	964	871 17 0
	Hatcham Park - - - 2	377	249	184 13 0
	LEE:			
	Boys - - - - - B. 1	177	141	100 19 0
	Bromley Road - - - 2	228	193	152 16 0
	Hedgley Street, Infants - 1	184	139	95 2 0
	Infants - - - - N. 11	137	120	90 4 0
	National - - - - 11	371	301	251 8 4
	Lewisham Bridge - - 1	653	615	565 3 0
	Lewisham Road, Morden Terrace - - - - 2	800	581	502 15 0

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	KENT—*cont.*			
	London—Greenwich Division—cont.			
	Lewisham, St. Mary's - N. 10	*581	453	345 0 0
	Lewisham, St. Stephen's - N. 10	463	392	304 9 8
	New Cross, Clifton Road - 5	1,139	1,117	1075 7 0
	North Woolwich - - Ch. 7	*725	413	270 1 10
	PLUMSTEAD:			
	Bloomfield Road - - 6	750	817	829 9 0
	Burrage Grove - - 3	814	848	815 17 0
	Burrage Road - - Ch.	*		
	Central - - - Ch. 5	*818	374	325 5 0
	Church Terrace, Burrage Road 6	293	257	265 10 0
	Common Road - - W. 1	205	171	147 12 0
	Slade - - - 7	*342	310	290 17 0
	St. John's - - - N. 3	*298		
	Upper Earl Street - - 4	810	804	777 13 4
	Vicarage Road - - 6	262	684	611 14 7
	Plumstead Road - - 1	800	739	627 4 0
	Rushey Green, Catford - 2	121	59	36 10 0
	Shooter's Hill - - N. 6	*135	117	77 3 0
	Shooter's Hill, All Saints' - Ch. 11	*566	330	261 16 0
	Southend - - - Ch. 3	93	47	39 15 0
	SYDENHAM:			
	Holy Trinity - - Ch. 3	*456	269	238 1 0
	Lower Bell Green - - N. 10	*262	339	267 2 0
	Lower, St. Philip's - - R. 2	83	52	29 4 0
	National - - - - 10	†332	305	255 2 0
	St. Bartholomew's, Evening	—	35	12 15 0
	Wells Road, St. Philip's, Infant - - - - N. 5	156	155	116 4 0
	Sydenham Hill Road - 7	632	529	459 5 0
	WOOLWICH:			
	High Street - - - 5	372	193	106 18 0
	National - - - - 6	*524	377	316 9 4
	New Road, St. Peter's - R. 5	*642	495	425 4 0
	Power Street - - - B.	†		
	Powis Street - - - 4	658	705	726 10 0
	Presbyterian Ch., District - 1	*490	96	93 17 0
	Queen Street - - - 4	249	216	191 6 8
	Royal Arsenal, Evening -	—	77	46 5 6
	St. John's - - - - N. 4	*504	434	346 14 0
	St. Michael and All Angels N. 6	*690	618	540 15 0
	St. Thomas' - - - N. 6	*617	546 13	453 1 0 8 4 6
	Trinity - - - - N. 9	219	214	176 10 0
50	Loose - - - - N. 5	*256	160	132 16 0
60	*Lower Halstow* - - 11	97	124	91 19 0
59	Luddenham - - - N. 2	63	55	37 4 0
46	Luton (Chatham) - Ch. 1	*688	513	386 2 4
66	*Lydd* - - - - 6	*220	151	93 16 7
	Lydd, Dungeness - - 6	74	30	7 2 0
64	Lydden - - - - N. 12	*40	23	23 2 0
65	Lyminge - - - N. 6	*111	90	56 13 5
65	Lympne (cum West Hythe) - - - N. 3	*121	92	65 7 0
59	*Lynsted* - - - 2	202	164	139 3 0
50	MAIDSTONE:			
	All Saints' - - - N. 6	*617	441	364 9 0
	Boys - - - - B. 6	*243	137	77 13 0
	Heath - - - - N. 3	*111	65	48 3 0
	Padsole - - - N. 6	*209	125	82 17 0
	Roman Catholic - 11	192	32	23 7 0
	St. Faith's, - - - N. 6	*492	237	189 12 0
	St. James' - - - Ch. 6	153	136	70 8 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 6	*671	543	465 12 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 3	*551	548	426 9 0
	St. Philip's - - - N. 6	*274	166	122 13 0
	Trinity - - - - N. 6	*610	320	255 11 0
	Week Street - - B. 6	312	154	122 15 0
	Wesleyan - - - - 6	212	135	107 0 0
	KENT—*cont.*			
50	Marden - - - - N. 2	*298	257 46	217 9 0 21 9 0
	Marden District - - 2	67	40	27 9 0
62	MARGATE:			
	New Cross Street - 4	*552	380	285 5 0
	St. John's - - - N. 4	*585	453	344 12 0
	The Dane - - - 4	539	409	343 1 0
	Trinity - - - N. 4	*277	243	217 11 0
48	Markbeech - - - Ch. 5	64	38	33 10 0
44	Meopham - - - N. 5	*146	106	76 13 0
47	*Mereworth* - - - 11	168	106	83 19 0
45	*Mersham* - - - 2	129	107	77 14 0
43	Milton - - - - Ch. 4	114	105	50 17 0
	Milton, Christ Church N. 4	331	304	234 15 0
	Milton, Trinity - - N. 4	302	304	197 10 0
60	*Milton* - - - - 1	*575	315	246 0 0
	Milton, Grovehurst - 1	72	36	21 15 0
	Milton St. Paul's, Infants - - - 1	91	57	38 6 0
62	Minster - - - - N. 3	*280	232	144 5 0
61	MINSTER IN SHEPPEY:			
	Blue Town, Sheerness 11	285	230	153 3 1
	Mile Town - - - 11	476	451	335 11 0
	Village - - - 11	181	125	107 19 0
62	Monkton - - - N. 4	*72	59	28 13 4
28	*Mottingham* - - - 4	167	97	68 2 0
60	Murston - - - N. 1	*250	205	232 15 0
50	Nettlestead - - - N. 2	*146	96	69 11 0
66	Newchurch - - - N.	*		
60	Newington (Sittingbourne) N. 1	*159	120	84 6 0
65	Newington (Hythe) - N. 3	*78	47	35 6 0
63	Nonington - - - Ch. 5	190	127	112 3 0
63	Northbourne, St. Augustine's - - - - N. 6	*216	142	121 12 0
44	Northfleet - - - B. 4	102	102	72 1 0
	Northfleet - - - N. 4	†*420	354	267 17 0
	Northfleet - - - R. 4	125		
47	*Offham* - - - - 11	80	60	36 11 0
55	*Orlestone (U.D.)*:			
	Ham Street - - 3	124	103	86 15 0
	Warehorne - - 3	120	92	80 1 0
41	Orpington, Messrs. Joynson's, Mixed - 7	186	165	100 15 0
59	Ospringe - - - N. 2	122	150	97 16 0
48	Otford - - - - Ch. 1	*144	105	81 18 0
50	Otham - - - - N. 5	72	57	42 10 0
59	Painters Forstall, Ospringe - - - N. 2	50	39	25 15 0
56	Patrixbourne and Bridge N. 5	*238	164	136 18 0
49	*Pembury* - - - 5	231	225	195 0 0
48	Penshurst - - - N. 3	202	129	114 10 0
44	Perry Street, All Saints' N. 4	190	196	140 7 0
56	Petham - - - - N. 5	*136	106	94 17 0
41	Plaistow, St. Mary's - Ch. 11	295	207 46	167 17 0 20 14 0
47	Platt, St. Mary - - N. 3	*150	157	98 19 0
47	Plaxtol - - - - N. 5	*190	124	96 11 0
54	Pluckley - - - N. 4	*137	119	83 0 4
63	Preston next Wingham N. 3	†114	84	66 10 0
61	*Queenborough* - - 11	*201	157	114 14 0
60	Rainham - - - N. 1	*400	329	206 3 0
	Rainham, Lower - - 1	80	50	28 10 0
62	RAMSGATE:			
	Christ Church - - N. 3	*600	459	360 13 0
	Ellington, Girls & Infts. 3	179	93	74 11 0
	St. Augustine - - R. 3	110	53	33 1 0
	St. George's - - N. 3	*1,257	875	745 15 0
	St. Luke's - - - N. 3	221	125	88 1 0
	St. Paul - - - N. 3	317	137	77 14 0
58	Reculver - - - Ch. 5	72	41	34 19 0
64	Ringwould - - - P. 6	*100	81	65 14 0
62	*Ripple* - - - - 3	65	47	32 11 0

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	KENT—*cont.*			
64	*River* - - - - 12	103	63	48 16 0
46	ROCHESTER:			
	St. Nicholas - - N. 7	*446	402	284 7 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 7	476	313	231 8 0
	St. Peter's, Delce, Inft. N. 7	144	93	70 18 0
	Strood - - - 11	418	376	298 19 0
	Troy Town - - - 7	494	605	566 10 0
60	Rodmersham - - N. 5	99	64	44 12 0
53	Rolvenden - - - N. 5	†*235	145	127 10 0
			8	2 14 6
66	Romney Marsh, St. Mary's - - - N. 6	*57	23	25 0 6
	Romney, New - - N. 6	*203	159	113 11 0
44	Rosherville, St. Mark's N. 4	224	225	190 4 0
49	Rusthall - - - N. 6	325	253	206 12 0
	Rusthall, Workhouse Lane - - - - N. 6	148	69	43 16 0
47	Ryarsh - - - - N. 2	94	66	45 19 0
62	ST. LAWRENCE:			
	Infant - - - - N. 3	99	57	34 12 0
	Manstone - - - Ch. 3	131	75	60 15 0
	National - - - - 3	*140	124	100 8 0
	Trinity - - - Ch. 3	*297	177	139 19 0
64	St. Margaret at Cliffe cum West Cliffe - - N. 12	*138	77	47 12 4
46	St. Margaret next Rochester - - - N. 7	*440	320	263 3 0
62	St. Nicholas at Wade - N. 4	*104	105	56 0 10
58	*St. Stephen or Hackington* 7	*133	95	79 0 0
65	Saltwood - - - N. 3	*170	94	71 9 0
65	Sandgate - - - N. 12	*374	229	173 9 0
52	Sandhurst - - - B. 5	145	60	53 8 0
	Sandhurst - - - Ch. 5	150	115	92 2 0
63	*Sandwich* - - - 6	458	369	299 6 0
48	Seal - - - - N. 12	*167	139	98 3 0
	Seal, St. Lawrence - Ch. 11	122	80	49 7 0
58	Seasalter, St. Alphage - N. 8	175	164	137 12 0
59	Selling - - - - N. 2	*137	116	90 16 0
65	*Sellinge* - - - 2	181	114	55 7 0
48	SEVENOAKS:			
	Infant - - - 8	100	58	44 14 0
	Little Children's - Ch. 8	128	88	58 4 0
	Lady Boswell's - - 1	328	170	122 8 3
	St. John's - - - N. 8	*348	264	201 10 0
54	Shadoxhurst - - - N. 4	*41	43	47 17 0
61	SHEERNESS:			
	British - - -	†		
	St. Henry and St. Elizabeth - - R. 11	99	50	33 2 0
	Trinity - - - N. 11	†*710	576	413 5 0
	Wesleyan - - - 11	311	208	156 11 0
59	Sheldwick Leys - - N. 2	185	155	125 12 6
47	Shipbourne - - - N. 5	*173	87	72 9 0
48	Shoreham - - - P. 12	194	94	71 6 0
	Shoreham Infant - - 12	81	44	23 14 0
44	Shorne - - - - Ch.	*		
55	Shottenden Infant - N. 4	49	40	23 6 0
63	Shoulden - - - N. 6	68	41	25 5 0
64	Sibertswold - - - N. 12	*94	64	41 12 0
52	Sissinghurst Boys and Girls - - - N. 3	223	131	115 3 0
	Sissinghurst Infants - 3	121	45	32 10 0
60	SITTINGBOURNE:			
	National - - - 1	*442	359	279 13 0
	Holy Trinity - - N. 1	*299	276	190 13 0
	Holy Trinity, Pembury St. Infant - N. 1	116	72	48 2 0
	Wesleyan - - - 1	410	326	271 14 8
42	Slade Green - - - Ch. 5	140	100	56 15 0
53	Smallhythe, St. John's N. 5	*52	43	36 17 1
54	*Smarden* - - - 3	*163	137	108 8 0
55	*Smeeth* - - - - 2	*101	95	44 4 8
47	Snodland - - - B. 2	253	249	211 10 0
	KENT—*cont.*			
47	Snodland - - - N. 11	*327	254	171 19 0
49	Southborough, High Broom's - - - N. 7	38	27	16 12 0
	Southborough - - N. 7	*741	356	283 0 0
	Southborough - - W. 7	138	102	76 14 0
42	Southfleet - - - Ch. 7	155	127	90 13 0
49	Speldhurst - - - N. 3	*256	179	140 2 0
59	*Stalisfield* - - - 2	62	49	32 4 0
65	Stanford - - - N. 3	*96	53	48 17 0
47	Stansted - - - Ch. 11	81	27	15 8 0
63	Staple - - - - N. 5	*85	60	29 11 0
50	*Staplehurst* - - 5	283	240	208 7 0
			5	1 10 0
51	Stockbury - - - N. 11	*116	87	52 16 0
45	*Stoke and Allhallows* - 5	168	146	98 19 0
42	Stone (Dartford) - - Ch. 5	*220	183	102 1 0
53	Stone in Oxney - - N. 5	*88	58	41 11 0
63	Stourmouth - - N. 3	*55	40	35 8 0
65	Stowting - - - N. 3	*47	47	42 4 0
44	Strood St. Mary - - N. 1	*333	204	136 18 0
	Strood - - - - N. 1	*501	416	314 1 0
58	Sturry - - - - N. 7	*201	143	112 3 0
48	Sundridge - - - N. 12	*112	92	75 8 0
42	Sutton-at-Hone - - N. 2	*198	127	85 10 0
51	Sutton Valence - - B. 5	153	63	45 4 0
	Sutton Valence - - N. 5	*205	97	71 11 0
58	Swalecliffe - - - N. 7	76	52	47 4 0
42	Swanley, St. Paul's - N. 2	158	101	75 17 0
42	Swanscombe - - N. 11	254	67	44 4 0
65	Swingfield Minnis - N.	*		
	Swingfield, Wootton, and Denton - - 6	*135	64	33 2 0
64	Temple Ewell - - N. 12	*127	77	52 6 0
53	Tenterden - - - B. 5	208	103	80 6 0
	Tenterden - - - N. 5	*372	244	200 3 0
	Tenterden, St. Michael's Ch. 5	*112	98	60 11 0
50	Teston - - - - N. 2	113	93	68 7 0
59	Teynham - - - P. 2	*290	256	168 12 5
62	THANET, ST. PETER'S:			
	National - - - 4	*247	138	124 13 0
	Lovejoy, Boys - - 4	133	92	81 18 0
	Orphans' Home - - 4	95	58	51 3 0
	Reading Street, Infant 4	60	29	20 4 0
56	Thanington Ch. - - 7	37	38	27 17 0
59	Throwley - - - N. 2	*115	90	71 18 0
51	Thurnham - - - N. 3	*118	104	86 3 0
63	Tilmanstone - - Ch. 12	87	54	44 6 0
50	Tovil, St. Stephen's - N. 11	*221	142	97 13 0
47	Trottescliffe - - N.	*		
49	TUNBRIDGE:			
	National - - - 7	*568	332	281 2 0
	St. Stephen's - - N. 7	*680	626	520 8 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	205	172	145 19 0
49 & 72	TUNBRIDGE WELLS:			
	Christ Church - - Ch. 6	265	155	107 6 0
	Down Lane - - Ch. 6	137	77	57 14 0
	Free Chapel - - 6	*220	173	143 6 0
	Gas Lane - - - B. 7	75	57	29 4 0
	Girls and Infants - N. 6	189	106	76 12 0
	Grosvenor United - 6	217	171	159 3 0
	St. Augustine - - R. 6	158	117	87 4 0
	St. James' - - - N. 6	*520	472	378 3 0
	St. John's - - - Ch. 6	*247	205	178 17 0
	St. Mark's - - - Ch. 6	251	119	93 9 0
	St. Peter's, Boys - Ch. 6	156	85	75 2 0
	St. Peter's, Infant - Ch. 6	306	94	64 18 0
	Trinity - - - N. 6	341	151	121 3 0
	Vale Royal - - - W. 7	261	67	41 17 0
	Victoria - - - N. 6	255	202	178 18 0
60	Tunstall - - - Ch. 5	44	38	25 11 0
51	Ulcombe - - - Ch. 5	101	57	49 2 0
48	Underriver - - - N. 7	54	37	20 2 9

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	KENT—*cont.*			
60	Upchurch - - - N. 1	*154	150	105 6 0
63	Walmer (and Ringwould) - - - N. 6	†*322	204	129 4 0
	Walmer, Upper, Infant N. 6	81	56	43 6 0
56	*Waltham* - - - 5	106	49	44 9 0
47	Wateringbury - - N. 2	278	166	126 5 0
48	Weald (Sevenoaks) - P. 12	94	80	63 13 0
	Weald, Mrs. H. Austen's, Infant - - 12	89	43	31 6 0
51	Weavering - - - Ch. 11	87	20	9 6 0
48	Westerham - - - N. 12	*313	219	177 17 0
50	West Farleigh - - N. 2	82	51	34 16 0
62	Westgate, St. James' - Ch. 4	*200	115	59 18 10
47	West Malling, Boys - N. 3	*91	74	54 19 0
	West Malling, Girls and Infants - - N. 3	*237	130	86 17 0
63	Westmarsh - - - N. 6	*90	38	29 13 0
47	West Peckham and Oxenhoth - - - P. 3	68	54	25 10 0
54	Westwell - - - N. 4	100	53	35 11 0
50	West Wickham - N. 11	220	84	55 7 0
58	*Whitstable* - - - 8	474	317	267 7 0
	Whitstable, Albert St. 8	151	29	15 11 8
	Whitstable and Seasalter, Charity - - N. 8	460	230	205 4 0
	Whitstable, St. Peter's, Harbour Place, Infant N. 7	101	74	53 12 0
56	Wickhambreux - - N. 5	116	69	55 14 0
55	*Willesborough* - - 2	*253	272	196 13 0
50	Willington - - N. 6	102	72	57 18 0
43	*Wilmington* - - - 2	*210	179	135 3 0
52	Winchethill - - - Ch. 4	90	54	43 1 0
			10	4 2 6
63	Wingham - - - N. 5	269	126	92 2 0
53	Wittersham - - - N. 5	*222	88	71 11 0
56	Womenswould - - N. 5	100	53	44 15 0
53	Woodchurch - - N. 5	*193	128	106 4 0
63	Woodnesborough - N. 6	*105	76	42 13 0
51	Wormshill - - - N. 5	42	15	23 13 0
63	*Worth* - - - - 6	71	49	41 8 0
47	Wouldham - - - N. 5	149	165	107 19 0
47	Wrotham - - - N. 3	*208	112	59 3 0
	Wrotham, Borough Green - - - - N. 3	94	45	32 2 0
55	*Wye (U.D.)*:			
	Brook - - - 4	70	40	32 3 6
	Grammar, Infant - 2	76	55	22 9 2
	Lady J. Thornhill's Endowed - - N. 2	173	117	51 12 9
50	Yalding - - - N. 2	*310	211	160 5 0
	Yalding, St. Margaret's N. 2	*121	125	109 3 0
	LANCASHIRE.			
479	Abbeystead Endowed 5	131	41	39 1 0
458	Abram - - - - Ch. 1	264	139	86 15 0
471	ACCRINGTON:			
	Abbey St. - - - W. 10	596	214	166 4 0
	Christ Church - - N. 10	*432	164	146 0 0
	Co-operative Society's, Evening - - -	—	115	39 17 6
	Green Howarth - Ch. 9	*206	110	87 4 0
	Mechanic's Instn. Evg.	—	59	23 13 6
	New Jerusalem - - B. 10	988	443	409 13 8
	St. James' - - N. 10	*788	292	255 19 8
	St. John's - - - N. 10	*590	383	334 17 0
	St. Oswald's - - R. 10	506	336	284 18 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 10	417	426	366 0 0
	Union St. - - - W. 10	602	322	295 3 0
471	LANCASHIRE—*cont.* Accrington—*cont.*			
	Willow Street - - 10	721	710	708 19 0
			69	26 11 0
	Woodnook, Baptist - 10	349	299	251 19 0
			35	17 17 6
	Woodnook, St. Mary's Ch. 11	293	123	105 13 0
475	Adlington - - - Ch. 10	*510	415	413 13 0
	Adlington Congl. - - 10	361	113	79 1 0
478	Admarsh - - - N.	†		
462	Affetside - - - B. 12	102	77	58 2 0
455	Aigburth - - - N. 11	*604	381	323 17 0
457	Ainsdale - - - R. 3	105	49	33 19 0
	Ainsdale - - - W. 3	139	57	37 16 0
462	Ainsworth, Chapel - 3	202	78	61 0 0
	Ainsworth - - - N. 6	†549	158	148 1 0
455	Aintree - - - - R. 4	336	78	38 7 4
481	Aldingham - - - P. 10	75	46	45 11 8
455	Allerton - - - Ch. 11	131	48	31 14 0
481	Allithwaite - - - Ch. 3	76	40	29 16 0
476	Alstone Lane - - R. 5	90	51	42 5 0
457	Altcar - - - - N. 3	151	51	39 13 0
472	Altham - - - - N. 11	120	53	39 18 0
475	Anderton, St. Joseph's R. 10	*125	85	47 10 0
471	Antley - - - - W. 10	400	216	183 6 0
456	Appleton - - - R. 9	306	256	216 2 0
464	ARDWICK:			
	St. Aloysius - - R. 2	459	261	189 0 0
	St. Matthew's, Middle Ch. 5	185	154	104 10 0
	St. Thomas' - - N. 12	1,149	977	805 13 0
			43	15 17 0
480	Arkholme - - - N. 5	74	54	49 17 0
476	Ashton - - - - Ch. 10	*173	127	104 16 0
	Ashton - - - - W. 12	192	166	143 19 0
458	ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD:			
	British - - - 6	240	212	161 15 0
	Roman Catholic - 6	487	309	244 6 0
	St. Peter's, Mission - Ch. 6	268	179	135 16 0
	St. Thomas' - - N. 6	*360	200	146 0 0
			56	17 16 6
	Stubshaw Cross - Ch. 6	264	247	247 17 10
			30	11 0 0
458	Ashton-le-Willows, Rectory - - - Ch. 6	*386	209	136 2 0
468	ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE:			
	Albion - - - - B. 7	1,915	903	850 3 0
			102	30 10 6
	Christ Church - - N. 10	*562	265	239 3 6
			29	10 3 6
	Ch. Ch. Central, Juvenile and Infant N. 2	243	77	45 8 0
	Ch. Ch. (Littlemoss Branch) - - - Ch. 2	*127	74	57 10 0
	Ch. Ch., Waterloo Branch - - - Ch. 6	281	200	160 3 0
	Holy Trinity - - N. 3	621	375	317 19 0
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -	—	39	14 11 0
	Methodist New Connexion - - - 1	308	309	287 8 0
	New Jerusalem - - B. 1	220	149	112 1 0
	Parochial - - - 10	*846	414	321 10 0
			59	19 3 6
	St. Ann's - - - R. 6	807	247	131 8 8
			50	16 17 6
	St. James' - - - N. 10	*631	165	139 10 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 12	428	207	161 1 0
	St. Peter's, Victoria Street - - - N. 10	277	129	88 4 0
	St. Peter's Welbeck Street - - - N. 10	†*569	381	261 15 0
481	Askam-in-Furness - N. 7	618	515	425 7 0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
458	ASPULL:			
	National - - - 3	256	177	128 15 0
	Roman Catholic - 4	166	114	79 18 0
	St. Elizabeth - - Ch. 4	232	156	132 14 0
	St. John Baptist - N. 10	872	348	266 2 6
			44	16 16 0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	392	255	220 8 0
460	Astley - - - - N. 4	*392	341	246 11 10
461	Astley Bridge - - Ch. 4	*663	470	411 5 0
	Astley Bridge - - W. 11	321	168	137 19 0
460	ATHERTON:			
	Bag Lane, Infants - N. 3	*104	96	73 12 0
	Bolton Road - - N. 3	*245	149	108 7 4
	British - - - 3	202		
	Higher Grade Girls, Mixed - - - 3	186	34	24 9 0
	Hindsford - - Ch. 3	274	194	156 8 0
	Howe Bridge - - Ch. 3	255	195	154 16 0
	Laburnum Street, Infant - - - Ch. 3	297	104	60 7 4
	National - - - 3	*450	429	248 6 11
468	AUDENSHAW:			
	British - - - 6	285	128	99 11 0
	National - - - 3	*389	174	125 14 0
	St. Stephen's Branch, Hooley Hill - - Ch. 6	156	115	71 18 0
474	Audley, St. Joseph's - R. 3	709	398	339 4 0
457	Aughton, Ch. Ch. - 4	135	95	66 11 0
	Aughton - - - P. 4	204	164	128 9 0
	Aughton - - - R. 4	83	68	48 2 0
481	Aulthurstside - - N. 1	84	33	21 19 0
470 & 471	BACUP:			
	Britannia - - - W. 12	190	140	125 10 0
	Christ Church - - N. 3	*307	173	174 7 0
	Mechanics' Institute 1	314	299	303 11 0
			137	70 0 6
	St. Joseph's - - R. 4	120	101	73 6 0
	St. Mary - - - R. 4	260	152	122 13 0
	Wesleyan - - - 2	*700	501	485 11 0
	Wesley Place - - W. 3	459	216	198 10 0
470	Bagslate - - - B. 1	282	161	126 18 0
			36	11 9 0
	Bagslate - - - W. 1	204	121	99 15 0
			38	12 19 6
474	Balderstone - - - Ch. 5	169	73	73 11 0
470	Balderstone, St. Mary's N. 12	875	413	343 19 0
			43	11 17 9
476	Bamber Bridge, St. Saviour's - - - N. 1	*409	188	172 9 0
462	Bamford - - - Ch. 7	590	175	144 8 0
457	Banks Primitive Methodist - - - 2	219	150	103 17 0
	Banks, St. Stephen's - N. 2	*263	68	60 8 0
481	Bardsea - - - N. 10	59	41	38 11 0
470	Bardsley - - - N. 5	*325	181	122 14 0
			17	6 5 6
472	BARROWFORD:			
	Barrowford - - 11	195	113	112 11 0
	Browbottom - - 11	181	78	67 8 0
	Church Street, Infant 11	234	139	106 10 0
	National - - - 3	*221	219	199 6 9
481	BARROW-IN-FURNESS:			
	Cambridge Street - 6	250	433	344 17 4
	Clive Street - - 6	360	89	67 0 0
			49	14 6 0
	Congregational - - 6	90	49	19 17 3
	Dalton Road - - W. 6	508	495	422 16 0
			56	20 19 0
	Hawcoat - - - 6	239	132	93 19 0
	Higher Grade - - 6	250	143	140 19 0
	Holker Street - - 6	1,000	984	750 16 0
	Island Road - - 6	521	417	332 12 6
	Preston Street - - B. 6	356	120	48 6 7
	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
481	Barrow-in-Furness—*cont.*			
	Rawlinson Street - 6	946	1,022	785 6 0
	Roa Island - - 6	167	23	24 6 0
	Roose - - - - 6	239	96	70 18 0
	St. George - - - N. 6	*325	304	266 13 0
	St. James' - - - N. 6	789	749	605 12 0
	St. Mary - - - R. 6	*766	684	581 18 0
	St. Patrick - - - R. 6	144	93	74 5 0
	Walney - - - - 6	74	64	52 19 0
476	Barton, Preston - - Ch. 10	86	56	49 0 0
463	BARTON-UPON-IRWELL:			
	All Saints' - - - R. 5	210	153	119 4 0
	Monton - - - Ch. 4	379	103	62 9 4
	National - - - 6	*271	141	115 16 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	197	93	79 3 0
471	Baxenden - - - N. 10	557	173	131 13 0
			45	16 12 6
	Baxenden - - - W. 5	195	148	127 8 0
			38	14 14 6
460	BEDFORD LEIGH:			
	National - - - 5	*796	319	273 17 0
	Old - - - - N. 5	94	104	52 13 4
	St. Joseph's - - R. 5	777	513	436 1 0
			29	12 13 6
	Wesleyan - - - 5	412	214	145 17 10
458	Belle Green - - - N. 1	186	161	117 1 0
461	Belmont - - - Ch. 6	148	72	48 17 6
474	Belthorn, Independent Chapel - - - 4	274	60	46 9 0
			12	3 8 0
462	Besses o' th' Barn - 1	320	267	222 10 0
457	Bickerstaffe - - - N. 4	*425	275	213 16 0
458	Billinge - - - - N. 5	*423	290	245 9 0
474	Billington - - - R. 6	75	43	33 1 0
478	Bilsborrow, John Cross' 3	178	58	49 1 0
462	Birch, Hopwood - - N. 12	†255	57	52 3 0
458	Birchley - - - R. 7	*271	222	182 13 0
462	Bircle - - - - N. 3	277	95	77 12 0
457	BIRKDALE:			
	Church of England - 3	210	198	139 8 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 3	218	127	98 17 0
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 3	234	165	98 4 0
457	Bispham (Ormskirk) Endowed - - - 4	168	77	51 17 0
477	Bispham, Par. Ch. - -	*		
	Bispham with Norbeck 5	150	80	71 7 0
456	Blackbrook - - - R. 1	438	263	222 8 0
459	Blackbrook (St. Helen's) Ch. 4	118	82	33 15 0
	Blackbrook (St. Helen's) B. 4	380	213	151 14 0
474	BLACKBURN:			
	All Saints' - - - N. 2	*360	297	254 7 0
	Audley Range, Congl. 1	602	389	319 6 0
	Bank Top - - - B. 4	394	321	280 17 6
	Billinge, St. Silas - Ch. 1	274	97	60 5 5
	Chapel Street - - B. 4	940	307	272 6 0
	Christ Church - - N. 2	*1,228	735	643 2 6
			77	35 18 0
	Four Lanes End - 4	235	112	98 3 0
	Furthergate, Congl. - 1	372	339	293 8 0
			17	6 8 0
	Holy Trinity - - N. 12	*908	636	555 11 0
	Mawdsley Street - B. 12	806	474	419 17 0
	Methodist Free Ch. - 4	605	245	231 1 0
			38	23 17 0
	Mill Hill, Independent 4	426	422	331 5 0
	Moss Street - - 4	651	313	168 9 4
			25	9 17 6
	Nova Scotia - - B. 4	†337	155	129 9 0
	Parish Church - - 2	795	340	304 13 0
	Park Road, Congl. - 1	580	361	308 13 0
			38	15 17 0
	Prince's Street - - B. 4	288	187	157 0 0
			21	12 14 0
	St. Alban's, Boys - R. 3	337	202	183 17 4

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
474	Blackburn—*cont.*			
	St. Alban's, G. and I. R. 3	490	324	264 11 0
	St. Andrew's - - Ch. 2	303	269	210 6 0
	St. Anne's - - - R. 3	1,031	571	490 1 4
	St. Barnabas, Addison Street - - Ch. 1	317	233	187 8 0
	St. James - - - Ch. 1	150	78	59 15 0
	St. John's - - - N. 2	*1,224	714	617 18 0
			21	7 1 6
	St. Luke's - - - N. 12	*546	299	254 1 0
			62	32 0 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	669	390	345 10 0
	St. Matthew's - - 1	354	196	92 11 8
	St. Michael - - N. 1	*1,062	701	597 18 0
	St. Patrick - - - R. 3	289	167	134 4 0
	St. Paul's - - - Ch. 1	*502	426	377 17 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 12	*882	355	264 2 0
	St. Peter Street - - W. 4	*420	143	127 13 0
	St. Philip's Griffin - Ch. 2	696	438	383 5 0
	St. Thomas' - - N. 12	*880	776	687 7 0
			22	10 18 0
	Witton - - - R. 3	269	248	192 17 0
467	BLACKLEY:			
	Barnes Green - - Ch. 2	*378	340	198 1 8
	Crab Lane - - - 2	*290	107	90 16 8
	Infants - - - N. 2	*153	108	87 6 0
	Mount Carmel - - R. 11	494	111	76 19 0
	National - - - 2	*314	200	193 18 0
	Wesleyan - - - 2	470	103	86 9 0
477	BLACKPOOL:			
	Boys - - - - N. 4	434	364	328 14 3
	Christ Church - - Ch. 4	307	303	244 4 4
	Primitive Methodist - 4	203	190	134 13 0
	Roman Catholic - 4	135	65	54 9 0
	St. John's, Infants - Ch. 4	*178	76	57 2 0
	St. Joseph - - - R. 4	412	40	36 11 0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	232	137	130 1 0
458	BLACKROD:			
	National - - - 4	*431	353	284 0 0
			29	10 16 0
	Scot Lane End - - Ch. 4	*276	148	107 1 0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	189	140	113 15 11
			20	8 10 0
474	Blacksnape - - - B. 11	150	67	49 7 0
457	Blaguegate - - - W. 6	294	228	168 9 8
481	Blawith - - - P. 2	81	34	33 17 0
478	Bleasdale - - - - N. 6	57	31	41 16 0
455	Blundell Sands - - Ch. 2	131	99	71 11 0
456	Bold Heath - - - Ch. 6	153	70	45 3 0
461	BOLTON:			
	Albert Place - - 10	279	164	145 12 0
	All Saints' - - - N. 4	*578	404	353 6 0
	All Saints Street - 6	†424	414	380 18 0
	All Souls Middle Class Ch. 7	538	244	233 7 0
	Bank Street - - 6	33	—	*d*
	Blackburn Road, Congl. 9	761	630	568 9 0
			140	36 15 0
	Bridge Street - - W. 9	*440	215	193 5 0
	Brownlow Fold - 11	485	270	165 1 2
	Christ Church - - N. 3	*495	378	322 3 0
	Commission Street - 10	504	230	196 0 0
	" " - 5	—	298	165 9 4
	Emmanuel - - - N. 2	*733	484	423 10 0
	Fletcher Street - - W. 4	807	377	344 15 0
	Fold's Road - - 12	559	402	371 15 0
	Gaskell Street - - 6	930	279	224 18 0
	Halliwell Road - - W. 10	683	683	651 2 11
	Haulgh - - - 10	537	313	119 12 0
	Hulton Street - - 6	424	155	126 18 0
			19	6 6 0
	Mawdsley Street - 9	346	237	211 9 0
	Mechanics' Instn., Evg.	—	122	49 11 0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
461	Bolton—*cont.*			
	Noble Street - - 6	548	398	332 17 0
	Parochial - - - 3	939	665	581 17 6
	Pikes Lane - - 6	700	907	844 15 0
			86	50 9 0
	St. Bartholomew - Ch. 3	497	339	296 12 6
	St. Edmund, Grime Street - - - R. 11	596	358	313 5 0
	St. George's - - N. 3	*1,033	574	493 15 0
	St. George's Road - 4	629	288	255 16 0
	St. James' - - N. 2	713	394	308 10 0
	St. John's - - - N. 4	371	105	84 10 1
	St. Mark's - - - N. 3	*836	747	653 12 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 11	737	619	483 5 0
	St. Matthew - - N. 6	1,163	611	534 12 6
	St. Patrick - - - R. 12	702	342	223 18 0
	St. Paul's - - - Ch. 3	460	276	235 14 0
	St. Peter and St. Paul R. 11	*558	489	427 3 0
			54	26 11 0
	St. William - - R. 12	213	214	176 17 0
	Trinity - - - N. 3	†*952	562	459 15 0
	Victoria - - - W. 6	658	414	372 13 0
479	Bolton-le-Sands, Boys N. 5	112	52	49 18 0
	Bolton-le-Sands, Girls N. 5	*105	77	62 11 0
463	Boothstown - - - 5	210	214	161 17 0
455	BOOTLE:			
	Christ Church - - N. 2	767	654	548 6 0
	National - - - 2	†764	660	512 15 0
	St. Alexander's - - R. 3	*1,231	983	764 18 0
	St. James' - - - R. 2	640	304	222 11 0
	St. John's - - - N. 2	*899	835	702 16 0
			42	18 15 6
481	Bouth - - - - 2	94	47	31 16 0
469	Bowlee (Middleton) Primitive Methodist - 10	171	71	42 2 5
467	*Bradford, Grange Street* 9	986	862	654 18 2
			45	17 5 0
	Bradford, Queen Street 9	324	387	268 17 0
			21	9 16 6
	Bradford, St. Bridget's R. 9	641	252	195 14 7
	Bradford-cum-Beswick Ch. 3	*684	400	316 13 0
	Bradford - cum - Beswick, Memorial - Ch. 3	376	169	117 10 0
461	Bradshaw - - - Ch. 6	762	210	165 5 0
481	Brathay, District - N. 5	97	53	36 5 0
461	Breightmet, Roscoe Fold, Endowed - - 4	344	235	205 12 6
475	Bretherton, Endowed - Ch. 9	*128	113	72 17 4
472	Briercliffe - - - N. 3	*251	133	100 7 0
472	Brierfield - - - N. 3	*429	274	209 1 0
	Brierfield, Congregational - - - - 10	356	239	171 8 0
			35	11 0 0
475	Brindle - - - - P. 9	*120	66	58 17 0
	Brindle, Gregson Lane 9	121	52	32 18 0
	Brindle, St. Joseph's - R. 9	357	141	119 18 0
465	Brindle Heath - - N. 10	*875	679	579 7 0
475	Brinscall - - - W. 9	171	109	89 19 0
481	Broughton-in-Furness Ch. 1	114	94	74 8 0
476	Broughton-in-Preston, Grammar - - - 2	134	81	68 2 0
465	BROUGHTON:			
	St. James' - - - N. 7	275	274	227 11 0
	St. John's - - - Ch. 10	126	91	73 16 0
	Higher, Great Cheetham Street - - R. 7	232	112	92 12 0
	Lower, Duke Street - N. 2	*402	192	136 2 7
	Lower, St. Andrew - N. 12	*275	225	193 1 0
	Lower, St. Clement - N. 12	*229	173	123 2 8
	Lower, Sussex St. - W. 7	864	771	708 18 0
481	Brow Edge, Endowed - 3	*106	92	79 11 0
476	Brownedge - - - R. 2	610	313	273 16 0
462	Buckhurst - - - N. 4	†*155	99	66 1 0

d Date of inspection deferred.

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
470	Buersill and Lower Place - - - - N. *c*	*		
464	Burnage - - - N. 4	*210	69	52 4 0
472	BURNLEY:			
	Accrington Road - W. 5	510	522	485 5 0
	Brunswick, U. M. F. C. 1	787	345	304 10 0
	Ebenezer Baptist - 1	637	496	470 6 10
	Fulledge - - - W. 5	1,106	1,031	1,085 9 0
	Gannow, United Meth. Free Church - - 5	347	259	187 5 9
	Lane Head - - - N. 3	*210	133	93 3 0
	Litry. Inst., Evening Ch.	—	32	13 18 0
	Lower House, Infant Ch. 11	348	75	56 12 0
	Mechs. Inst., Evening National - - - 2	—	283	119 4 6
	North St. - - - B. 1	†*927	410	326 19 0
	St. Aloysius' - - R. 6	370	199	164 8 4
	St. Andrew's - - N. 2	245	139	96 5 8
	St. James' - - - N. 3	*891	531	464 12 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 6	†*645	306	224 0 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 6	412	261	207 16 0
	St. Thomas - - R. 6	*447	238	182 3 0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	187	177	129 10 0
	Whittlefield Infant - W. 4	*1,081	715	663 14 0
	Wood - - - - N. 2	228	211	163 8 0
		*306	294	191 0 4
			16	4 19 0
457	Burscough - - - R. 7	92	93	68 1 0
	Burscough Bridge, St. John's - - - N. 7	451	234	174 2 0
	Burscough Bridge - W. 1	166	89	68 5 0
	Burscough, Lord's Gate Township - - - 7	184	105	59 14 0
459	*Burton Wood* - - 7	153	96	64 19 7
462	BURY:			
	Bank Street - - B. 5	764	467	445 3 0
	Central - - - N. 7	562	420	321 4 0
	Chesham - - - B. 1	222	197	160 13 0
	Heywood St., Meth. New Connexion - 12	344	150	55 18 10
	New Road - - - B. 12	312	115	90 10 0
	Ragged - - - 6	210	91	53 9 0
	Rochdale Rd., Christian Church - - 11	186	151	116 11 0
	St. John's - - - N. 7	*691	381	336 2 0
	St. Joseph - - - R. 11	302	277	219 6 0
			106	35 6 6
	St. Mark's - - - Ch. 5	507	479	419 2 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 11	366	267	172 11 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 7	*510	228	198 6 0
			18	9 2 0
	St. Paul's Huntley - Ch. 7	376	129	96 17 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 7	*375	215	196 9 0
	St. Thomas' - - N. 7	*328	276	244 1 0
	Trinity - - - N. 6	*497	318	266 4 8
	United Method. F. C. 9	663	262	222 14 0
	Wesleyan - - - 9	505	309	303 14 0
469	Busk (Oldham) - - W. 7	334	198	153 4 0
463	Cadishead - - - W. 6	304	188	166 1 0
470	Calderbrook St. James' Ch. 9	155	53	22 11 1
478	Calder Vale, St. John - Ch. 5	112	81	85 17 0
477	Carleton, Great and Little - - - Ch. 2	79	72	54 10 0
479	Carnforth - - - Ch. 6	294	302	280 10 0
481	Cartmel - - - N. 3	*236	99	77 2 0
	Cartmel, Grammar -	*		
481	Cartmelfell - - - Ch. 3	63	29	33 18 0
470	CASTLETON:			
	All Souls' - - - Ch. 9	*279	121	65 10 0
	British - - - 11	379	213	178 6 0
	Congregational - - 11	247	95	67 7 0
	Moor, Villa - - 12	268	164	134 19 0
	Wesleyan - - - 7	301	123	67 15 0
	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
477	Catforth St. Robert - R. 5	*67	33	32 19 0
480	Caton - - - - N. 6	*172	133	115 17 0
469	CHADDERTON:			
	Christ Church - - Ch. 10	477	221	181 5 0
	Denton Lane - - N. 7	267	133	100 8 0
	Middleton Road - B. 3	268	150	95 7 0
	St. Luke's - - - Ch. 3	360	243	200 2 0
			37	13 18 0
	St. Matthew - - Ch. 3	167	79	58 6 0
	Stockbrook - - - 2	555	246	200 17 0
431	Chaigley, Endowed Free - - - - 6	57	36	41 13 0
465	Charlestown - - B. 5	†686	432	378 0 0
	Charlestown, Half-time B. 1	239	91	104 9 0
468	Charlestown, Independent - - - 3	415	297	259 17 6
475	Charnock Richard - Ch. 9	*141	102	62 6 8
473	Chatburn - - - N. 6	*210	139	124 2 0
461	Chequerbent - - Ch. 9	89	42	32 16 0
474	Cherry Tree (Blackburn) - - - - Ch. 1	218	116	92 13 0
456	Childwall - - - Ch. 6	*335	232	187 13 0
473	Chipping (Brabin's Endowed) - - - 6	227	103	85 6 0
	Chipping (Preston) - R. 6	191	43	39 5 0
475	CHORLEY:			
	Parish - - - N. 10	†*684	376	348 1 0
	Sacred Heart - - R. 10	335	246	200 1 0
	St. George's - - N. 10	*831	562	472 16 0
	St. James' - - - N. 10	293	284	239 18 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 10	*653	343	314 19 0
			53	20 9 6
	St. Peter's - - - N. 10	*393	223	180 14 6
	Wesleyan - - - 10	397	362	316 15 0
			43	22 9 6
464	Chorlton-cum-Hardy - N. 4	*364	193	162 0 0
464	CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK:			
	Grosvenor Street - W. 6	603	353	318 8 0
	St. Chrysostom's Clarendon Road - - Ch. 5	480	183	159 14 0
	St. Luke's - - - N. 12	*491	206	160 12 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 4	631	385	324 18 0
	St. Stephen - - N. 4	*709	557	509 15 0
460	Chowbent - - - B. 3	358	204	142 15 0
481	Church Coniston - - Ch. 4	229	163	130 5 0
474	Church, Ernest Street B. 2	557	281	245 17 6
474	Churchkirk - - - Ch. 4	*485	277	253 1 0
457	Churchtown - - - B. *c*	†		
478	Claughton - - - R. 3	169	86	81 14 0
475	Clayton Green - - R. 9	258	106	82 6 0
474	CLAYTON-LE-MOORS:			
	British - - - 2	354	233	217 14 0
	National - - - 4	*492	301	280 4 0
	St. Cross - - - Ch. 2	268	195	106 17 8
	St. Edward's - - R. 3	165	148	110 3 0
	St. James', Infant - 4	265	151	120 16 0
475	Clayton-le-Woods - N. 9	*59	43	28 3 0
463	Clifton - - - - Ch. 4	500	321	276 15 0
			29	13 16 0
477	Clifton-with-Salwick - Ch. 3	37	25	18 1 0
473	CLITHEROE:			
	Low Moor - - - B. 5	236	146	122 15 4
	National - - - 5	†*428	345	282 13 0
			26	11 14 0
	Roman Catholic - 5	804	268	240 12 0
	St. James - - - N. 5	*371	261	217 12 8
			69	23 6 0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	514	381	310 9 0
472	Cliviger, Walk Mill, Indpt. Methodist - 11	174	111	76 4 0
472	Clöw Bridge, Baptist - 4	236	93	67 4 0
	Clow Bridge - - - N. 10	186	22	13 5 0
468	Cock Brook - - - N. 4	334	94	49 7 0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*					
479	Cockerham - - - P. 6	*188	122	106	14	0
468	Cocker Hill, Old, St. George - - - P. 3	422	288	222	9	0
459	Cockhedge, Infant - B. 10	198	169	126	0	0
469	Coldhurst - - - Ch. 5	*592	388	288	15	8
466	COLLYHURST:					
	Albert Memorial - Ch. 4	*750	526	388	7	0
			79	30	8	6
	Albert Memorial Branch - - - Ch. 4	*257	233	160	14	0
	National - - -	*				
	St. Catherine's - - N. 11	*723	362	243	18	0
			50	20	5	0
	St. James' - - - Ch. 7	599	529	438	7	0
	St. Oswald's - - N. 1	740	402	336	8	0
	St. Oswald, Gorton St. 1	217	179	155	17	0
	Wesleyan - - - 6					
472	COLNE:	458	210	166	5	0
	Christ Church - - N. 5	*239	72	59	12	0
	Free Grammar, Evening	—	77	28	5	6
	National - - - 2	*454	229	171	16	0
	Primet Bridge - - N. 2	267	253	183	14	8
	Waterside - - - N. 3	*323	287	251	9	0
			13	5	17	0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	621	417	302	14	0
481	Colton - - - Ch. 2	100	50	41	15	0
478	Copp - - - - Ch. 5	127	91	81	16	0
475	Coppull Moor - - N. 10	142	98	76	6	0
	Coppull - - - N. 10	*202	146	124	18	0
472	Cornholme - - - B. 2	228	174	152	3	6
476	Cottam - - - R. 2	66	50	42	17	0
469	Cowhill - - - W. 3	532	487	400	19	0
470	Cowpe - - - - N. 11	112	93	69	10	0
471	CRAWSHAW BOOTH:					
	Mech. Inst., Evening	—	3	2	9	6
	National - - - 4	346	259	226	12	6
	Wesleyan - - - 2	*327	128	116	13	0
459	*Croft-with-Southworth* 4	* 159	97	84	5	0
	Croft St. Lewis - - R. 4	109	51	30	13	0
469	Crompton, East - - Ch. 5	*517	416	306	14	0
	Crompton, High - - N. 5	*269	284	248	1	0
457	Crossens - - - N. 2	†292	112	71	4	0
475	Croston - - - - P. 9	381	285	245	16	0
475	Cuerdon Endowed - Ch. 10	174	131	54	12	2
460	Culcheth - - - B. 1	691	421	398	11	0
474	Culvert - - - - N. 11	669	273	249	8	0
461	Daisy Hill - - - N. 11	*232	191	196	0	0
460	Dalton - - - - Ch. 7	125	43	29	3	0
481	DALTON-IN-FURNESS:					
	Dalton - - - 3	694	684	523	14	0
	National - - - 7	*604	593	512	18	0
	Newton - - - 3	149	98	82	8	0
	Our Lady - - - R. 7	237	52	31	11	0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	200	137	117	4	0
461	Darcey Lever - - W. 4	237	174	150	17	0
474	DARWEN:					
	Congregational - - 11	479	432	426	3	0
	Wesleyan - - - 11	588	331	302	4	0
	Lower Darwen:					
	Factory - - - 11	314	133	116	7	6
	Hollins Grove - - B. 11	209	188	192	11	0
	St. Cuthbert - - Ch. 12	507	264	249	17	8
	St. Edward - - R. 11	125	56	42	12	0
	St. James', Blackamoor N. 12	385	88	69	7	0
			20	7	0	0
	St James, The Guide Over Darwen: N. 12	278	125	109	5	0
	Belgrave - - - B. 11	707	360	327	19	0
			39	24	3	6
	Bolton Road - - B. 11	513	380	357	19	0
			32	18	3	0
	Lower Chapel - - B. 11		172	154	1	0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*					
474	Darwen, Over—*cont.*					
	St. James - - - N. 11	*536	149	131	4	0
	St. John, Central - Ch. 11	988	332	292	13	0
	St. Williams - - R. 11	530	267	229	0	0
	Sandhills - - - B. 11	253	79	62	7	8
			29	10	13	6
	Trinity - - - N. 11	*†916	391	386	0	0
	Trinity Branch - - 11	236	157	120	7	4
463	Davyhulme - - - N. 5	237	54	49	13	5
	Davyhulme - - - W. 5	355	97	97	15	0
461	Deane - - - - N. 3	†*365	257	216	4	0
470	Dearnley - - - N. 12	*293	187	137	12	0
481	Dendron - - - N. 2	*102	87	66	4	0
468	Denton, Christ Church N. 3	*390	180	140	14	0
	Denton, Methodist F. C. - 3	558	226	198	4	0
	Denton - - - - W. 5	443	372	310	10	0
	Denton and Haughton N. 3	*373	228	191	6	0
464	Didsbury - - - N. 3	*523	200	153	7	0
			25	5	12	6
	Didsbury and Barlow Moor - - - - W. 10	396	240	189	8	0
	Didsbury Village - 3	107	75	56	12	4
458	Digmoor - - - N. 9	157	159	133	12	0
456	Ditton - - - - N. 4	191	80	56	9	0
	Ditton, St. Mary's - R. 4	134	107	81	16	0
471	Doals - - - - B. 4	234	104	97	0	0
479	Dolphinholme - - N. 5	125	66	53	13	0
458	Douglas - - - N. 7	135	55	38	18	0
473	Downham - - - N. 6	†120	32	25	14	0
468	DROYLSDEN:					
	British - - - 7	541	268	246	0	0
	Castle, Undl. - - 7	258	231	186	19	6
			80	30	10	0
	Infant (St. Mary's) - Ch. 7	*295	156	120	2	0
	Market Street - - B. 4	451	406	287	10	0
			56	22	14	0
478	Eagland Hill - - Ch. 4	122	56	56	15	0
461	Eagley Mills - - - B. 4	614	369	362	7	0
474	Earcroft - - - - N. 12	358	115	97	11	0
659	Earlstown, District, Infants - - - N. 6	*274	176	127	9	0
	Earlstown - - - W. 6	732	447	366	14	0
465	ECCLES:					
	Barton Lane St. Andrew's - - - Ch. 4	421	195	125	4	0
			20	8	12	6
	British - - - 4	539	353	330	12	0
	Broomhouse Lane - N. 2	140	119	102	7	0
	Parish Church - - N. 4	*609	330	249	12	0
			54	13	16	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 5	649	247	204	0	0
456	Eccleston, Ch. Ch. - Ch. 6	112	98	86	3	8
	Eccleston, St. Thomas' N. 10	* 1,145	745	634	9	0
475	Eccleston - - - N. 9	200	110	91	16	0
471	Edenfield - - - N. 3	*390	328	287	0	0
471	Edgeside, Holme - - N. 4	*254	197	144	13	0
461	EDGEWORTH:					
	Children's Home - 6	275	86	81	0	0
	Hob Lane - - - 6	87	73	64	7	0
	National - - -	†				
	Wesleyan - - - 5	362	178	161	4	0
461	Egerton - - - B. 9	260	165	148	1	0
479	Ellel - - - - N. 6	*262	135	102	11	0
462	Elton, All Saints' - - N. 7	*608	447	391	13	0
			21	11	11	6
	Elton, Mount Pleasant B. 7	300	234	208	1	0
	Elton, St. Stephen's - Ch. 6	*473	383	328	2	0
477	Esprick - - - 2	90	51	44	13	0
475	Euxton, Endowed - N. 10	†198	70	59	6	0
	Euxton, St. Mary's - R. 10	173	81	57	7	0
455	EVERTON:					
	Christ Church - - N. 6	*654	634	531	7	0
	Emmanuel - - - Ch. 9	*735	516	393	16	0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
455	Everton—*cont.*			
	Gordon Street, Mission - - - - Ch. 6	1,142	840	660 5 0
	Roman Catholic - - 3	*669	573	461 19 0
	St. Benedict's - - N. 6	142	93	61 17 0
	St. Chad's - - - N. 6	500	53	19 17 6
	St. Chrysostom's - - N. 6	*549	480	378 15 0
	St. George's - - Ch. 6	*1,147	1,007	848 7 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 4	*824	766	670 5 0
	St. Saviour's - - N. 6	*915	915	838 3 0
471	Ewood Bridge - - N. 4	†129	74	48 4 0
470	Facit - - - - Ch. 2	304	177	139 11 0
	Facit - - - - W. 2	441	198	123 1 0
467	FAILSWORTH:			
	Dob Lane - - - B. 7	186	125	99 0 0
	Dob Lane, Mixed - N. 10	130	121	108 14 0
			20	9 5 0
	Methodist New Connexion - - - B. 2	346	195	164 2 0
	National - - - 10	†*460	198	126 6 0
			36	19 9 0
	New Jerusalem - 2	394	272	250 11 0
	St. Mary - - - R. 5	262	165	118 6 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	387	159	117 10 0
464	Fallowfield - - - B. 11	335	155	140 0 0
			10	3 5 0
	Fallowfield, Mixed - N. 7	158	107	88 11 0
476	Farington, Endowed - 2	364	169	156 13 0
			23	11 7 0
	Farington, New - - 2	395	233	200 10 4
461	FARNWORTH:			
	All Saints, Devon St. - Ch. 4	135	148	97 16 0
	Francis Street, Cong. 4	339	300	267 6 0
	Long Causeway - N. 3	281	94	65 4 0
	Queen St. Seminary - 1	648	521	500 15 0
	St. Gregory - - R. 10	1,107	373	320 9 0
			31	16 14 0
	St. John's - - - N. 2	†*591	454	381 19 0
			21	8 6 6
	St. Thomas - - N. 6	627	340	302 5 8
			43	18 17 0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	382	216	182 19 0
456	Farnworth (Widnes) - N. 9	*566	367	315 5 11
481	Far Sowry and Hawkshead - - - - N.	†		
472	Fence - - - - N. 10	*159	54	40 12 0
466	Fernyhalgh, St. Mary's R. 3	78	45	39 5 0
481	Finsthwaite - - - N. 3	*72	53	35 19 0
477	Fleetwood-on-Wyre, St. Mary's - - - R. 11	300	121	100 11 0
463	Flixton - - - - P. 6	*248	96	61 6 0
481	Flockburgh, Infant - N. 3	103	33	25 4 0
457	Formby - - - - R. 3	309	154	132 8 0
472	Foulridge - - - N. 6	*164	105	98 13 0
	Foulridge, Evening - W.	—	21	3 11 6
478	*Forton (U.D.)* - - 5	97	95	84 15 0
461	Fourgates - - - Ch. 5	256	186	166 0 0
			27	12 15 6
477	Freckleton - - - N. 5	†*160	135	102 1 0
478	GARSTANG:			
	Boys Grammar - - 6	65	24	18 17 0
	Church Town - - P. 4	179	101	93 1 0
	Roman Catholic - 3	*180	172	148 8 0
	National - - - 3	*155	76	63 3 0
			651	508 15 0
455	Garston - - - N. 11	*716	34	12 16 0
	Garston - - - W. 12	204	113	63 17 1
455	Gill Moss - - - R. 4	97	56	30 6 0
479	Glasson, Ch. Ch. - - Ch. 5	*119	91	89 12 0
460	Glazebury, Lately Common - - - - N. 4	*225	114	87 17 0
	Glazebury - - - N. 4	121		

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469	GLODWICK:			
	British - - - 5	363	166	120 13 0
	Christ Church - - N. 5	*469	441	366 5 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 7	615	273	236 1 0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	280	259	200 15 0
460	GOLBORNE:			
	British - - - 6	188	206	167 5 0
	Parkside Mill - - Ch. 6	406	185	144 14 0
	Roman Catholic - 6	167	147	100 7 0
	St. Thomas' - - P. 6	*326	245	214 17 0
			27	9 15 6
471	Goodshaw, Baptist - 4	261	113	99 17 0
			27	9 13 0
472	Goodshaw Booth - N.	†		
476	Goosenargh Boys and Girls (Oliverson's) - Ch. 2	207	82	70 4 0
	Goosnargh, The Hill - R. 1	80	34	43 18 8
464	GORTON:			
	Abbey Hey, Undenoml. 7	493	168	124 13 0
	All Saints - - - Ch. 7	764	479	348 3 0
	M. S. and L. Railway Co.'s - - - 3	1,174	527	445 15 0
			102	42 8 0
	National - - - 12	†956	522	413 15 0
	Old Gorton - - 7	175	76	33 16 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 11	890	624	480 7 0
	West, St. Francis' - R. 11	*794	454	398 8 0
	West, St. Mark's Evg.	—	33	11 14 6
481	Grange - - - - N. 3	145	130	110 18 0
455	Grassendale, St. Austin's - - - - R. 4	160	127	102 5 2
455	Great Crosby - - N. 2	*136	80	64 3 0
	Great Crosby, Halsall, Girls - - - - 2	91	87	56 4 0
	Great Crosby - - R. 2	*288	170	110 13 0
478	Great Eccleston - - R. 5	110	60	42 2 0
474	Great Harwood - - B. 5	723	217	212 11 0
	Great Harwood - - N. 2	*†642	479	424 16 0
			45	19 7 6
	Great Harwood, St. Hubert's - - - R. 3	244	196	173 4 0
461	Great Lever - - - Ch. 12	217	161	141 6 0
472	Great Marsden - - N. 3	*285	108	73 2 0
473	Great Mytton - - Ch. 6	63	15	23 12 0
459	Great Sankey - - Ch. 5	163	69	38 6 0
469	Greenacres, Congregatl. B. 3	337	192	168 13 0
470	Greenbooth Mill - - 1	223	97	77 9 0
			38	12 4 6
469	Greenfield - - - B. 7	284	365	273 9 0
462	Greenmount - - B. 7	283	123	115 16 0
			19	7 18 6
480	Gressingham - - Ch. 6	50	23	33 4 0
476	Grimsargh - - - 2	85	42	41 1 0
472	Habergham, All Saints' N. 2	*536	305	300 16 0
	Habergham Eaves, Back Lane - - - 6	166	128	99 5 0
	Habergham Eaves - P. 2	*978	837	739 11 0
	Habergham Eaves, Wood Top - - - N. 2	*388	271	218 6 0
458	Haigh - - - - N. 4	329	175	147 18 0
	Haigh Red Rock - - Ch. 4	121	78	65 12 0
456	Hale - - - - Ch. 6	110	72	48 9 0
	Hale Bank - - - W. 4	101	36	20 8 0
	Halewood - - - N. 6	*227	142	125 9 0
	Hale Parts - - - Ch. 6	96	59	46 9 0
470	Hallfold, Congregational 11	480	220	166 18 0
			61	17 6 6
461	HALLIWELL:			
	Jubilee (St. Peter's) - 4	*367	189	134 14 0
	St. Luke's - - - Ch. 4	*601	349	267 17 5
			23	7 7 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 4	597	492	456 19 0
	St. Thomas - - - N. 1	883	314	262 18 8
457	Halsall - - - - N. 4	334	214	163 8 0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*					
480	Halton - - - - N. 6	242	118	110	3	0
478	*Hambleton* - - - 11	77	75	64	4	0
	Hambleton - - - N. *c*	†				
470	Hamer, All Saints' - N. 10	*285	136	117	9	0
			50	16	17	6
	Hamer, All Saints', Girls and Infants - - N. 10	354	179	160	18	5
472	Hapton - - - - N. 10	*154	75	64	16	0
	Hapton - - - - W. 10	121	55	42	18	0
477	Hardhorn with Newton Ch. 2	110	42	39	2	0
467	Harpurhey - - - N. 3	447	336	300	8	0
461	Hart Common - - Ch. 5	223	95	70	5	0
461	Harwood, Ch. Ch. - N. 5	*223	80	69	5	0
	Harwood - - - W. 5	415	141	125	0	0
457	Haskayne - - - N. 4	49	42	29	0	0
471	HASLINGDEN:					
	Bury Road - - - 4	416	271	227	7	0
	Grane - - - - N. 4	†226	128	112	0	0
	Mechanics' Institute - B. 1	324	200	176	14	5
	National - - - 4	*642	470	411	5	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 10	256	225	182	1	0
	Stonefold - - - Ch. 5	128	88	62	16	0
	Wesleyan - - - 2	487	337	294	17	6
468	Haughton Dale Mills - 3	310	199	160	9	0
481	Haverthwaite - - Ch. 3	128	53	36	14	0
481	Hawkshead, Grammar 4	229	97	78	14	0
462	Hawkshaw Lane - - N. 2	262	145	136	11	0
459	Haydock Colliery - B. 4	501	255	216	15	0
	Haydock - - - N. 4	†*422	309	199	5	0
	Haydock - - - R. 4	101	94	71	5	0
471	Heald - - - - W. 3	321	108	109	7	0
470	Healey - - - - N. 10	*398	255	195	3	0
462	Heap Bridge - - B. 9	200	78	60	1	0
	Heap Bridge - - N. 9	*193	89	67	4	0
475	Heapey, White Coppice Ch. 9	*67	42	32	5	0
461	Heaton, Markland Hill, Township - - - 3	180	92	63	13	0
443	Heaton Mersey, St. John's - - - Ch. 12	*393	253	230	4	0
443	HEATON NORRIS:					
	Christ Church - - N. 12	744	434	361	2	0
	Lancashire Hill - - B. 3	558	441	412	19	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	441	449	282	9	5
	St. Thomas' - - - P. 1	199	90	74	15	0
457	Hesketh Bank, Primitive Methodist - - 6	169	40	27	7	0
	Hesketh with Becconsall N. 6	*171	91	68	3	0
475	Heskins Pemberton's Grammar - - - 9	104	59	44	14	0
477	Hey Houses (Lytham), Endowed - - - 2	270	103	93	12	0
472	Hey Houses, Whalley (and Sabden) - - N. 9	†174	48	36	5	0
479	Heysham - - - N. 5	121	79	63	17	0
469	Heyside, St. Mark's, District - - - 5	261	236	148	2	0
462	HEYWOOD:					
	Middle Class - - B. 7	198	54	13	18	0
	New Jerusalem Ch. - B. 11	522	449	443	19	6
			102	38	3	0
	Queen Street - B. 7	672	200	176	17	0
			38	12	7	0
	St. James' - - - N. 7	†*810	330	279	16	0
	St. James', Heady Hill N. 7	*256	189	137	14	0
	St. John's - - - N. 7	*518	311	272	2	6
	St. Joseph's - - R. 11	255	253	185	4	0
			100	29	12	6
	St. Luke's, William St. N. 7	†*937	263	240	19	0
			51	21	16	6
	Wesleyan - - - 11	568	411	340	12	0
469	Higginshaw, United Methodist Free Ch. - 5	571	313	191	13	0
472	Higham - - - - N. 10	†117	35	29	8	0
472	Higham - - - - W. 10	238	56	49	6	0
481	High Wray - - - B. 4	36	22	29	8	0
458	HINDLEY:					
	Castle Hill - - - Ch. 2	157	129	99	1	0
	Hindley Common, United Meth. F.C. - 2	265	275	238	17	0
			33	12	9	6
	Hindley Green - - N. 3	157	148	127	11	0
	Hindley Green United Methodist F.C. - 2	157	164	136	10	0
			12	4	13	0
	National - - - 2	570	395	349	2	4
			30	10	7	6
	St. Benedict's - - R. 2	*548	426	362	14	0
	St. Peter's, Lowe Green - - - 2	*364	252	208	13	0
			37	17	15	6
	St. Peter's, Memorial Ch. 2	423	395	364	12	0
			42	16	15	6
	Wesleyan - - - 2	348	185	144	16	9
474	Hippings - - - W. 3	477	395	368	8	0
			43	14	17	0
474	Hoddlesden - - - N. 11	*180	127	119	13	3
475	Hoghton, The Hoghton 9	138	92	79	4	0
462	Holcombe - - - Ch. 6	262	147	135	16	0
481	Holker - - - - N. 3	338	136	118	12	0
470	Hollingworth, Free - 7	110	50	31	17	0
459	Hollins Green - - Ch. 5	146	103	93	18	3
469	Hollins - - - - W. 2	479	211	163	6	0
462	Hollins Young Men's Institution - - - 9	209	134	119	5	0
			12	2	18	0
469	HOLLINWOOD:					
	Bourne Street - - B. 10	526	347	234	16	0
	Corpus Christi - - R. 1	193	109	78	0	5
	Drury Lane - - Ch. 7	406	233	199	1	0
	National - - - 5	†*479	278	171	9	10
	St. James', Free Ch. - 3	373	204	130	6	0
	United Methodist F. C. 5	412	238	159	17	6
471	Hollymount - - - B. 2	360	215	145	13	0
476	Hoole - - - - N. 3	*153	59	52	16	0
468	Hooley Hill - - - B. 4	437	143	110	8	0
	Hooley Hill - - - W. 6	584	290	243	6	0
462	Hopwood, Methodist Free Church - - Ch. 11	269	248	209	13	0
			83	29	9	6
480	Hornby - - - Ch. 6	110	75	60	5	0
461	Horwich - - - B. 5	316	184	150	1	0
	Horwich - - - N. 5	466	233	201	19	0
	Horwich, Old - - 5	234	133	129	13	0
464	HULME:					
	Christ Church - - B. 11	484	429	428	7	0
	St. Gabriel - - - Ch. 4	247	109	76	3	0
	St. George - - - N. 12	*1,097	653	576	9	0
			15	8	5	0
	St. George, Tatton St. N. 12	436	128	102	0	0
	St. John the Baptist's N. 2	*582	438	347	1	0
	St. Mark's - - - Ch. 3	*506	386	336	13	0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 11	*817	782	749	15	0
	St. Mary's Branch, Drayton Street - Ch. 11	136	151	127	8	0
	St. Michael - - Ch. 11	*861	539	427	8	0
	St. Michael, Tomlinson Street - - N. 7	100				
	St. Paul's - - - N. 11	385	164	126	1	8
	St. Philip's - - N. 1	*1,134	706	599	2	0
461	Hulton - - - - Ch. 9	137	114	98	4	0
472	Huncoat, Baptist - 11	183	57	43	7	0
	Huncoat - - - W. 10	216	97	91	19	0
468	Hurst - - - - B. 7	625	379	267	0	0
	Hurst - - - - N. 3	*453	175	129	10	0
	Hurst Brook St. James' (Branch) - - - N. 11	*240	164	124	9	4
473	Hurst Green - - N.	*				
	Hurst Green - - R. 6	330	127	118	0	0
	Hurst Green, St. John's Ch. 6	91	35	28	4	0
476	Hutton, Girls - - Ch. 2	143	47	42	14	0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*					
456	Huyton and Roby - Ch. 11	454	231	181	8	0
	Huyton, Congregational 11	211	121	89	16	0
	Huyton Quarry, Infant 11	139	61	29	1	5
	Huyton, St. Agnes - R. 11	125	28	22	18	0
458	Ince - - - - N. 12	*850	664	529	3	0
			40	15	12	6
	Ince, St. William - R. 11	534	333	256	3	3
	Ince - - - - W. 12	346	326	249	8	0
	Ince, Hall of Ince - N. 12	461	504	405	9	0
455	Ince Blundell - - R. 2	168	105	84	18	0
478	Inskip - - - - N. 5	*96	60	45	14	0
481	Ireleth - - - - Ch. 1	82	80	60	14	0
463	Irlam, St. Patrick's - R. 5	109	22	18	14	0
	Irlam - - - - W. 3	122	44	32	4	0
462	Irwell - - - - N. 7	†*329	224	170	12	0
461	Kearsley Moor - - Ch. 6	*525	309	281	3	0
			25	9	15	0
	Kearsley Mount - - W. 7	256	145	122	18	0
			33	17	4	6
455	Kensington (Fairfield) N. 5	*560	482	556	12	0
466	Kersall, Rainsough, Infant - - - 2	81	61	24	7	8
465	Kersall, St. Paul's - N. 2	310	139	123	3	0
461	Kersley, New Jerusalem B. 1	813	393	362	13	0
			47	20	10	6
455	Kirkby - - - - N. 2	285	161	128	0	8
481	Kirkby Ireleth, The Burlington - - - 1	310	247	230	1	0
	Kirkby Ireleth, Grizebeck - - - - 1	66	29	15	19	0
455	KIRKDALE:					
	St. Athanasius - - Ch. 6	500	258	150	17	0
	St. John's - - - R. 2	912	616	500	12	0
	St. Lawrence - - N. 10	*899	740	598	9	0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 10	*869	810	671	0	0
477	Kirkham - - - N. 3	508	348	304	10	0
	Kirkham, The Willows R. 11	475	239	190	18	0
468	Kitt Green - - - N. 1	141	91	53	9	0
458	Knoll's Lane (Leesfield) Ch. 5	110	62	48	4	0
455	Knotty Ash - - - P. 6	332	159	174	17	4
476	Knowl Green - - B. 5	166	78	73	1	0
456	Knowsley - - - N. 4	359	204	174	8	0
474	Knuzden, St. Oswald's N. 4	†*205	126	105	5	0
456	Laffak - - - - N. 6	76	49	35	4	0
458	Lamberhead Green, Atherton - - - W. 6	*367	177	86	18	10
	Lamberhead Green - N. 6	*492	442	334	4	0
479	LANCASTER:					
	Aldcliffe Lane - - B. 7	299	183	140	3	0
	British - - - *c*	†*				
	Ch. Ch., Girls & Infts. 7	605	262	227	6	0
	Mechanics' Inst., Evg.	—	33	9	2	0
	National - - - 6	*893	574	521	6	0
	St. Anne's, Girls and Infants - - - N. 7	545	284	248	10	0
	St. John's - - - N. 7	*244	200	167	1	0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 7	316	154	139	9	0
			18	11	4	6
	St. Peter's - - - R. 7	741	384	350	1	11
	St. Thomas - - N. 7	*681	531	464	12	6
	Wesleyan - - - 6	340	236	232	8	4
476	Lane Head - - - W. 9	109	62	42	18	0
474	Langho (Endowed) - 6	*183	81	78	14	0
472	Lanshaw Bridge, Emmott 9	104	52	42	3	0
			15	4	0	0
	Lanshaw Bridge, Girls and Infants - - N. 9	115	28	19	11	0
457	Lathom Park, Ormskirk Boys - - - 9	214	160	113	2	0
	Lathom, St. James' - N. 9	*208	136	78	0	8
476	Lea - - - - R. 2	*93	34	24	13	0
480	Leck, Endowed - - 6	136	58	48	15	0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*					
468	Leesfield - - - Ch. 5	552	421	364	0	0
			30	10	10	0
469	Lees (Oldham) - - R. 4	233	64	42	3	0
	Lees, Salem Moravian 6	277	132	116	19	0
			33	11	2	0
468	Lees Zion, Methodist New Connexion - 3	538	335	293	2	6
460	Leigh - - - - B. 1	456	238	173	1	0
			114	25	0	6
	Leigh - - - - N. 5	*622	390	300	11	0
			21	6	9	0
	Leigh - - - - W. 5	376	166	98	9	4
464	Levenshulme - - N. 11	*392	280	179	3	4
461	Leverbridge - - N. 5	368	249	238	18	0
475	LEYLAND:					
	National - - - 10	†*433	215	155	7	0
	St. James' - - - Ch. 10	261	160	148	16	0
			24	12	11	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 10	124	63	44	7	0
	Wesleyan - - - 10	363	176	138	9	0
481	Lindale and Marton - Ch. 1	292	229	201	11	0
	Lindale (in Cartmel) - Ch. 3	†156	75	63	7	0
455	Litherland - - - R. 12	155	54	43	16	0
	Litherland, St. Philip's Ch. 12	*332	177	144	13	0
470	LITTLEBOROUGH:					
	Mount Gilead - - B. 10	220	56	42	11	0
	National - - - 12	*596	232	190	12	0
	Roman Catholic - 4	104	35	20	16	2
	Temple - - - W. 10	195	109	90	4	0
	United Methodist F. C. 10	319	301	278	13	0
	Victoria Street - - W. 7	360	118	97	16	0
467	Little Heaton, Simister Lane - - - - 7	103	58	43	0	0
461	LITTLE HULTON:					
	Primitive Methodist 3	299	135	83	7	8
	St. Edmund - - R. 2	225	61	53	13	0
	St. John the Baptist N. 2	*293	111	59	15	2
	St. John's Ellesmere Ch. 5	167	146	110	8	0
461	Little Lever, Congregatl. 1	328	175	96	15	11
	Little Lever - - - N. 6	*294	286	231	9	8
	Little Lever - - W. 12	369	188	164	10	0
472	Little Marsden - - N. 11	†*153	82	55	18	4
453	LIVERPOOL:					
454	All Saints - - - N. 5	*486	331	220	19	0
&	All Souls' - - - R. 3	748	426	334	7	0
455	Annfield, St. Margaret Ch. 9	472	389	316	9	0
	Ashfield Street - - 10	990	839	722	11	0
	Balm Street - - 3	212	180	155	0	0
	Beaufort Street - - B. 11	219	157	132	17	0
	Beaufort Street - 11	1,050	881	748	9	8
	Bishop Goss' Memorial R. 1	879	663	547	0	0
	Brunswick - - W. 12	*710	645	529	1	0
			51	20	19	0
	Butler Street - - 3	960	958	863	16	0
	Caledonian, Free - 12	667	308	219	8	0
	Chadwick Mount - 4	359				
	Chatsworth Street - 10	1,062	1,238	1,150	9	0
	Christ Church - - N. 6	†*649	445	354	0	0
			99	48	8	6
	Clint Road - - 10	1,072	821	648	13	0
	Cranmer (Vauxhall Road) - - - W. 11	*757	292	200	4	0
	Eldon Street, Our Lady R. 1	1,169	918	725	16	0
	Everton Road - 3	655	160	110	19	0
	Friends' - - - 11	641	393	295	1	0
	Granby Street - - 11	1,144	456	165	11	6
	Granton Road - - 4	1,112	630	284	17	0
	Harrington - - 11	804	485	406	13	0
	Hebrews' Educl. Inst. 1	542	277	241	5	0
	Holy Cross - - R. 2	*1,007	717	561	18	0
	Hope Street - - B. 12	684	441	416	7	0
	"Indefatigable" Training Ship - 6	591	102	97	1	0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
453	Liverpool—*cont.*			
454	*Miles Street* - - 11	448	257	214 1 0
&	Moorfields, Old Ch. - N. 5	*586	511	387 9 0
455	Mount Carmel - - R. 2	836	502	383 16 0
	Mount Pleasant - B. 11	406	153	102 7 0
	Nash Grove, Ragged 9	123	98	29 18 0
	North (Bond Street) N. *c*	*		
	North Corporation - 10	1,178	815	678 1 0
	Park Hill - - - Ch. 9	816	310	165 17 4
	Pleasant Street - 11	*871	456	360 17 0
	Practising - - - R. 2	517	233	199 1 4
	Prince Edwin Street W. 4	*706	567	473 5 0
	Queen's Road - - 3	1,020	1,099	1,019 7 0
	Roscommon Street - 4	669	761	700 14 0
	St. Alban's - - - R. 3	*1,346	1,033	795 18 0
	St. Andrew's, Slater Street - - - N. 5	372	323	262 2 0
	St. Ann's - - - R. 2	*891	623	519 13 0
	St. Anthony - - R. 2	1,082	908	710 19 0
	St. Augustine - - N. 5	†*628	374	289 3 0
	St. Augustine - - R. 2	870	786	653 16 8
	St. Barnabas' - - N. 9	*607	249	137 16 1
	St. Bartholomew - N.	*		
	St. Bride's - - - N. 5	†598	560	515 2 0
	St. Bridget, Limekiln Lane - - - R. 1	*999	683	533 8 0
	St. Catherine - - N. *c*	†		
	St. Catherine's, Edgehill - - - - N. 6	*365	345	228 15 2
	St. Columba - - Ch. 10	405	172	136 11 0
	St. Francis Xavier's - R. 2	*1,392	1,031	808 12 0
	St. John's - - - N. 10	*325	171 / 54	129 2 0 / 14 13 6
	St. Joseph's - - R.	*		
	St. Jude's - - - N. 4	730	543	437 18 0
	St. Luke's - - - N. 5	††482	211	157 16 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 9	*706	374	274 1 0
	St. Martin's - - N. 9	*415	353	255 15 0
	St. Mary's, Edge Hill Ch. 5	*965	951	860 17 8
	St. Mary Magdalen - Ch. 9	386		
	St. Margaret Orphanage - - - - Ch. 1	94	35	26 10 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	*942	624	500 7 0
	St. Matthew - - Ch. 6	522	517	449 17 0
	St. Matthias - - Ch. 10	403	139	83 7 0
	St. Michael - - R. 3	*735	387	277 18 0
	St. Nicholas - - R. 1	830	407	311 15 8
	St. Paul's (Prince's Park) - - - N. 11	*888	620	501 4 0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 1	900	606	484 9 0
	St. Saviour - - N. 11	*860	712	606 4 0
	St. Silas' - - - Ch. 5	671	473	296 15 1
	St. Simon's - - N. 12	*593	331	252 8 0
	St. Stephen's, Byrom Street - - - Ch. 10	426	199	128 19 0
	St. Stephen's, Edge Hill - - - - N. 9	*517	269	172 15 0
	St. Sylvester - - R. 3	*1,308	1,074	886 18 0
	St. Thomas - - N. 4	223	141	91 9 0
	St. Thomas', Mount Vernon - - - R. 1	*738	399	298 1 0
	St. Thomas and St. William - - - R. 2	945	513	428 2 0
	St. Titus - - - N. 9	*563	362	247 4 0
	St. Vincent - - R. 1	1,041	601	426 18 8
	South - - - N. 5	*1,009	389	307 16 0
	Stanley Road - - 4	1,116	1,276 / 31	1,070 4 0 / 13 4 0
	Toxteth Park, Ch. Ch. 2	282	150	99 19 0
	Toxteth Park, Holy Trinity - - - Ch. 9	*396	281	186 4 0
	Toxteth Park, Holy Trinity, Ragged - Ch. 9	408	253	160 5 0
453	Liverpool—*cont.*			
454	Toxteth Park, St.			
&	Cleopas - - - N. 11	*846	716	545 2 0
455	Toxteth Park, St. James' - - - N. 5	*595	475 / 18	342 9 0 / 4 7 0
	Toxteth Park, St. John Baptist - - N. 12	†*779	547	369 2 0
	Toxteth Park, St. Patrick - - - R. 2	*1,218	903	766 12 0
	Toxteth Park, St. Philemon - - Ch. 1	558	386	301 2 0
	Toxteth Park, St. Silas - - - - N. 11	*759	758	663 5 0
	Toxteth Park, St. Thomas and St. Matthew - - N. 5	*708	474	304 13 0
	Trinity - - Ch. 12	578	363	235 9 0
	Upper Park Street - 10	778	734 / 34	662 10 0 / 14 16 0
	Vauxhall, All Souls' - N. 11	*476	232	155 12 0
	Vine Street - - W. 4	599	283	212 4 8
	Walton Lane - - 3	1,396	1,316	1,097 16 0
	Waterloo, Ch. Ch. - N. 2	*180	120	95 7 0
	Waterloo, St. John's - Ch. 2	140	72	47 11 0
	Waterloo, St. Thomas R. 2	*138	75	50 2 0
	Waterloo - - - W. 2	324	85	50 16 1
	William Henry Street 4	984	827 / 22	743 7 0 / 11 3 0
	Windsor, St. Clement's - - - N. 9	*1,176	899	724 18 0
	Windsor St. - - W. 1	*713	615	498 13 0
472	Lomeshaye, Undenoml. 5	*282	254 / 29	237 16 6 / 9 16 0
476	Longridge - - - B. 3	236	91	75 13 0
	Longridge - - - N. 10	*505	328	281 13 0
	Longridge, St. Wilfrid's R. 10	202	143	125 2 6
464	Longsight, St. John's - N. 3	*490	342	295 10 0
	Longsight - - W. 12	758	532	463 8 4
476	Longton - - Ch. 2	258	107	96 1 0
	Longton, New - - Ch. 2	112	54	33 12 0
461	Lostock Junction, St. Thomas - - - Ch. 7	162	70	23 9 6
	Lostock, St. John's - N. 5	130	89 / 17	61 3 8 / 7 13 0
471	Love Clough - - - N. 4	*275	117	103 5 0
481	Lowick - - - Ch. 3	*119	110	86 5 0
460	Lowton, Endowed - Ch. 6	*170	103	81 17 0
	Lowton Parish, Infants - - - - Ch. 6	106	47	32 10 0
	Lowton, St. Mary's - N. 6	449	140 / 51	111 5 0 / 18 4 0
471	Lumb in Rossendale - N. 4	318	179	160 14 3
457	Lydiate - - - Ch. 4	158	71	54 11 0
	Lydiate - - - - R. 4	*98	73	51 1 8
477	Lytham, Endowed - Ch. 2	277	175	158 3 0
	Lytham, St. John's - Ch. 4	*307	141	119 3 0
	Lytham, St. Peter's - R. 2	261	111	93 15 0
457	Maghull - - - N. 4	*298	142	108 12 0
464	MANCHESTER:			
466	*Abbott Street* - 1	717	747	684 7 0
&	All Saints' - - Ch. 3	582	274	239 16 4
467	*All Saints', Tuer St.* 5	241	142 / 32	104 12 0 / 14 5 6
	All Souls' - - N. 11	*606	474	383 3 0
	Ancoats (Chalmer's), Mill Street, Pres. - 12	457	410	345 17 8
	Ancoats, St. Alban's - R. 10	613	142	118 5 0
	Ancoats, St. Andrew's, Homer St. - - N. 12	††690	377	317 19 0
	Ancoats, St. Anne's - R. 10	752	677	592 1 0
	Ardwick, Chester St. 12	740	709 / 104	651 11 4 / 46 1 0

c School closed.

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*					
464	Manchester—*cont.*					
466 & 467	*Ardwick, St. Matthew's* - - - 7	408	199	95	6	0
	Armitage Street - 9	1,060	977	854	17	6
			140	57	17	6
	Ashley Lane - 1	443	241	191	7	0
			33	13	2	0
	Atlas Works, Evening - - - -	—	53	22	9	6
	Bank Meadow - 9	*468	450	336	13	4
	Birch, St. James' - N. 5	396	210	190	0	0
	Burgess Street - 7	497	611	490	12	0
			79	30	16	0
	Bury New Road - 5	366	220	187	17	0
	Cathedral - - N. 1	†*522	173	132	18	0
	Cathedral Charity, Girls - - - 11	*93	55	45	16	0
	Cavendish - - 4	634	410	362	0	0
	Chapman Street - 10	300	185	169	8	0
	Cheetham Hill Road, Jews' - - 3	1,276	902	845	0	0
	Cheetham Hill - W. 11	558	335	261	15	7
	Cheetham, St. Thomas 3	*417	260	227	13	0
	Cornbrook Park, City Road - - - W. 4	462	402	362	18	0
	Cornbrook Street, St. Bride's - - - N. 4	464	336	256	19	0
	Dickens' Street - - W. 7	174	89	40	13	0
	Ducie Avenue - 6	569	630	592	17	0
	Eagle Street, Oxford Row - - - W. 6	545	244	208	14	0
	Elm Street - - W. 6	589	275	229	12	0
	Embden Street - 5	778	32	14	10	6
	Every Street - - 2	1,030	864	758	8	0
			145	59	5	0
	Free, Boys - - 3	352	329	287	17	6
	German Street - - Ch. 6	267	56	37	3	0
	Granby Row - - 11	*621	446	374	1	0
			34	12	18	6
	Granby Row, St. Augustine's - - R. 10	1,003	399	343	2	0
	Grosvenor Square - 10	*331	190	151	19	0
	Hendham Vale - - 4	63	46	27	18	0
	Holland Street - 7	364	260	200	6	0
			151	63	19	0
	Holy Name - - R. 2	609	361	307	7	0
	Hulme, Boston St. - 2	411	169	86	7	4
	Hulme, Vine Street - 10	449	233	218	5	8
	Hyde Road, St. Clement - - - N. 4	745	430	333	19	0
	Irkdale (Smedley) - 4	53	73	43	17	0
	Lever Street - - W. 11	299	112	66	11	0
	Lloyd Street - - 5	994	896	784	0	0
			65	26	12	6
	Lower Mosley Street 11	†886	523	461	17	0
	Lower Mosley Street, Evening - - -	—	110	48	10	0
	Mechanics Inst., Evg.	—	124	58	8	6
	Moss Side, St. Margaret's, Hutton Street 12	728	644	558	10	0
	Mulberry Street - 10	945	656	465	5	0
			80	35	17	6
	New Islington - - B. 5	265	61	53	6	0
	Osborne Street - 7	533	259	248	3	0
			32	13	5	6
	Peter Street, Higher 11	700	460	445	15	0
	Radnor Street - - 10	632	330	253	7	0
	Royal Lancasterian 5	1,130	384	325	2	0
	St. Alban's - - - N. 12	185	125	106	1	0
	St. Alphonsus - - R. 10	240	169	127	4	8
	St. Andrew's Baird St. - - - - N. 12	453	205	156	9	0
	St. Anne's - - - N. 11	*404	82	50	16	0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*					
464	Manchester—*cont.*					
466 & 467	St. Barnabas - - N. 1	*769	390	318	6	0
	St. Catherine N. *See* Collyhurst.					
	St. Catherine, Copper Street, Infants - N. 2	152	112	86	8	0
	St. Chad's - - - R. 10	*967	595	547	10	0
	St. Edmund - - R. 6	948	544	366	11	0
	St. George - - - 6	754	559	455	1	0
			85	34	12	6
	St. James' - - - 1	*236	61	48	13	0
	St. John's - - - N. 2	*927	394	333	5	0
	St. John's, Cheetham Hill - - - - N. 2	*527	335	289	6	0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 10	609	362	287	2	0
	St. Jude's - - - N. 1	684	397	336	3	0
	St. Lawrence - - R. 11	515	109	55	15	4
	St. Mark's, Cheetham Hill - - - - N. 1	*654	294	254	10	0
	St. Mary's - - - 4	608	386	299	4	0
			37	17	18	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 10	*769	333	252	2	0
	St. Matthew's - - 1	*728	536	473	19	0
			46	19	14	0
	St. Matthias - - 2	266	90	66	10	0
	St. Michael - - - N. 3	*300	138	117	12	0
	St. Michael's, Great Ancoats - - - R. 2	874	411	348	6	0
	St. Patrick's, Livesay Street, Boys - - R. 10	462	194	178	13	11
			55	22	15	0
	St. Patrick's, Livesay Street, Girls - - R. 10	590	606	509	2	0
	St. Patrick's, Sudell Street - - - - R. 10	297	265	198	19	9
	St. Paul's (Bennet St.) 2	852	162	124	11	6
			80	37	5	0
	St. Paul's (Turner Street) - - - 2	222	43	26	8	0
	St. Peter's, - - 4	482	160	121	5	0
			36	16	4	0
	St. Philip's, Bradford Road - - - Ch. 11	*959	656	533	18	0
			38	18	2	0
	St. Philip's, Holland Street - - - Ch. 2	331	176	100	4	0
	St. Philip's, Evening	—	63	26	2	0
	St. Saviour's - - - N. 2	*625	373	326	9	0
	St. Saviour's, Mission, Evening - - -	—	18	8	12	0
	St. Saviour's, Plymouth Street - - N. 2	227	146	104	14	0
	St. Silas' - - - N.	*				
	St. Stephen's - - 4	*575	507	419	6	0
	St. Stephen - - P.	*See* Chorlton-on-Medlock.				
	St. Thomas' (Redbank) - - - N. 2	*439	211	184	12	6
	St. Wilfred's - - R. 10	952	749	655	7	6
	St. William - - R. 10	437	209	182	17	6
	Sharp Street - - 4	584	90	63	3	0
	South Hall Street - 6	1,038	789	683	17	0
			111	51	19	0
	Strangeways - - 5	383	118	106	12	0
	Trinity - - - 1	†421	345	287	16	8
			22	9	13	0
	Whitfield Street - 9	187	99	45	18	0
	Wood Street - - 6	598	75	32	17	0
	York Street, St. Augustine - - - R. 10	492	235	181	12	6
477	Marton Baines' Free - 4	161	81	47	9	0
	Marton, Great, Girls - Ch. 4	141	57	45	14	0
	Marton, Little - - 4	101	60	27	7	0
	Marton Moss - - 4	132	94	75	16	0
475	Mawdsley - - - N. 9	*126	70	22	1	4
	Mawdsley - - - R. 9	*144	102	79	8	0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
475	Mawdsley - - - W. 9	91	34	23 12 0
480	Melling - - - Ch. 6	75	34	23 7 0
457	Melling (Ormskirk) - 4	133	87	70 19 0
474	Mellor - - - - Ch. 5	185	94	77 5 0
	Mellor Brook - - N. 5	†117	29	23 2 0
457	Merebrow - - - N. 6	123	78	50 16 0
472	Mereclough - - - W. 1	165	54	38 11 0
476	Middleforth - - - Ch. 2	242	153	129 16 0
461	Middle Hulton, Rosemary Lane - - - Ch. 9	82	35	23 9 0
	Middle Hulton, St. Andrew - - - - - Ch. 7	99	65	36 11 0
469	MIDDLETON:			
	Barrowfield - - N. 3	*213	229	157 19 0
	Junction - - - W. 6	317	245	222 19 0
	Morton Street - - B. 3	316	155	86 0 6
	National - - - 3	*633	228	188 4 0
	New Jerusalem - 1	333	213	206 16 0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 5	210	123	91 17 0
	Trinity - - - N. 3	342	245	211 12 0
	Wood Street - - W. 3	360	236	189 9 0
466	MILES PLATTING:			
	Hulme Hall Lane - W. 7	443	288	245 4 0
	Institute - - - B. 10	594	377	359 14 0
	St. John's - - - N. 11	696	343	245 1 0
	St. Luke's - - - N. 5	530	430	361 19 0
469	Mills Hill, Baptist - 6	282	151	131 6 0
470	Milnrow - - - N. 10	*693	221	177 1 0
	Milnrow - - - B. 12	*174	133	95 9 0
	Milnrow - - - W. 12	178	114	77 10 0
463	Monton St. Andrew's - Ch. 4	240	23	13 17 6
469	Moorside - - - Ch. 5	327	257	202 3 0
461	Morris Green - - Ch. 9	258	54	42 8 0
460	Mosley Common - - Ch. 5	327	200	73 12 6
456	Moss Bank - - - N. 6	*166	90	46 2 6
468	MOSSLEY:			
	Brow, Abney - - B. 3	465	433	391 16 0
	Mech. Inst., Evening	—	157	59 18 0
	St. George's - - N. 3	*422	275	229 0 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 3	258	177	155 18 0
	Wire Street - - B. 2	357	211	160 18 0
455	Mossley Hill - - Ch. 4	130	51	27 18 0
467	Moston - - - - B. 10	384	204	151 7 0
	Moston, Lightbowne Hall - - - - Ch. 2	60	33	13 0 0
	Moston - - - - N.	*		
	Moston, St. Mary's - N. 2	161	111	79 3 0
471	Musbury - - - N. 4	413	207	181 2 6
478	Nateby - - - - 11	77	48	34 7 0
472	NELSON IN MARSDEN:			
	Infants - - - - 3	74		
	Leeds Road - - N. 11	596	556	462 11 0
			40	11 15 0
	Scotland Road, Salem 1	558	264	72 1 8
	Wesleyan - - - 5	824	446	447 1 0
			35	14 2 6
480	Nether Kellett, Industrial - - - - 6	73	37	38 18 0
480	Newbarns and Hawcoat Ch. 6	128	99	68 7 0
470	Newbold, St. Peter's - N. 10	*592	532	444 1 0
			20	7 7 6
457	Newburgh - - - N. 7	228	138	106 18 0
461	New Bury Farnworth N. 4	593	421	352 15 0
472	Newchurch in Pendle N. 6	176	49	48 18 0
471	Newchurch, Mechanics' Institute - - B. 2	186	127	46 4 5
			12	5 8 0
	Newchurch in Rossendale, Cloughfold - 2	359	326	257 7 4
	Newchurch in Rossendale - - - - N. 4	356	186	146 4 0
471	*Newchurch in Rossendale, Sharneyford* - 6	202	61	49 1 0
460	Newchurch (near Warrington) - - - Ch. 4	198	140	122 2 0
470	Newhey - - - N. 6	*226	202	140 9 0
476	Newsham, St. Mary's - R. 5	112	27	24 1 0
467	NEWTON HEATH:			
	All Saints, Buckley St. 4	310	248	199 14 0
	All Saints' (No. 1) - Ch. 4	*661	409	364 19 0
			24	9 1 0
	All Saints' (No. 2) - N. 4	*285	231	108 14 5
	Tenacres Lane - - B. 7	345	311	271 1 0
	Wesleyan - - - 9	275	137	107 13 0
			25	11 2 6
481	Newton in Cartmel - 3	85	57	30 13 0
459	Newton in Makerfield, Crowe Lane - - N. 6	91	16	11 18 0
	Newton in Makerfield, St. Peter's - - - N. 6	*480	250	209 10 0
	Newton-le-Willows, St. Mary's - - R. 6	*245	203	163 15 0
477	Newton-with-Scales - Ch. 3	123	49	41 10 0
470	Norden (St. Paul's) - N. 6	*178	103	71 9 0
457	North Meols - - P. 3	*559	355	307 13 0
	North Meols, High Park - - - - Ch. 3	172	78	51 12 0
455	North Shore, (St. Paul's Kirkdale) - - - Ch. 10	*781	708	544 6 0
470	Oakenrod - - - Ch. 6	144	116	100 11 0
474	Oakenshaw - - - W. 5	316	185	176 19 0
470	Ogden, Endowed - 7	60	54	34 1 0
469	OLDHAM:			
	Albert - - - B. 5	193	154	85 15 5
	British - - -	†		
	Derker Mills - - 4	334	262	235 5 0
	Evangelist - - Ch. 5	275	103	79 0 0
	George Street - - B. 10	363	83	65 12 0
	Greenacres Road - W. 2	704	371	302 2 0
	Hathershaw - - 7	469	206	167 12 0
	Henshawe Street - B. 6	392	282	269 7 0
			42	12 3 0
	Honeywell Lane - B. 2	328	202	180 3 0
	King Street - - B. 6	265	141	125 14 0
	Little Moor Lane - Ch. 5	438	386	336 17 0
	Lyceum, Evening -	—	140	45 5 0
	New Jerusalem - 3	330	219	174 15 0
	Northmoor - - Ch. 4	274	236	184 1 0
	Northmoor - - W. 3	431	193	135 0 11
	Nugget Street, Glodwick Mutual Improvement Society 6	164	91	64 3 0
	Providence Street - *c*			
	Rock Street - - 7	369	63	30 2 0
	Roundthorn - - 3	195	113	81 5 0
	St. Andrew - - Ch. 4	536	256	159 6 0
			19	7 8 6
	St. Anne's - - - R. 4	260	147	94 5 0
	St. Domingo Street - W. 3	681	276	185 1 0
	St. James' (Greenacres Moor) - - N. 4	†*722	408	352 15 0
	St. John's - - - N. 3	671	406	284 6 0
	St. Mary's Parish - Ch. 4	*992	675	569 18 0
	St. Marie's - - - R. 11	*718	511	410 4 0
	St. Patrick - - - R. 6	773	537	364 8 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 4	456	387	355 18 6
	St. Peter's - - - N. 4	†*987	433	345 12 0
	St. Stephen and All Martyrs' - - Ch. 5	*574	530	427 18 0
			37	12 0 6
	Smith Street - - 6	569	418	371 11 0
	Townfield, Congregatl. 12	384	140	102 10 0
			35	11 15 0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*					
469	Oldham—*cont.*					
	Wellington Street - 4	446	348	303	3	0
	Westwood - - - 5	580	543	449	5	0
464	OPENSHAW:					
	Congregational - 2	553	378	289	17	0
	Higher, St. Clement's N. 2	449	190	107	3	2
	Mechanics' Institute 3	318	38	21	3	6
			190	103	0	0
	National - - - 3	*739	475	390	4	0
	Wesleyan - - - 1	651	377	316	19	0
465	Ordsall (Salford), St. Clement's - - - N. 1	887	838	677	17	0
459	Orford - - - - Ch. 7	*265	167	138	4	0
457	Ormskirk, St. Anne's - R. 3	640	354	300	12	0
	Ormskirk, United Charity - - - Ch. 3	*1,443	644	540	4	0
458	Orrell - - - - R. 5	358	79	61	7	0
474	Osbaldestone, St. Mary's - - - R. 5	97	37	26	13	0
481	Osmotherley, Broughton Bec - - - Ch. 2	78	35	38	17	0
474	OSWALDTWISTLE:					
	Belthorne, and Daisy Green - - - N. 4	†*178	77	65	7	0
	Busk - - - - 4	†*416	248	225	7	0
	Cockerbrook - - B.	†				
	Cockerbrook - - N. 4	115	56	49	0	0
	Holy Trinity Free Church - - - 3	474	287	239	5	0
	New Jerusalem - 4	189	101	79	7	0
	New Lane - - - N. 4	*279	101	94	18	0
	Roman Catholic - 3	566	314	263	7	4
480	Over Kellett, Wilson's Endowed - - - Ch. 6	94	87	83	6	0
479	Overton - - - - Ch. 5	*121	43	26	10	0
479	Over Wyresdale, Friends' 5	81	37	31	18	0
459	Padgate - - - - N. 5	*208	82	60	11	0
472	PADIHAM:					
	British - - - 3	240	176	165	4	0
	Cross Bank - - W. 3	849	226	219	9	0
	Green - - - N. 3	255	103	79	6	0
	National - - - 3	818	204	189	14	0
	St. John the Baptist R. 12	173	92	64	13	0
	St. Matthew Partridge Hill - - - Ch. 3	*469	251	221	5	0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	653	271	247	10	0
468	Park Bridge (Leesfield Works) - - - N. 5	194	108	102	2	0
458	Park Lane (Ashton-in-Makerfield) - - R. 6	77	58	34	15	0
456	Parr - - - - N. 1	*320	249	178	18	6
	Parr, Brookfield - - Ch. 1	*254	138	110	1	0
463	Patricroft - - - B. 5	*395	315	249	12	0
	Patricroft, Holy Cross R. 5	146	122	85	14	3
	Patricroft - - - N. 7	521	511	479	18	0
456	Peasley Cross - - B. 11	365	183	131	17	0
	Peasley, Holy Trinity N. 1	*246	173	118	15	0
461	Peel, St. Paul's - - Ch. 2	343	276	187	11	0
458	PEMBERTON:					
	Colliery - - - N. 2	563	452	395	10	0
	Far Moor, Orrell - Ch. 1	400	256	224	0	0
	Newtown - - - Ch. 1	*536	358	317	7	0
			35	14	2	6
	Newtown, Brunswick W. 1	249	121	97	8	0
	Roman Catholic - 1	248	195	113	16	8
	St. Paul's - - - Ch. 1	†518	335	291	11	0
465	PENDLEBURY:					
	St. Augustine's - N. 10	*618	427	366	2	0
	Chapel Street - - B. 7	203	187	124	6	8
	Christ Church, Mixed and Infant - - 10	523	438	383	5	0
	St. John's - - Ch. 10	769	375	321	11	0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 5	252	69	29	3	9
	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*					
465	PENDLETON:					
	St. Ambrose - - N. 3	236	161	88	11	0
	St. Barnabas' - - N. 9	741	361	256	12	0
	St. Charles' - - R. 10	260	99	80	14	0
	St. George's, Whit Lane - - - N. 9	*285	129	86	18	0
	St. James' - - - R. 10	881	493	440	11	0
			124	45	11	0
	St. Thomas - - N. 10	†470	121	103	5	0
	St. Thomas', Hankinson Street - - N. 10	464	252	202	19	0
	Strawberry Road - B. 11	623	545	478	6	8
	Wesleyan - - - 2	*636	315	279	8	9
473	Pendleton and Mearley - - - Ch. 6	100	19	5	3	0
459	Penketh - - - - W. 9	*187	125	97	4	0
460	Pennington, Baptist - 5	209	126	99	6	0
	Pennington (Manchester) - - - - N. 5	463	212	175	11	0
458	Pennington Green, St. Margaret's - - - Ch. 3	97	88	63	11	0
481	Pennington (Ulverstone) - - - - N. 1	326	200	94	6	4
481	Pennybridge - - N. 1	†*202	79	65	15	0
476	Penwortham, Cop Lane 2	297	70	63	6	0
462	Pilkington, Park Lane B. 12	269	267	247	6	0
478	Pilling - - - - N. 4	*208	173	151	7	6
	Pilling Lane, Pressal Carter's Charity - 4	75	57	50	8	0
462	Pits-o'-th'-Moor - - W. 9	428	345	322	8	8
458	Platt Bridge - W. 2	539	315	295	11	6
			14	5	18	6
474	*Pleasington* - - 3	67	29	25	11	0
	Pleasington, St. Mary & St. John Bapt. - R. 3	126	31	20	10	0
474	Pleck Gate, St. James N. 12	182	115	101	18	0
458	Poolstock - - - Ch. 11	493	348	243	1	6
479	*Poulton, Bare* - - 6	67	25	27	0	0
	Poulton, Morecambe - 6	563	334	309	4	0
	Poulton-le-Sands - - N. 5	*303	167	146	2	6
477	Poulton-le-Fylde - - Ch. 2	278	95	69	2	0
	Poulton-le-Fylde - - R. 2	177	34	26	17	0
478	Preesale, Fleetwood's Charity - - - 4	78	55	45	12	0
456	*Prescot* - - - - 5	439	307	195	0	0
	Prescot, Grammar (Lower) 5	87	47	38	16	0
	Prescot - - - - R. 5	379	218	178	1	0
	Prescot Lane, Endowed 6	75	74	51	4	0
476	PRESTON:					
	All Saints' - - - N. 1	*823	403	326	18	0
			22	9	8	0
	Central - - - N. 11	714	240	208	8	0
	Christ Church - - N. 10	†*997	589	515	7	6
	Christ Church Bairstow, Infant - - 10	225	73	61	8	0
	Croft Street - - W. 3	511	290	250	3	0
	Ellen Street - - W. 3	164	131	89	17	0
	Emmanuel - - - N. 1	*663	625	547	19	0
	English Martyrs' - R. 10	*1,422	818	722	6	0
	Grimshaw Street - B. 3	458	416	391	4	0
	Moor Lane, United Meth. Free Church 2	298	84	65	16	0
	Moor Park - - - W. 3	483	456	401	4	0
	North Road - - W. 3	347	226	202	0	0
	Orchard, United Meth. Free Church - - 3	*323	137	117	19	0
	St. Augustine's - - R. 10	1,910	666	600	4	0
	St. Barnabas' - - Ch. 12	199	160	102	2	0
	St. Ignatius' - - R. 10	*1,439	860	752	1	0
	St. James' - - - N. 11	*602	289	252	17	6
	St. Joseph's - - R. 10	1,069	514	449	6	0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
476	Preston—*cont.*			
	St. Luke's - - - N. 12	*1,004	478	412 2 0
			83	31 9 6
	St. Mark's - - - N. 12	834	431	371 8 0
	St. Mary's - - - 11	†*979	471	430 10 0
	St. Mary's Street - W. 3	571	211	181 10 0
	St. Matthew's - - N. 11	*489	437	391 5 4
	St. Paul's - - - N. 12	*1,198	580	507 10 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 12	*1244	752	658 0 0
			67	29 15 6
	St. Saviour's - - 11	900	266	224 3 10
	St. Saviour's, Leeming Street, Infant - 11	224	122	100 10 0
	St. Thomas' - - N. 11	*926	447	391 2 6
	St. Thomas' Branch, Kent St., Inf., No. 2 N. 11	295	154	118 16 0
	St. Wilfred - - - R. 9	*1348	485	425 3 0
	" - - - " 8	—	448	378 17 2
	Tennyson Road - - W. 2	246	67	48 0 11
	The Talbot - - - R. 9	1,992	890	821 5 0
	" - - - " 8	—	941	836 3 8
	Talbot Branch - - R. 9	231	142	95 12 0
	" - - - " 8	—	125	77 7 4
	Trinity - - - N. 11	*411	194	163 7 0
	Xaverian Brothers' - R. 10	228	61	59 14 0
467	PRESTWICH:			
	National - - - 3	587	375	343 10 0
	Whittaker Lane, Inft. N. 3	258	93	65 8 0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	169	92	81 2 0
480	Quernmore - - - N. 5	†*92	37	27 11 0
462	RADCLIFFE:			
	Bank Top - - - Ch.	*		
	Bridge, St. John's - N. 6	*524	414	423 2 0
	Bridge - - - W. 5	552	398	348 5 0
	British - - - 3	583	454	386 19 0
	Close - - - - W. 12	*474	202	139 9 8
	Co-operative Society's, Evening - - -	—	80	24 10 0
	Hall - - - - N. 6	†527	355	303 10 0
	New Jerusalem - - 11	332	158	116 3 0
	St. Andrew's - - Ch. 6	284	223	195 2 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 6	184	116	91 5 0
	St. Thomas' - - Ch. 6	458	382	332 4 0
456	RAINFORD:			
	Coal Company's - 4	143	100	65 8 0
	Corpus Christi - - R. 4	135	89	75 4 0
	Crank Hill - - - N. 4	*199	90	76 5 0
	National - - - 4	*485	253	217 13 4
	Rosbothams - - 4	110	76	38 17 0
456	Rainhill - - - N. 5	*296	265	217 16 0
	Rainhill - - - R. 5	235	140	78 12 4
462	RAMSBOTTOM:			
	New Jerusalem - - 5	254	215	161 17 2
	St. Andrew - - B. 5	234	233	211 16 0
	St. Andrew's, Presbytn. 12	171	106	81 6 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 12	250	92	70 3 0
	St. Paul's - - - Ch. 2	631	409	361 0 3
456	Ravenhead (British Plate Glass Company's) 5	517	413	336 11 0
478	Rawcliffe Hall - - Ch. 2	125	104	75 3 0
471	RAWTENSTALL:			
	National - - 4	†544	402	364 6 0
			47	14 3 0
	Branch - - - N. 4	290	135	118 2 6
	St. James the Less - R. 4	171	106	114 12 0
	Wesleyan - - - 2	304	218	197 3 0
472	Read (in Whalley) - N. 7	†112	62	45 6 0
443	Reddish, Albert - - B. 6	115	58	40 18 0
	Reddish, Messrs. Houldsworth - - - - 6	556	381	329 15 0
467	Rhodes - - - - Ch. 3	*677	327	299 9 0
477	Ribby-with-Wrea, Boys' Endowed - - - 4	94	28	17 19 0
476	Ribchester - - - N. 4	*194	102	96 11 6
	Ribchester, St. Peter and St. Paul - - R. 4	85	48	42 7 4
462	Ringley - - - N. 11	288	185	157 9 0
			35	10 12 6
461	Ringley - - - W. 6	327	183	127 10 0
474	Rishton, St. Peter and St. Paul - - - N. 2	753	272	244 4 0
	Rishton, United Meth. Free Church - - 2	153	98	75 6 0
	Rishton - - - W. 5	691	261	260 1 9
460	Risley, Presbytn. - 4	*101	90	73 13 0
475	Rivington - - - 9	212	93	75 9 0
456	Roby, Infant - - Ch. 11	62	45	30 16 0
	Roby Mill, All Hallows R. 9	161	32	18 6 4
470	ROCHDALE:			
	Baillie Street - - 1	†544	339	252 11 0
			39	14 16 0
	Bellfield - - - 11	240	94	74 1 0
	Clover Street - - B. 1	729	300	227 13 0
	Cronkeyshaw - - 10	247	255	214 15 0
	Falinge, St. Edmund Ch. 2	393	350	300 15 0
	Halifax Road - - 11	408	270	231 10 0
	Hamer - - - B. 10	206	100	84 5 0
	Lower Place - - 1	398	268	239 12 0
	Milkstone Road - - 11	220	248	202 11 0
	Nuttall Street, Mixed 10	181	136	99 2 0
	Parochial - - - 2	*1020	697	466 15 0
			34	11 16 0
	Parochial Branch - 2	192	78	37 8 0
	Penn Street - - 10	218	140	110 6 0
	St. Alban's - - - N. 2	*716	456	349 7 0
	St. James' - - - N. 2	650	289	236 1 0
	St. John's - - - R. 11	573	332	253 17 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 2	*396	244	178 6 6
	St. Patrick - - - R. 11	614	340	221 16 6
	Trinity - - - W. 11	497	293	225 9 7
	Wesleyan - - - 11	769	645	553 18 0
467	Rooden Lane (Prestwich) - - - - B. 3	*366	221	210 9 0
472	Rosegrove - - - W. 9	165	138	123 0 0
469	ROYTON:			
	Congregational - - 5	239	174	142 15 0
	Edge Lane, St. Paul's Branch - - - 9	254	136	69 19 0
	SS. Aidan and Oswald R. 12	276	90	78 8 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 5	*488	438	326 11 0
			34	11 6 0
	Village - - - 2	135	82	34 4 0
	Wesleyan - - - 2	273	240	189 11 0
457	Rufford - - - Ch. 7	205	137	96 14 0
461	Runworth, St. George-the-Martyr - - - N. 3	448	397	347 7 6
464	Rusholme, St. Edward's R. 10	100	39	19 16 0
	Rusholme, Trinity - Ch. 12	*511	206	162 17 0
	Rusholme - - - W. 1	208	81	59 5 0
468	Ryecroft - - - B. 7	820	522	485 7 0
473	Sabden - - - - B. 5	235	155	140 19 0
	Sabden - - - - R. 6	180	27	20 7 0
456	ST. HELEN'S:			
	British - - - 5	673	423	296 19 0
	Church Street, Infant and Sunday - -	*		
	Cowley's - - - B. 10	*760	667	532 15 0
	Crown Glass Works - 3	250	89	57 0 0
			48	18 9 6
	Duke Street - - Ch. 10	*474	244	179 19 0
	Holy Cross - - - R. 5	930	375	252 1 0
	Lowe House - - R. 5	1,073	646	531 17 0
	Moorflat - - - N. 10	927	324	254 8 0

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
456	St. Helen's—*cont.*			
	Park Road - - - W. 1	222	128	84 19 0
	Sacred Heart - - R. 5	658	434	309 14 10
	St. Joseph's - - R. 5	*583	302	215 2 0
	St. Patrick - - - R. 5	341	187	116 1 0
	The Gerard - - R. 5	157	130	95 6 0
	Holy Trinity, Parr Mount - - - N. 1	*565	412	240 14 7
	Wesleyan - - - 5	*522	443	311 19 0
478	St. Michael's-on-Wyre N. 4	168	66	52 6 0
474	Salesbury - - - N. 5	*185	70	53 18 0
485	SALFORD:			
	Broughton Road - W. 2	379	98	76 15 0
			46	14 16 6
	Christ Church - - N. 2	879	456	396 4 0
	Ch. Ch., New Windsor Ch. 12	363	348	282 18 0
	Ch. Ch., Upper - - Ch. 12	552	338	340 12 0
	Ellor Street - - B.	†*		
	Gravel Lane - - W. 2	940	587	514 11 0
			165	53 0 0
	Gravel Lane, Queen Street Branch - W. 2	368		
	Great George St., Evg.	—	32	10 0 6
	Great George Street - N. 12	*664	336	284 12 0
	Higher Broughton - 10	494	282	216 9 0
	Hope Chapel, Congl. - 5	515	347	335 5 0
	Marlborough Road - 2	387	273	176 5 0
	Mount Carmel - - R. 10	992	631	551 16 6
	Mount St., Presbytn. 11	353	227	163 2 0
	New Jerusalem - 11	357	275	244 11 0
	Paddington, St. Paul's, Ellor Street 9	*873	234	219 5 0
			26	10 14 0
	Paddington, St. Paul's, John St., Girls & Infants - 9	496	230	188 8 0
	Paddington, St. Paul's, 2nd Infant 9	257	126	96 4 0
	Pendleton, St. George, Wellington Street 9	453	234	168 6 0
	Pendleton, St. George, Whit Lane, Evg. -	—	31	12 1 6
	Regent Road - - W. 5	459	363	284 8 0
	Richmond Hill - - 5	495	185	126 8 0
	St. Anne's - - - R. 11	540	284	240 3 0
	St. Bartholomew - N. 12	*504	327	258 12 0
	St. Bartholomew, Egerton - - - Ch. 2	*808	673	491 7 0
	St. Bartholomew, Regent St., Evg. -	—	12	4 18 0
	St. Clement's, Evening	—	48	19 17 0
	St. John's - - - R. 11	1,492	621	548 10 4
	St. Joseph's - - R. 10	698	473	367 8 0
	St. Margaret - - N. 5	314	240	204 0 0
	St. Mary St., Presbytn. 11	108	52	33 0 0
	St. Matthias' - - N. 2	*1,041	517	401 14 4
	St. Peter's - - - R. 11	*551	386	309 0 0
			66	25 16 6
	St. Philip's - - N. 5	271	192	168 0 0
	St. Simon's - - N. 5	*700	294	209 6 0
	St. Stephen - - N. 5	817	406	322 3 0
			53	24 7 0
	Seedley, Commercial - 12	269	85	79 10 0
	Stowell, Memorial - Ch. 1	*680	568	479 2 0
	Trinity - - - N. 12	679	301	261 18 0
	United Meth. Free Ch. 5	482	304	254 12 0
	Woodbine Street, Higher Grade - 9	527	388	345 14 8
	Working Men's College 1	467	167	133 1 0
476	Samlesbury - - - N. 11	†187	47	35 16 0
	Samlesbury, St. Mary's R. 11	54	25	31 5 0
459	Sankey Chapel - - N.	*		

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
481	Satterthwaite and Rusland - - - - N. 4	*101	62	55 16 0
481	Sawrey, Endowed - 4	114	49	40 0 0
457	Scarisbrick Bridge, Infant - - - - 3	112	75	58 6 0
	Scarisbrick, St. Mark's 3	260	70	44 1 0
	Scarisbrick, St. Mary's R. 3	202	81	66 4 0
478	Scorton - - - Ch. 6	104	53	48 11 0
	Scorton - - - R. 6	101	39	27 2 0
479	Scotforth - - - N. 5	*307	168	152 3 0
455	Seaforth - - - Ch. 12	*493	365	259 2 0
481	Seathwaite - - - P. 4	57	25	32 7 0
461	Sharples (Messrs. Ashworth's) - - B. 9	297	116	114 11 0
	Sharples, Holy Infants R. 11	225	102	46 6 1
469	SHAW:			
	Evening - - - B.	—	63	22 14 6
	National - - - - 5	†*492	168	131 1 7
			38	13 2 0
	St. Joseph - - - R. 4	186	99	80 16 0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	276	164	125 15 0
470	Shawforth, St. Michael's - - - N. 6	207	138	109 15 0
	Shawforth - - - W. 1	456	228	162 14 0
458	*Shevington, Broad-o'-th'-Lane* - - - 4	151	114	94 13 0
			14	6 3 6
	Shevington, Crook - 4	224	168	123 1 0
			9	2 6 0
470	Shore - - - - Ch. 12	*180	111	95 15 0
462	Shuttleworth - - N. 4	*221	216	124 7 1
479	Silverdale - - - N. 5	*117	92	94 12 0
477	Singleton - - - Ch. 5	123	51	45 8 0
457	*Skelmersdale* - - 6	610	394	297 12 0
	Skelmersdale, Endowed 6	143	146	95 1 0
	Skelmersdale - - R. 6	268	196	170 12 0
479	Skerton, St. Luke's - N. 6	†*548	353	308 17 6
479	Slyne with Hest, Mixed N. 5	98	27	22 11 0
470	Smallbridge, St. John's N. 6	†608	300	247 10 0
461	Smithill Deane - - N. 7	*99	23	15 2 0
406	Smithy Bridge, United Methodist Free Church 10	255	133	107 15 0
475	South Hill, Whittle-le-Woods - - - R. 9	*174	108	84 0 0
			43	16 9 6
457	SOUTHPORT:			
	British - - - *c*	†		
	Boundary Street - W. 3	152	62	35 10 8
	Christ Church - - N. 3	†*493	300	209 5 0
	High Park, Unsectarian - - - 3	158	96	56 17 0
	Holy Trinity - - N. 3	*648	371	314 14 0
	Portland Street - B. 3	232	167	130 12 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	246	106	81 17 0
	St. Patrick, Little Ireland - - - R. 3	108	39	23 3 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 3	*500	371	299 19 0
	St. Philip's - - 3	100	94	61 17 0
	Talbot Street - - W. 3	423	198	149 9 0
	Trinity, Windsor Road 3	253	86	56 4 0
477	Southshore - - - N. 4	*341	211	204 11 0
	Southshore, St. Cuthbert R. 5	64	31	22 5 8
470	Spotland (St. Clement's) N. 6	†*503	355	284 3 4
477	Stacksteads - - - W. 4	347	235	167 12 6
478	Stalmine - - - 4	*219	79	76 1 0
468	Stalybridge (*see* CHESHIRE).			
462	Stand, All Saints' - N. 3	*600	245	214 3 0
	Stand - - - - N.	†		
	Stand, Independent - 12	280	97	84 17 6
458	STANDISH:			
	Girls and Infants - 4	560	279	231 12 0
	Grammar - - - N. 4	276	182	158 9 0
	St. Marie's - - - R. 4	244	186	158 9 0

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474	Stanhill, St. Matthew's N. 4	102	66	49	15	0
455	Stanley, St. Anne's - N. 2	*625	368	272	18	0
481	Staveley in Cartmel - 3	*67	52	56	10	0
471	Stonefield - - - N. *c*	†				
463	Stretford - - - N. 5	*438	224	173	8	5
	Stretford - - - W. 6	351	239	211	5	0
471	Stubbins - - Congl. 2	172	125	106	8	4
			30	10	17	6
470	Stubbylee, St. Saviour's Ch. 4	532	246	184	1	0
462	Summerseat - - - W. 9	497	279	254	3	0
			23	9	17	0
461	Sunnyside - - Undl. 11	521	398	357	15	0
456	Sutton (St. Helen's) - N. 11	*761	515	413	1	0
	Sutton, St. Anne's - R. 11	*453	367	303	17	0
			51	19	1	6
	Sutton, St. Joseph's - R. 11	*344	277	233	3	0
463	SWINTON:					
	All Saints, Infants - Ch. 4	117	70	56	18	0
	National - - - 4	923	644	569	17	6
			10	2	7	6
	Holy Rood - - - 4	365	121	101	6	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 5	267	166	117	19	0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	449	265	232	13	5
	Worsley Road - - B. 5	157	129	117	10	0
472	Symonstone - - - N. 3	†158	55	43	0	0
457	Tarleton - - - N. 6	†140	79	39	5	0
	Tarleton (Endowed) - 6	85	59	47	17	0
	Tarleton (The Holmes) N.	*				
480	Tatham Chapel - - 6	83	39	51	8	0
	Tatham - - - Ch. 6	90	57	69	9	0
456	Thatto Heath, St. Mary's - - R. 5	108	127	76	9	0
469	Thornham, Old - - Ch. 5	†166	69	54	18	0
	Thornham, St. James' - Ch. 5	198	132	107	2	0
473	Thorneyholme - - R. 6	67	33	38	4	0
473	Thornley - - - B. 6	108	57	49	19	0
477	THORNTON WITH FLEETWOOD:					
	Endowed - - - 11	64	36	17	10	7
	Blakiston Street - 4	*856	724	621	10	8
	Thornton - - - 11	102	105	94	19	6
			7	3	0	6
479	Thurnham - - - R. 6	142	67	61	9	0
474	Tockholes - - - N. 9	*278	66	60	1	0
493	TODMORDEN (*see also* YORKS.):					
	Centre Vale, Mrs. Feilden's - - - 7	399	116	94	18	11
	Clough Foot - - 7	147	64	44	17	0
	Lanebottom - - 6	169	38	27	10	0
	Lumbutt's Factory - 7	60	99	85	7	0
	National - - - 6	*467	365	312	4	0
	Robinwood Factory - B. 7	118	88	81	10	0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 7	144	64	39	1	0
	Shade - - - - Ch. 6	209	214	145	6	0
	Walsden - - - 6	319	264	231	1	10
	Waterside Factory - 7	199	102	100	16	0
469	Tonge-cum-Alkrington N. 3	*372	422	298	19	4
	Tonge-cum-Alkrington, Branch, Infants - 3	131	46	36	1	0
	Tonge-cum-Alkrington, St. Gabriel - - - N. 7	225	148	124	16	0
461	Tonge Moor - - - Ch. 6	444	240	226	18	0
481	Torver - - - - N. 4	*53	19	25	13	0
462	Tottington, St. Anne's N. 12	†299	152	100	19	5
	Tottington, St. John's, Free Ch. - - - 6	227	85	68	9	0
			24	9	1	0
	Tottington - - - W. 6	648	329	319	3	0
			35	10	17	6
471	Townsendfold - - B. 2	179	93	70	17	0
472	TRAWDEN:					
	National - - - 10	*171	43	26	17	0
	Wesleyan - - - 9	350	198	173	18	0
	Winewall - - - B. 9	126	104	89	16	0
477	Treals - - - - 3	133	67	59	4	0
480	Tunstall - - - N. 6	87	11	5	16	0
471	Tunstead - - - N. 4	†675	280	228	18	0
461	Turton - - - - Ch. 6	318	222	191	17	0
460	TYLDESLEY:					
	Church of England - 2	*537	464	351	18	7
	Congregational - - 3	311	249	154	16	11
	Infant, No. 2. - - Ch. 2	117	111	84	16	0
	Mechanics' Inst., Evg.	—	36	12	11	6
	St. James' - - - R. 3	261	214	153	11	0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	325	244	211	3	0
475	*Ulneswalton* - - 9	*65	41	31	12	0
481	ULVERSTON:					
	Dale Street - - 1	410	290	246	3	8
	National and Infant - 1	†*753	645	494	11	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 1	160	96	60	7	0
	South, St. Jude's - 1	126	128	70	14	10
	Wesleyan - - - 1	193	145	126	17	6
481	Unsworth (St. George's) N. 6	*300	139	128	3	0
458	UPHOLLAND:					
	Crawford Village - Ch. 5	128	52	32	7	0
	Girls - - - - N. 9	*143	80	61	0	0
	Moor - - - - N. 9	*133	130	88	9	0
	Roby Mill - - - Ch. 9	*152	77	62	16	0
	Village, Boys - - N. 9	185	88	72	16	0
463	Urmston - - - B. 6	290	64	22	1	3
	Urmston - - - Ch. 6	*173	137	93	0	0
481	Urswick - - - Ch. 2	167	151	102	14	0
463	Walkden Moor - - N. 5	775	546	480	18	0
			55	22	12	6
461	Walkden - - - W. 6	638	210	169	16	0
	Walkden, Worsley Road - - - - B. 3	357	271	228	4	8
476	Walmer Bridge - - B. 3	169	120	102	15	0
462	Walmersley, Ch. Ch. - N. 4	†309	185	133	8	0
	Walmersley, Turn - 4	168	74	59	11	0
461	Walmsley - - - N. 9	†*303	129	106	2	4
493	Walsden - - - Ch. 6	290	135	115	19	0
462	Walshaw - - - Ch. 3	252	193	150	1	0
455	Walton Breck, Trinity N. 2	*396	284	217	11	0
476	Walton, Higher - - Ch. 1	618	167	141	18	0
476	WALTON-LE-DALE:					
	National - - - 10	†*585	243	230	17	6
	School-lane - - Ch. 1	*279	174	152	15	2
	St. Patrick - - R. 10	214	124	98	12	0
455	Walton-on-the-Hill N. 2	*584	540	411	13	0
			58	19	4	6
470	Wardle - - - - N. 6	*366	186	134	2	0
	Wardle - - - - W. 11	200	112	51	12	4
459	Wargrave - - - N. 6	*371	329	192	16	0
			21	7	16	6
	Wargrave, Vulcan Foundry - - - N. 6	144	47	32	12	0
459	WARRINGTON:					
	Bank Quay, Infant - B. 10	192	142	108	16	0
	British - - - - 10	*1,212	670	695	17	0
	Heath Side - - N. 10	*930	862	727	12	6
			17	9	18	0
	Ladies' School of Industry - - - 11	135	98	32	10	0
	Parochial - - - 10	†*880	525	449	17	0
	Practising, The Mount N. 10	*749	420	342	10	8
	St. Alban's, Boys - R. 11	*442	195	149	5	0
	St. Alban's, Girls and Infant - - - R. 11	793	403	328	10	0
	St. Ann's - - - Ch. 10	*426	281	222	17	0
	St. Benedict - - R. 11	256	185	96	6	8
	St. Mary - - - Ch. 11	352	203	82	10	8

c School closed.

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	LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			
459	Warrington—*cont.*			
	St. Peter, John St., Infant - - - Ch. 10	*218	122	86 2 0
	Silver Street - - W. 10	378	157	100 14 0
	Holy Trinity, Bank Quay, Infant - - Ch.	*		
	Wycliffe - - - B. 10	666	453	384 11 0
462	Warth Mills - - B. 3	198	167	159 5 0
479	WARTON:			
	Archbishop Hutton's Free Grammar - 6	119	83	67 0 0
	Girls and Infants - B. 6	154	91	64 5 0
	National - - - 4	126	70	52 19 0
471	Water - - - B. 4	204	166	147 1 0
470	Waterbarn - - - B. 4	586	163	128 17 0
471	Waterfoot - - - B. 4	439	301	263 7 6
	Waterfoot - - - N. 10	424	332	283 15 0
469	Waterhead - - - N. 5	*376	230	141 17 0
468	Waterloo (Ashton-under-Lyne), Methodist New Connexion - 1	341	124	84 3 0
455	WAVERTREE:			
	Roman Catholic - 12	246	149	101 19 8
	St. Bridget's - - Ch. 12	*262	138	70 2 6
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 12	*431	285	218 7 0
	Trinity District - Ch. 12	*625	498	405 14 0
465	Weaste Lane - - N. 5	*493	277	225 12 0
477	Weeton - - - N. 3	104	58	58 2 0
475	Weld Bank, St. Gregory R. 10	298	178	155 15 0
480	Wensley Fold - - N. 2	*364	201	124 0 0
469	Werneth - - - B. 6	297	118	93 3 0
			46	14 9 0
	Werneth, St. Thomas' - 6	*405	410	351 4 0
477	Wesham - - - Ch. 3	114	79	72 7 4
477	Westby, St. Anne's - R. 12	81	53	40 9 0
455	WEST DERBY:			
	Dog and Gun, Inft. - Ch. 11	83	28	21 14 0
	Parochial - - - 11	*659	306	239 17 0
	St. John Baptist, Green Lane - - - 2	614	245	172 17 8
	St. Oswald- - - R. 12	585	306	235 10 0
	St. Paul's - - - R. 12	189	47	25 12 3
	Whitefield Road - W. 4	*559	496	449 13 10
461	WEST HOUGHTON:			
	Congregational - - 11	294	97	88 10 0
	Parochial - - - 5	*475	373	325 2 0
	Sacred Heart - - R. 5	188	44	38 19 0
460	WESTLEIGH:			
	Mill - - - - N. 1	331	252	160 5 0
	National - - - 6	*312	187	151 7 0
			16	5 14 0
	Plank Lane - - B. 5	226	165	110 19 0
	Plank Lane - - R. 4	216	129	98 9 0
	The Twelve Apostles R. 5	137	133	90 7 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	563	320	294 12 0
			28	9 12 0
473	Whalley - - - N. 6	†*250	180	138 18 4
464	Whalley Range, Sloane Street - - - - W. 12	460	242	215 18 0
461	Wharton, Presbyterian 10	246	197	172 0 0
			20	7 2 6
472	Wheatley Lane (Burnley) - - - - W. 10	286	70	65 17 0
475	Wheelton - - - N. 9	*70	43	28 2 0
	Wheelton, St. Paul's - Ch. 9	319	169	144 6 0
	Wheelton, St. Paul's, Free C.E., Evening -	—	29	12 11 0
458	Wheiley (Wigan) Branch N. 10	266	259	201 3 0
456	Whiston - - Ch. 6	363	246	186 16 0
476	Whitechapel (Goosnargh) 2	109	60	55 3 0
480	Whittington - - N. 6	165	57	55 19 0
463	Whittle Brook, Prim. Meth. 5	107	119	66 6 0
475	Whittle-le-Woods - N. 9	†*217	165	146 3 8
470	Whitworth, St. Anselm R. 2	165	130	73 10 7
	Whitworth - - - N. 6	445	324	213 3 0
			53	15 14 6
456	WIDNES:			
	National - - - 9	*431	412	368 2 0
			41	16 9 0
	St. Marie's - - R. 9	*695	241	196 11 0
	St. Patrick's - - R. 9	*620	474	345 8 2
	Sim's Cross - - 9	964	693	591 16 0
	Warrington Road - 9	854	320	273 3 0
	West Bank - - 9	905	714	606 3 7
458	WIGAN:			
	Blue Coat - - - N. 10	*930	502	446 14 0
			19	6 11 0
	Marsh Green - - Ch. 11	93	94	58 17 0
	New Jerusalem - - B. 11	585	551	469 5 0
	Park Lane Undl. - 6	144	139	91 9 0
	Presbyterian - - 12	*163	166	145 8 5
	St. Andrew's - - N. 11	*244	155	100 8 0
	St. Catherine - - N. 10	†928	443	418 9 0
	St. George's - - N. 10	†436	165	67 5 6
	St. George's, Maryle-bone - - - N. 11	119	76	53 17 0
	St. John's - - - R. 11	*1,293	479	365 4 0
			122	50 15 6
	St. Joseph's - - R. 11	*1,003	557	463 6 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 11	*590	305	245 12 0
	St. Michael - - N. 10	*407	218	153 0 0
	St. Patrick's - - R. 11	*1,297	731	550 3 0
	St. Thomas' - - - N. 12	*695	424	344 9 2
			24	16 16 0
	St. Thomas', Clayton Street - - - N. 10	*679	344	277 1 0
			120	34 17 6
	Wesleyan - - - 10	*746	319	269 14 8
456	Windle - - - - 10	574	559	471 14 0
461	Wingate, St. John's - N. 5	*336	265	231 17 6
476	Winmarleigh - - 3	135	59	40 16 0
463	Winton, Infants - - Ch. 5	204	87	68 14 0
459	Winwick - - - Ch. 4	156	101	79 10 0
473	Wiswell (Whalley) - N. 6	210	95	78 15 0
464	Withington, St. Paul's N. 3	*382	248	204 1 0
475	Withnell - - - Ch. 9	188	109	88 8 0
	Withnell, United Meth. 9	164	84	60 13 0
474	Witton - - - N. 2	272	67	51 6 0
	Witton, St. Mark's - Ch.	*		
468	Woodhouses - - N. 5	314	60	51 0 0
			11	3 1 6
	Woodhouses - - - B. 3	141	73	53 1 0
			8	2 7 0
476	Woodplumpton - - N. 4	*161	49	41 18 0
	Woodplumpton, Catforth - - - - B. 4	*117	60	45 11 0
462	Woolfold - - - W. 6	263	250	227 15 0
459	Woolston with Martinscroft - - - R. 5	157	84	57 12 0
456	Woolton, Much - - N. 6	*655	435	326 4 4
	Woolton - - - R. 6	726	244	192 7 0
463	WORSLEY:			
	National - - - 5	493	347	325 15 0
	Edgefold, Infants - N. 5	93	31	20 16 0
	Ellenbrook - - N. 5	126	67	36 3 0
	Roe Green, Infants - N. 5	78	46	36 6 0
472	Worsthorn - - - N. 6	*300	188	196 14 0
480	Wray with Bottom - 6	157	87	64 6 0
458	Wrightington, St. Joseph's - - - R 9	215	178	139 14 0
479	Yealand, Conyers - B. 6	172	107	101 6 0
	Yealand, Conyers - N. 6	*101	40	34 1 0

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	LEICESTERSHIRE.			
410	Abb Kettleby - - P. 6	94	82	70 15 8
408	*Anstey* - - - 5	202	275	238 7 0
406	Appleby, Free, Boys - N. 7	102	32	21 7 0
	Appleby - - - N. 7	139	46	23 18 10
400	Arnesby - - - N. 6	*95	46	38 6 0
410	Asfordby - - - Ch. 6	174	118	79 2 0
406	Ashby-de-la-Zouch - N. 3	†*492	361	279 1 0
	Ashby-de-la-Zouch Blue and Green Coat - - N. 3	154	104 / 12	62 19 0 / 3 18 0
410	*Ashby Folville* (*U.D.*) 5	69	38	32 16 0
400	Ashby Magna - - Ch. 4	86	35	35 2 0
403	Aylestone - - - N. 5	*132	111	81 14 0
	Aylestone, Park - - 5	752	297	174 10 8
405	*Bagworth* - - - 6	99	109	78 16 0
406	Bardon Hill - - Ch. 6	117	71	70 18 0
408	Barkby - - - - P. 3	101	90	69 5 0
434	Barkestone - - - N. 7	152	74	61 3 0
405	Barlestone - - - Ch. 6	159	135	101 13 0
407	*Barrow-on-Soar* - - 2	126	131	112 5 0
	Barrow-upon-Soar - Ch. 2	*244	186	143 6 0
404	Barwell - - - Ch. 1	*289	249	217 17 6
408	*Belgrave* - - - 2	470	437	371 8 0
	Belgrave - - - N. 2	†*571	486	425 5 0
407	Belton - - - - N. 5	*103	65	49 13 0
402	Billesdon - - - P. 5	130	74	58 19 0
408	Birstall - - - - N. 3	*106	45	33 19 0
400	Bitteswell - - - Ch. 4	72	53	43 2 0
403	Blaby - - - - N. 2	*209	208	168 8 0
406	Blackfordby - - - N. 4	*70	69	49 19 0
419	Bottesford - - - N. 5	*280	185	159 2 8
410	Branstone - - - N. 6	*58	32	30 4 0
402	Braunstone - - - P. 5	56	19	28 4 0
435	Breedon Endowed - N. 4	196	107	84 6 0
400	Broughton Astley - N. 1	*128	80	66 0 0
409	*Broughton* (*U.D.*) - 7	130	90	79 2 0
400	Bruntingthorpe - - 4	84	39	38 8 0
410	*Buckminster* (*U.D.*) - 10	*99	41	29 5 11
404	Burbage - - - N. 2	*315	140	125 15 0
	Burbage - - - W. 1	292	110	94 16 0
410	Burrough-on-the-Hill - N. 5	103	20	30 12 0
	Burton-on-the-Wolds 7	149	73	68 2 6
410	Burton Lazars - - 6	43	25	31 17 6
402	Burton Overy - - N. 7	83	63	58 9 0
405	Cadeby, Free - - 6	45	45	50 16 0
405	Carlton - - - - Ch. 6	61	48	41 8 0
435	Castle Donnington - P. 3	*379	208	161 19 0
	Castle Donnington - W. 3	276	149	123 15 0
400	Claybrooke - - - N. 1	137	116	96 12 0
406	Coalville - - - B. 3	280	229	190 19 0
	Coalville - - - N. 3	†*163	157	119 16 0
	Coalville - - - W. 3	251	204	174 13 0
405	Congerstone - - Ch. 6	164	54	42 8 0
408	Copt-Oak - - - Ch. 6	64	36	41 5 0
403	Cosby - - - - P. 2	*122	110	63 15 0
408	Cossington - - Ch. 2	71	39	30 6 0
410	*Coston* (*U.D.*) - - 5	63	30	33 17 0
403	Countesthorpe - - N. 2	191	163 / 28	115 19 8 / 10 19 6
401	Cranoe, Glooston, Stonton, and Slawston - 3	106	41	25 7 0
403	Croft - - - - Ch. 2	133	77	57 4 0
419	Croxton Keyrial - - N. 5	*153	89	74 17 0
410	Dalby, Old - - - B. 6	136	44	34 13 0
	Dalby, Parva - - Ch. 5	40	14	23 9 0
405	*Desford* - - - 6	173	140	122 10 0
435	Diseworth - - - Ch. 2	*80	48	28 5 2
406	Donisthorpe - - Ch. 7	82	66	40 0 0
400	*Dunton Bassett* - - 4	101	55	39 2 0
404	Earl-Shilton - - - N. 7	*245	170	148 8 0
	Earl-Shilton, Woodend Ch. 7	134	118	86 14 0

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	LEICESTER—*cont.*			
412	*Easton Magna* (*U.D.*) 6	150	95	85 10 0
410	Eastwell - - - Ch. 7	38	15	20 2 0
410	Eaton - - - - Ch. 5	96	54	38 13 0
410	Edmondthorpe - - N. 6	115	31	28 10 0
403	Enderby - - - N. 7	*277	274	239 15 0
402	Evington - - - N. 7	90	46	31 3 0
389	Fenny Drayton - - N. 7	67	28	34 11 0
401	Fleckney - - - Ch. 3	*148	139	111 9 0
401	*Foxton* - - - - 7	72	41	27 14 0
410	Freeby - - - - 6	59	30	36 15 0
410	Frisby-on-the-Wreak - N. 6	*86	83	61 13 0
400	Frowlesworth - - Ch. 4	48	28	27 3 0
410	*Gaddesby* - - - 5	72	47	50 19 0
402	Gaulby, Mixed - - 7	80	27	28 0 0
400	Gilmorton - - - N. 6	*134	85	64 12 0
403	Glenfield - - - N. 5	120	102	70 2 0
410	Goadby Marwood - Ch. 7	72	22	24 16 0
406	Grace Dieu - - - R. 5	199	110	80 0 0
401	Great Bowden - - N. 3	†163	121	91 5 0
410	*Great Dalby* - - 5	84	66	46 5 0
402	Great Glenn - - Ch. 2	122	106	88 2 0
406	Griffydam - - - W. 6	*120	101	68 11 0
405	Groby - - - - Ch. 7	126	121	83 10 0
401	Gumley - - - - 7	53	34	32 2 0
412	Hallaton - - - Ch. 4	145	135	107 15 0
410	Harby - - - - N. 6	*119	76	49 4 0
419	Harston - - - N. 2	47	26	34 18 0
407	Hathern - - - N. 5	*192	187	154 8 0
406	Heather - - - N. 4	*60	55	37 1 0
404	Higham-on-the-Hill - N. 6	†*113	68	47 4 0
404	HINCKLEY:			
	Hinckley - - - 2	530	521	430 16 0
	Holy Trinity, Infant - N. 2	*83	62	15 10 8
	National - - - 2	448	438 / 17	372 12 4 / 7 15 6
	St. Peter's - - - R. 2	162	115	86 8 0
410	Hoby and Brooksby - N. 6	79	47	31 15 0
410	Hose - - - - N. 7	*60	55	43 17 0
402	Houghton-on-the-Hill Ch. 5	72	40	26 12 0
406	Hugglescote - - - N. 3	*241	226	198 0 0
	Hugglescote, Baptist - 3	237	179	148 8 0
	Hugglescote and Donington - - - - N.	†		
402	*Humberstone* - - 3	164	39	20 4 0
	Humberstone, New - 2	416	239	97 18 2
403	Huncote - - - N. 2	107	64	41 14 8
402	Hungarton - - - Ch. 5	45	33	32 5 0
401	Husband's Bosworth - N. 3	*188	119	100 13 0
405	Ibstock - - - - B. *c*	*		
	Ibstock, Ellistown, Inf. Ch. 4	101	52	16 0 0
	Ibstock - - - - N. 4	381	254	206 0 0
402	Ilston and Carlton - 7	84	46	30 19 0
435	Kegworth - - - N. 3	*377	326	258 19 0
401	Kibworth Beauchamp N. 3	*183	200	174 11 4
403	Kilby - - - - N. 2	*72	36	30 14 0
400	Kimcote and Walton - 4	119	41	29 18 0
403	Kirby Muxloe - - Ch. 5	106	51	42 4 0
403	Knighton - - - N. 7	*139	119	81 12 0
	Knighton, Clarendon Park - - - - Ch. 7	78	48	22 9 4
403	Knipton - - - N. 5	194	44	31 3 0
419	Knossington - - Ch. 4	80	69 / 14	73 17 0 / 6 13 6
401	Laughton - - - P. 7	27	23	32 19 0
409	LEICESTER:			
	Archdeacon Lane - 11	†155	132	94 6 0
	All Saints' - - - Ch. 10	345	299	243 17 0
	Aylestone Road - 1	303	218	209 19 0
	Belgrave Road - - 12	612	692	645 2 0
	Catherine Street - 1	1,185	804	819 10 3
	Charnwood Street - 1	1,400	1,133	1,027 5 0
	Christ Church - - N. 10	*390	270	187 0 0
	Christow Street - 1	446	515	490 5 0

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	LEICESTER—*cont.*			
409	Leicester—*cont.*			
	County - - - N. 11	418	414	290 14 0
	Elbow Lane - - 1	754	671	598 10 0
	Gladstone Street, Temporary - - - 1	247	175	110 2 0
	Great Meeting - - 1	411	209	210 11 0
	Hill Street - - - B. 9	†*880	795	742 8 0
	Holy Cross - - - R. 12	277	127	96 16 0
	Humberstone Road - W. 9	313	181	165 19 0
	King Richard's Road 11	1,142	957	874 6 0
	Knighton Street - N. 11	254	166	102 8 0
	Oxford Street - - 9	783	897	769 10 0
	St. Andrew - - N. 11	*310	190	111 5 0
	St. Andrew's Victoria Ch. 11	248	232	177 4 0
	St. George - - - Ch. 11	498	387	327 16 0
	St. John's - - - N. 12	508	389	318 17 0
	St. Leonard's - - P. 9	81	68	40 18 0
	St. Luke's - - - N. 10	548	292	215 5 0
	St. Margaret's - - N. 11	†799	555	478 18 0
	St. Mark's - - - 11	491	287	243 12 0
	St. Mark's, Infants - N. 11	281	139	90 10 0
	St. Martin's - - N. 11	558	460	416 18 3
	St. Martin's Union St. New Church - - N. 11	426	269	200 12 0
	St. Mary's, Old - - P. 11	371	313	259 2 0
			30	19 2 6
	St. Matthew's, Brunswick St., District - 10	296	289	252 17 6
	St. Matthew's, Chester Street - - N. 10	431	404	330 11 8
	St. Matthew - - N. 10	*412	380	317 3 0
	St. Patrick - - - R. 11	325	263	212 8 0
	St. Peter's - - - 12	627	483	352 8 0
	St. Saviour's, Infants Ch. 2	265	151	81 1 6
	Slater Street - - 9	948	788	706 11 0
	Syston Street - - 12	794	924	803 5 3
	Trinity - - - Ch. 10	767	498	435 15 0
	Upper Conduit Street Ch. 12	351	282	220 5 0
	Willow Street - - 1	273	183	199 5 0
400	Leire - - - - Ch. 4	84	42	38 5 0
435	*Lockington, Hemington* 2	111	81	56 6 0
402	Loddington - - - 5	48	25	31 19 0
410	Long-Clawson - - Ch. 7	163	95	79 14 0
407	Long-Whatton - - N. 5	141	88	58 13 0
407	LOUGHBOROUGH:			
	Cobden Street - - 10	605	600	535 8 0
	Emmanuel, Boys - N. 10	150	139	127 19 0
	Emmanuel, Girls - N. 10	100	96	87 15 0
	Emmanuel, Infants - N. 10	*275	140	97 10 0
	Hickling's, Endowed 10	133	65	58 8 0
	Lancasterian - - 10	*542	507	471 13 0
	Rectory Place, Half Time - - - 10	276	19	8 0 5
	Roman Catholic - 10	282	156	127 16 0
	St. Mary's, Boys - R. 10	170	61	60 16 0
	Warner - - - Ch. 10	251	142	123 19 0
402	Lowesby and Cold Newton - - - Ch. 5	37	26	30 3 0
401	Lubenham - - - N. 3	*186	75	53 6 0
400	Lutterworth - - Ch. 5	412	232	207 11 0
405	Market Bosworth - P. 6	159	120	94 10 0
401	Market Harborough - B. 10	†318	223	195 2 6
	Market Harborough - N. 10	†*473	242	204 14 0
	Market Harborough, St. Joseph's - - - R. 10	110	42	31 15 0
405	Markfield - - - Ch. 6	*199	184	145 19 0
412	Medbourne - - - Ch. 4	100	77	64 17 0
410	Melton Mowbray - - B. 6	520	388	339 10 0
	Melton Mowbray, Free N. 6	*434	238	195 15 0
	Melton Mowbray, Inft. Ch. 6	*188	145	97 14 0
406	Moira - - - - Ch. 7	365	254	208 3 0
408	Mount Sorrel, Evening N.	—	52	20 13 0
408	Mount Sorrel, North, St. Peter's - - - N. 2	355	244	197 7 0
	Mount Sorrel, South - Ch. 2	360	246	220 16 4
401	Mowsley - - - P. 3	51	32	38 9 0
419	Muston - - - - Ch. 8	65	34	19 6 0
405	*Nailstone* - - - 6	120	69	51 16 0
403	Narborough - - - N. 2	*174	123	87 16 0
406	Netherseale - - - Ch. 7	*103	99	80 15 0
405	Newbold Verdon - - P. 6	*129	114	93 6 0
406	Newton Burgoland - 7	96	61	40 16 0
402	Newton Harcourt - Ch. 2	66	33	31 18 0
408	Newtown Linford - 6	59	32	36 9 0
400	North Kilworth - - N. 4	66	54	37 5 0
405	Norton - - - - Ch. 7	79	49	52 8 0
403	*Oadby* - - - - 1	*315	297	204 2 0
408	Oaks - - - - Ch. 6	54	34	34 15 0
405	*Odstone (U.D.)* - - 6	66	47	40 5 0
405	Orton-on-the-Hill - N. 3	61	42	25 6 8
406	Osgathorpe - - - N. 5	49	34	24 10 0
413	Overseale - - - N. 7	194	149	124 16 0
402	Owston, Newbold and Withcote - - - Ch. 5	67	32	40 5 0
400	Peatling Magna - - Ch. 4	45	23	30 3 0
	Peatling, Parva - - N. 4	79	20	30 12 0
405	*Peckleton* - - - 6	62	33	33 19 0
410	Pickwell - - - - Ch. 6	44	26	20 5 2
408	Queeniborough - - N. 3	*104	69	44 14 0
408	Quorndon - - - N. 6	†*363	237	174 4 4
405	*Ratby* - - - - 6	165	146	126 16 0
408	Rearsby - - - - N. 3	*99	64	51 16 0
405	Redmile - - - - N. 5	103	72	59 13 0
408	Rothley - - - - N. 2	†*171	134	103 16 0
419	Saltby - - - - Ch. 4	51	50	47 19 0
404	Sapcote Endowed - 2	154	116	95 7 0
410	Scalford - - - - N. 6	*110	87	63 8 0
408	*Seagrave* - - - 4	83	54	45 13 0
404	Sharnford - - - N. 2	*103	63	52 11 0
400	Shawell, Elkington's Endowed - - - Ch. 4	53	58	60 15 0
400	Shearsby - - - - N. 6	72	35	31 19 0
407	Sheepshed - - - B. 5	232	226	144 16 0
	Sheepshed - - - - N. 5	†*524	273	238 17 6
	Sheepshed, St. Winifred's - - - - R. 5	164	129	99 1 0
389	Sheepy Magna - - N. 2	*129	93	64 14 0
405	Shenton - - - Ch. 3	40	33	36 15 0
405	Sibson - - - - Ch. 3	79	54	40 2 0
408	SILEBY:			
	National - - - 2	*353	199	168 9 0
	St. Gregory - - R. 2	175	68	47 0 0
	Undenominational - 2	347	154	95 18 0
401	Smeeton Westerby - 7	100	57	46 14 0
406	Snareston Endowed - 7	72	37	22 18 0
410	*Somerby* - - - 6	121	81	70 4 0
400	South Kilworth - - N. 4	†*84	71	51 10 0
410	Sproxton - - - Ch. 4	97	53	46 2 0
405	Stanton - - - - N. 6	69	60	53 2 0
405	Stapleton - - - N. 6	*49	24	28 16 0
410	Stathern - - - N. 7	93	65	54 16 0
406	Staunton Harold - - Ch. 6	48	46	47 18 0
404	Stoke Golding, Grammar 6	*158	62	50 3 0
	Stoke Golding, Infants 6	157	52	39 6 0
410	Stonesby - - - Ch. 4	38	37	40 7 0
404	Stoney Stanton - - Ch. 2	*224	176	136 16 0
405	Sutton Cheney - - P. 6	81	51	32 5 0
406	Swannington - - N. 4	*174	141	104 1 0
406	Swepstone - - - N. 7	*60	31	22 3 0
400	Swinford - - - N. 4	92	61	55 3 0
408	Swithland - - - Ch. 6	75	35	33 16 0
408	Syston - - - - P. 2	413	276	176 18 0
	Syston, Infant - - 2	128	128	98 18 0
401	Theddingworth United 3	61	37	36 2 0
405	*Thornton* - - - 6	97	86	61 10 0

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	LEICESTER—*cont.*					
407	*Thorpacre* (*U.D.*) - 5	74	45	28	5	0
410	Thorpe Arnold - - 6	41	24	35	2	0
406	Thringstone - - - N. 5	*127	84	46	12	0
408	Thrussington - - N. 3	113	84	67	14	0
408	Thurcaston - - - Ch. 6	91	58	45	0	0
403	Thurlaston - - - N. 7	*232	100	70	8	0
408	Thurmaston - - N. 3	*248	208	163	19	0
402	Thurnby, Stoughton, and Bushby - - Ch. 5	68	60	49	9	0
402	Tilton and Halstead - Ch. 5	77	63	45	8	0
402	Tugby - - - - Ch. 5	80	62	51	19	0
405	Twycross - - - Ch. 3	116	53	46	0	0
410	Twyford - - - N. 6	*116	60	49	14	0
400	Walcote - - - - Ch. 6	139	59	44	1	0
410	Waltham-on-the-Wolds N. 4	*169	104	83	11	0
408	*Walton-on-the-Wolds* - 4	46	32	34	13	0
409	Westcotes - - - Ch. 10	153	148	101	8	0
403	Whetstone - - - N. 2	198	173	120	19	0
406	Whitwick - - - N. 5	†*359	210	171	16	0
	Whitwick, Infants - R. 5	61	63	50	16	8
403	Wigston, Magna - - N. 1	*405	364	288	17	0
	Wigston, Magna - - 1	294	387	302	7	0
400	Willoughby Waterless 4	66	45	30	4	0
389	Witherley - - - Ch. 12	72	50	35	9	0
408	Woodhouse - - - N.	†				
	Woodhouse Eaves - N. 6	*323	193	171	8	0
406	Woodville - - - N. 4	*152	154	104	15	0
	Woodville - - - W. 4	341	188	116	14	8
406	Worthington (Gelsmoor) N. 6	*235	61	42	15	0
407	Wymeswold - - - N. 3	*254	169	140	18	0
410	Wymondham - - Ch. 6	116	83	74	18	0
	LINCOLNSHIRE.					
420	Aisthorpe - - - Ch. 3	42	22	23	16	3
422	Alford - - - - N. 5	*508	266	227	6	0
425	Alkborough - - - N. 4	123	63	44	17	0
433	Allington - - - Ch. 2	57	53	40	6	0
512	*Althorpe* (*U.D.*) - - 5	199	105	65	0	0
512	Amcotts - - - Ch. 5	90	48	38	3	0
419	Ancaster - - - N. 1	117	111	93	4	0
422	Anderby - - - Ch. 4	56	48	37	15	0
418	Anwick - - - - Ch. 6	53	32	20	1	0
425	Appleby - - - N. 4	137	69	57	17	0
425	*Ashby* - - - - 4	336	187	96	1	1
421	Ashby Puerorum - Ch. 1	32	22	31	11	0
414	Aslackby - - - Ch. 3	126	41	37	3	0
421	Asterby Acham's - Ch. 2	*129	96	68	19	0
418	Aunsby - - - - Ch. 3	31	28	28	1	8
420	Bardney, Kitching's Charity - - - 2	154	80	66	0	0
	Bardney - - - W. 2	*210	139	88	16	0
433	Barkstone - - - N. 2	†*98	66	43	2	0
425	Barnetby - - - N. 4	210	124	77	11	7
419	Barrowby - - - Ch. 2	157	109	84	6	0
425	Barrow-on-Humber - Ch. 11	360	167	127	8	0
425	Barton-on-Humber - N. 11	*477	289	210	2	4
	Barton-on-Humber, St. Austin's - - - R. 10	86	54	32	4	0
	Barton-on-Humber - W. 11	*553	349	315	2	0
433	Bassingham - - - N. 2	*106	45	37	10	0
	Bassingham - - - W. 2	*155	66	56	1	0
414	Baston - - - - Ch. 1	133	59	25	12	1
421	*Baumber* - - - 12	60	56	42	2	0
433	Beckingham All Saints Ch. 2	88	46	40	4	0
424	Beesby - - - - N.	*				
421	*Belchford* - - - 2	136	64	45	4	0
423	Belleau - - - - N. 3	*159	98	87	18	0
512	Belton - - - - Ch. 4	*261	120	92	10	0
419	Belton (Grantham) - Ch. 7	46	32	37	13	0
	LINCOLN—*cont.*					
417	Bennington Endowed - 4	128	80	63	17	0
421	Benniworth - - - N. 3	71	36	17	13	8
417	Bicker - - - - N. 4	*108	64	50	3	0
	Bicker, Smith's Endowed 4	62	38	23	11	7
424	Bigby - - - - Ch. 4	46	33	38	12	0
414	*Billingborough* - - 10	258	133	110	1	0
418	BILLINGHAY (U.D.):					
	Billinghay Infant - 3	92	86	39	1	2
	Billinghay & Walcott N. 3	*159	127	111	2	6
	Tattershall Bridge - 3	144	56	24	3	9
	Walcott - - - 3	103	66	14	11	8
422	*Bilsby* - - - - 7	121	77	62	15	0
423	Binbrooke - - - N. 1	*240	160	118	7	0
424	Bishop's Norton and Atterby - - - N. 3	*103	59	28	17	10
419	*Bitchfield* - - - 8	99	67	58	2	0
418	Blankney - - - N. 3	123	49	38	3	0
426	Blyborough - - - Ch. 5	59	37	39	4	0
426	Blyton, Endowed - - 7	59	28	10	18	5
	Blyton - - - - N. 7	*50	48	35	0	0
422	Bolingbroke, Old, and Hareby, Girls - - N.	*				
	Bolingbroke, Old, (Mixed) - - - N. 5	*112	64	44	15	0
425	Bonby - - - - Par. 4	93	66	56	11	0
420	Boothby Graffoe - - Ch. 2	50	21	27	3	0
417	BOSTON:					
	British - - - 4	*356	203	110	9	0
	East, Infants - - 4	182	61	53	6	0
	Laughton's Endowed 4	174	135	117	11	0
	National - - - 4	*549	322	273	18	0
	St. James', West Church, Middle, Girls - - 6	140	73	56	3	0
	St. Mary - - - R. 4	90	54	32	19	0
	Wesleyan - - - 1	*389	284	248	10	0
	West Church, Mixed and Infants - - N. 4	477	439	372	0	0
	Witham Marsh - - 4	125	72	56	6	0
425	*Bottesford* - - - 4	*75	49	31	18	0
414	Bourn Eastgate - - 3	138	90	56	14	0
	Bourn Fen - - - 10	60	39	31	0	0
	Bourn, Star Lane - 10	424	240	193	7	0
420	*Bracebridge and Boultham* - - - - 2	412	223	162	13	0
	Bracebridge Heath - 2	99	56	44	19	0
420	Branston Fen - - N. 2	89	27	30	8	0
	Branston - - - N. 2	*242	144	113	4	0
			12	4	8	0
433	Brant-Broughton - Ch. 2	136	73	63	13	0
	Brant-Broughton - W. 2	159	61	39	8	5
419	Brauncewell - - Ch. 6	39	25	36	5	8
425	Brigg - - - - R. 11	78	33	23	0	0
422	Brinkhill - - - 5	59	37	31	0	0
424	Brocklesby Park - N. 11	169	79	63	6	0
425	Broughton - - - P. 5	231	125	87	3	0
421	Bucknall - - - P. 1	84	64	47	1	0
422	Burgh - - - - N. 6	244	149	118	17	0
	Burgh - - - - W. *c*	*				
423	Burgh on Bain - - Ch. 7	86	33	30	1	0
419	Burton-le-Coggles - Ch. 7	165	40	32	18	10
425	Burton-on-Stather - N. 4	102	59	37	18	0
418	Burton Pedwardine - 6	27	19	26	5	0
423	Burwell, Walmsgate and Muckton - - N. 5	70	52	50	5	0
417	Butterwick, Pinchbeck's Endowed - - - 4	390	143	133	13	0
424	Cabourne - - - Ch. 2	60	22	14	8	0
424	Caistor - - - - N. 2	*267	143	97	10	0
	Caistor - - - W. 4	172	69	47	3	0
420	Cameringham - - Ch. 3	38	25	23	6	2
420	Canwick - - - Ch. 2	74	30	33	16	0
414	Careby - - - - 11	45	42	31	19	0
433	Carlton-le-Moorlands - N. 3	75	62	53	11	0

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	LINCOLN—*cont.*			
419	Carlton Scroop and Normanton - - N. 1	84	57	40 19 0
414	Castle Bytham, Charity 11	123	70	40 6 0
420	Cherry Willingham and Greetwell - - 3	78	41	48 18 0
433	*Caythorpe* - - - 2	128	132	112 5 0
424	Claxby-cum-Normanby Ch. 3	112	82	61 10 0
433	Claypole - - - N. 2	*151	104	80 1 0
424	Cleethorpes - - - N. 2	*337	237	182 3 0
424	Clee Village - - - N. 2	75	45	30 12 0
	Clee with Weelsby, The Hilda - - - 10	881	715	591 8 0
420	Coleby - - - - Ch. 2	65	66	34 15 8
419	Colsterworth - - N. 2	208	179	154 16 0
421	Coningsby - - - N. 4	†232	107	88 2 0
423	Conisholme - - - Ch. 2	63	30	42 17 6
414	*Corby* - - - - 7	126	56	47 19 0
426	Corringham - - - N. 5	140	93	66 5 0
423	Covenham, St. Mary's N. 2	*193	50	38 10 0
415	Cowbit, Endowed - Ch. 11	138	70	46 18 0
418	Crauwell - - - Ch. 1	63	31	36 11 6
422	Croft - - - - N. 7	108	60	37 7 0
512	*Crowle* - - - - 4	408	245	170 2 0
	Crowle - - - - N. 4	113	56	35 8 0
	Crowle, St. Norbert's - R. 4	68	45	26 10 0
167	*Croyland, Postland Road* - - - - 2	210	98	68 7 0
	Croyland, South View Road - - - - 2	338	220	172 17 0
			13	5 19 6
422	Cumberworth - - N. 4	52	37	41 19 0
414	*Deeping, St. James'* - 3	370	211	186 11 3
415	*Deeping, St. James', Bridge Street, Infant* 3	65	58	43 2 0
	DEEPING, ST. NICHOLAS:			
	East Township - - 1	46	13	24 4 0
	Middle Township - 3	135	91	76 17 0
	North Township - 3	80	33	41 16 0
419	Denton - - - Ch. 8	181	116	111 12 0
418	Digby - - - - Ch. 6	67	39	17 19 0
420	Doddington - - N. 2	55	36	37 9 0
423	Donington-on-Baine - N. 2	*67	26	17 7 0
	Donington-on-Baine - W. 2	98	73	56 1 0
415	Donington, Cowley Endowed - - - 12	462	214	144 9 0
418	Dorrington - - - Ch. 6	78	47	36 13 0
414	Dowsby - - - Ch. 10	57	41	49 19 0
433	Dry Doddington - - Ch. 2	56	29	28 15 0
420	Dunholme - - - Ch. 3	83	74	36 13 6
414	Dunsby - - - Ch. 3	59	28	35 10 0
420	Dunston - - - N. 3	*111	80	44 18 0
420	*Eagle* - - - - 2	104	75	62 12 0
421	East Barkwith - - Ch. 1	*114	74	60 14 0
425	*East Butterwick* - 7	87	71	61 12 0
425	*East Halton* - - 4	*136	90	74 7 0
422	East Keal - - - N. 5	96	59	36 6 0
424	East Ravendale - - N. 2	95	58	48 0 0
426	East Stockwith - - N. 7	96	63	31 7 0
417	Eastville, East Fen - Ch. 6	69	32	30 11 0
414	Edenham - - - Ch. 3	178	71	50 8 0
423	Elkington, North and South - - - N. 3	111	63	52 6 0
425	Elsham - - - - 4	125	68	57 9 0
512	*Epworth* - - - 4	224	135	104 10 0
			27	9 15 6
	Epworth - - - N. 4	*146	113	76 14 0
418	Ewerby - - - Ch. 6	124	79	58 5 0
420	Faldingworth - - Ch. 12	80	49	31 2 0
426	Fillingham - - - 5	56	39	23 17 0
417	Fishtoft - - - P. 6	118	71	48 6 0
420	Fiskerton - - - N. 3	*112	72	48 0 0
416	Fleet, Hargate - - N. 11	98	57	39 1 0
	Fleet, Fen - - - 7	105	51	48 9 0
	Fleet, Wood Lane - 11	91	78	67 9 0
425	Flixborough - - - Ch. 4	80	38	26 16 5
414	Folkingham and Laughton - - - - N. 10	129	79	71 6 0
433	Foston - - - - N. 2	*68	42	25 16 0
417	Frampton - - - Ch. 4	140	101	70 18 0
417	Freiston, Ings - - N. 6	60	31	28 9 8
	Freiston, Scrane Endowed - - - N. 6	60	31	10 3 7
422	Friskney - - - Ch. 4	*208	142	92 3 0
	Friskney Fen - - Ch. 4	50	26	17 6 0
417	Frithbank - - - Ch. 6	97	59	60 9 0
425	Frodingham - - - N. 1	633	375	181 9 0
433	Fulbeck - - - N. 2	137	58	52 9 0
	Fulbeck, Infant - - N. 2	41	41	30 6 0
421	Fulletby - - - N. 1	*48	41	36 8 0
423	Fulstow - - - Ch. 1	92	76	59 3 0
426	GAINSBOROUGH:			
	Parish Church - - N. 10	*571	332	282 9 0
	St. Joseph - - - R. 10	499	251	177 4 11
			144	56 8 6
	Holy Trinity - - N. 10	*615	500	329 13 4
	Wesleyan - - - 10	*448	290	224 11 0
513	Garthorpe - - - 5	79	76	54 9 0
426	Gate Burton - - - *c*			
423	Gayton-le-Marsh - N. 4	†62	33	37 2 0
416	Gedney - - - Ch. 11	176	109	88 6 0
	Gedney, Drove End - Ch. 7	*160	85	45 18 0
	Gedney Dyke - - Ch. 11	67	21	14 6 0
	Gedney Hill - - P. 7	*116	56	44 19 0
425	Glandford Brigg - N. 11	*548	348	297 13 0
424	*Glentham* - - - 3	99	70	48 7 0
426	Glentworth, Parochial 12	86	37	39 3 0
415	*Gosberton* - - - 12	*253	123	78 7 0
	Gosberton, The Clough and Risegate - - 11	190	130	98 19 0
425	Goxhill - - - W. 12	*159	127	106 9 8
423	Grainthorpe - - - P. 4	146	87	60 19 0
419	GRANTHAM:			
	British - - - 2	†*335	120	91 8 0
	Brownlow, Infants - Ch. 2	†*150	114	79 14 0
	Little Gonerby, Infants - - - N. 2	185	170	119 6 0
	National - - - 2	*580	425	372 17 4
			66	26 16 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	232	90	52 15 0
	Welby, Infants - - N. 2	*160	130	95 18 0
424	Grasby - - - N. 2	123	95	82 2 0
426	Grayingham - - Ch. 5	58	27	35 5 0
423	Great Carlton - - Ch. 5	108	59	49 9 0
424	Great Coates - - P. 2	78	44	37 11 0
419	Great Gonerby - - N. 2	*238	158	132 15 6
424	GREAT GRIMSBY:			
	Church Inst., Infants Ch. 10	98	59	42 12 0
	Garden Street - - Ch. 10	175	115	70 18 0
	Garibaldi Street, Primitive Methodist - 10	385	209	185 19 0
	Holm Hill - - - 10	1,045	894	774 10 0
	Macaulay Street - Ch. 10	172	147	82 12 0
	National - - - 10	*275	260	170 4 0
	St. Andrew - - N. 10	257	234	203 0 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 10	302	227	159 9 0
	South Parade - - 11	780	452	394 12 6
	Wesleyan - - - 10	*519	421	371 8 0
	Westmarsh, Chapman Street - - - Ch. 10	155	140	80 7 0
419	Great Ponton, Endowed - - - N. 2	*156	87	70 5 0
422	*Great Steeping* - - 7	65	44	39 3 0
421	Greetham - - - 3	53	21	30 0 0
413	Gretford - - - N. 5	81	46	23 5 4
425	Gunness with Burringham - - - - N. 1	*197	59	25 7 0
424	*Habrough (U.D.)* - 11	153	103	87 1 0

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	LINCOLN—*cont.*			
420	Hackthorn - - - Ch. 12	60	31	32 14 0
414	Hacomby - - - N. 3	83	50	42 2 0
421	Hagworthingham - Ch. 5	*150	74	65 0 0
423	Hainton Heneage's Estate - - - Ch. 1	88	53	32 12 0
418	Hale Magna - - Ch. 6	148	82	63 3 0
	Hale Parva - - - N. 6	72	42	22 9 1
422	Halton Holegate - N. 5	*101	58	45 16 0
423	*Hannah-cum-Hagnaby* 11	52	34	25 8 0
419	Harlaxton - - - N. 8	83	60	39 15 0
420	Harmston - - - N. 2	*144	56	45 2 0
424	Hatcliffe - - - W. 4	*107	69	67 0 0
421	Hatton - - - Ch. 1	67	47	39 17 0
424	Haxey - - - Ch. 5	312	99	72 1 0
418	Heckington - - N. 6	*290	157	127 13 0
418	*Helpringham* - - 6	155	87	54 19 0
421	Hemingby Hospital - 7	111	81	58 5 0
426	Hemswell and Harpwell - - - - 5	94	70	50 6 0
419	Heydour - - - N. 4	117	72	56 16 0
425	*Hibaldstow* - - - 1	132	113	85 15 0
422	Hogsthorpe - - N. 5	*159	72	53 1 0
416	HOLBEACH:			
	Bank - - - - 11	160	118	102 16 0
	Boys - - - - 11	159	104	91 13 0
	National - - - 11	*184	186	134 8 0
	St. John's - - - 11	108	91	72 10 0
	St. John's - - - N.	*		
	St. Luke's - - - N. 11	*119	43	20 18 6
	St. Mark's - - - Ch. 11	*72	61	36 10 10
420	Holton-le-Bickering - Ch. 3	54	34	40 11 0
423	*Holton-le-Clay* - - 6	72	33	16 9 7
414	Horbling, Brown's - Ch. 3	135	58 33	49 9 0 14 12 0
425	Horkstow - - - N. 4	66	31	35 10 0
421	Horncastle - - - N. 6	*555	239	192 17 0
	Horncastle, Watson's, Infants - - - 6	84	36	26 6 0
	Horncastle - - - W. 6	*323	302	264 5 0
421	Horsington - - - N. 12	*83	49	39 4 0
419	Hough, Brandon, and Gelston - - - P. 1	128	88	79 3 0
425	Howsham - - - B. 11	85	60	35 5 0
424	Humberston - - Ch. 6	90	40	37 5 0
422	Hundleby - - - N. 5	87	70	57 0 0
422	Huttoft - - - N. 5	*141	60	32 0 0
420	*Ingham* - - - 3	115	90	74 12 0
422	*Ingoldmells* - - - 7	98	50	28 5 0
419	*Ingoldsby* - - - 2	123	55	37 4 0
424	*Keelby* - - - 4	147	114	96 5 0
426	Kettlethorpe - - Ch. 7	108	76	56 2 0
425	*Killingholme (U.D.)* - 4	177	103	82 14 0
424	Kirkby-cum-Osgodby - Ch. *c*	*		
	Kirkby-cum-Osgodby (U.D.) - - - 11	92	48	29 13 0
422	Kirkby, East, and Miningsby - - - Ch. 3	*114	67	50 14 0
418	Kirkby-la-Thorpe and Asgarby - - - Ch. 6	*66	47	36 9 0
414	Kirkby-Underwood Village - - - Ch. 3	53	34	31 6 0
425	Kirmington & Croxton 4	76	57	46 0 0
417	*Kirton, Church End* - 6	231	110	83 12 0
	Kirton, Holme - - 4	140	114	101 12 0
425	*Kirton in Lindsey:*			
	Boys - - - - 1	†90	91	68 19 0
	Girls - - - - 1	129	81	65 6 0
	Infants - - - 1	130	113	83 4 0
424	Laceby, Stamford Charity 12	229	136	73 17 0
	Laceby - - - - W. 2	149		
424	Langtoft - - - Ch. 3	120	54	30 19 0
421	Langton, St. Andrew's N. 7	96	52	41 2 0
422	Langton, Juxta-Partney 7	60	30	32 16 0
421	Langton by Wragby - Ch. 12	72	32	24 4 2
420	Langworth-in-Newbold, Boulter's - - - Ch. 2	*139	101	75 4 0
426	Laughton Endowed - 7	75	29	32 9 0
426	Lea - - - - Ch. 7	47	25	29 15 0
418	Leadenham - - - N. 1	144	105	81 1 0
417	*Leake, Central* - - 6	134	105	73 8 0
	Leake, New - - - 6	*177	64	39 17 0
	Leake, Old - - - 6	*162	57	43 17 0
418	Leasingham - - Ch. 3	121	53	34 14 0
428	Legbourne - - - N. 2	*107	95	74 19 0
424	Legsby - - - - N. 11	*	25	15 0 0
417	Leverton - - - N. 6	*159	73	52 11 0
420	LINCOLN:	*		
	British - - -			
	Central - - - N. 10	598	341	241 11 0
	Diocesan Practising - 9	*266	168	129 9 0
	Eastgate, Infants - 9	133	101	76 14 0
	High Class Girls - 9	104	51	39 14 0
	,, - - - 7	—	55	33 11 8
	Friars Lane - - R. 9	175	87	63 14 0
	Miss Cookson's - - N. 9	133	121	101 16 0
	Newland - - - B. 10	803	336	283 13 0
	North District - - N. 9	*442	276	228 3 0
	Ragged - - - 9	258	142	70 7 0
	St. Botolph - - Ch. 9	90	84	48 16 0
	St. Faith's - - - Ch. 9	*206	141	97 9 0
	St. Mark's - - - P. 9	122	43	28 9 0
	St. Martin's - - P. 10	*395	274 52	226 18 0 18 3 0
	St. Nicholas, Kingsley St. - - - N. 9	394	219	162 3 0
	St. Paul's (The Chancellor's) Evening -	—	21	9 4 0
	St. Peter at Gowts - N. 9	634	544	462 13 4
	St. Peter at Gowts - W. 10	458	416	297 13 0
	St. Swithin's - - P. 10	*446	313	257 1 0
	Wesleyan - - - 10	*945	775	704 18 0
424	Linwood - - - N. 3	54	22	28 19 0
424	Lissington - - - N. 3	*72	44	44 1 0
414	*Little Bytham (U.D.)*:			
	Counthorpe - - 10	39	9	2 13 4
	Little Bytham - - 10	60	58	23 8 0
423	Little Carlton, Infants N.	*		
419	Little Ponton - - Ch. 2	33	26	28 1 0
422	Little Steeping - - P. 7	*78	37	23 4 0
419	Londonthorpe - - 8	72	19	28 13 0
433	Long Bennington - N. 2	*148	59	32 15 0
416	*Long-Sutton* - - 5	460	307	268 4 0
	Long-Sutton - - B.	†		
	Long-Sutton, Sutton Bridge - - - 5	*570	302	247 11 0
423	LOUTH:			
	British - - - 6	*498	296	223 19 8
	National - - - 6	†597	453	381 19 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 6	150	56	39 18 0
	Trinity - - - N. 6	497	304	279 16 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	*271	124	111 17 0
423	Ludborough, St. Mary's Ch. 4	*94	42	19 15 1
513	*Luddington* - - 4	128	83 19	62 6 0 7 6 0
423	Ludford - - - N. 1	146	86	39 13 10
	Lusby - - - - Ch. 7	52	46	42 18 0
423	Mablethorpe, St. Mary's Ch. 5	88	85	58 14 0
423	Manby and Grimoldby 12	114	59	40 15 0
425	Manton - - - N. 5	*73	54	43 13 0
421	Marcham-le-Fen, Diocesan - - - 4	129	84	63 0 0
421	Marcham-on-the-Hill - N. 11	*67	42	30 11 1
414	Market Deeping, Endowed - - - 3	95	51	42 14 0

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	LINCOLN—*cont.*				
414	Market Deeping, Greencoat	3	145	68	55 17 0
424	MARKET-RASEN:				
	National	4	*348	103	87 4 0
	Holywood	R. 4	92	27	21 16 0
	Infants	4	103	60	45 0 0
	Wesleyan	4	*242	135	103 6 0
				34	12 6 0
423	Marsh Chapel	N. 2	†211	81	67 15 0
433	Marston, Thorold's Charity	2	184	95	80 17 0
418	Martin	N. 2	137	91	62 9 0
426	*Marton*	5	*92	56	38 8 0
425	Melton Ross	Ch. 4	58	34	35 19 0
425	*Messingham*	1	*200	107	78 15 0
420	Metheringham	N. 3	*150	96	51 17 8
	Metheringham Fen	Ch. 3	81	31	14 14 7
	Metheringham	W. 3	128	60	18 9 11
424	*Middle Rasen*	4	*186	82	63 12 0
421	*Minting*	5	100	58	38 6 0
421	Moorby District	N. 1	*92	32	22 17 0
414	Morton (Boura)	N. 3	200	113	90 15 0
426	Morton (Gainsborough)	N. 12	153	145	116 12 0
415	MOULTON:				
	Chapel	7	115	122	85 6 0
				11	4 9 0
	New Moulton, Endowed, Boys'	7	147	59	36 4 0
	Sea's End	N. 7	111	81	65 14 0
	Village	7	105	63	17 16 3
422	Mumby	N. 1	71	41	30 6 0
	Mumby Chapel, St. Leonard's	N. 1	61	26	23 8 0
420	Navenby	Ch. 2	246	145	106 1 0
420	Nettleham	N. 2	*178	150	92 5 11
424	*Nettleton*	11	166	51	31 12 0
	"	6	—	51	18 8 8
425	New Holland	N. 11	273	148	109 2 0
418	Newton (Folkingham)	Ch. 3	103	57	48 15 0
424	Newton-on-the-Wolds	N.	*		
424	Newton and Toft	3	50	23	32 0 0
426	Newton-on-Trent	Ch. 7	85	53	34 0 0
420	Nocton	Ch. 3	124	81	63 13 0
425	Normanby	Ch. 4	75	51	38 16 0
420	*Normanby*	3	142	109	80 14 0
423	North Cotes	N. 12	99	36	24 18 7
423	North Cockerington	N. 12	*125	63	40 13 0
417	*North-East Holland Fen, Hedgehog Bridge*	6	90	83	71 6 10
420	North Hykeham	Ch. 2	85	60	26 9 2
424	North Kelsey	Ch. 3	156	76	67 14 0
418	*North Kyme*	3	107	90	80 2 0
418	North Rauceby	Ch. 1	116	78	60 13 0
433	*North Scarle*	2	92	68	56 5 0
423	North Somercotes	Ch. 4	250	115	104 17 11
423	North Thoresby	W. 2	*170	109	78 16 0
419	North Witham	Ch. 8	63	21	24 4 0
426	Northorpe	N. 5	*39	36	35 11 0
422	*Orby*	7	†61	37	19 16 0
422	Ormsby and Ketsby	N. 5	105	51	50 15 0
418	Osbournby	Ch. 3	190	117	101 11 0
424	Owersby	P. 4	*113		
420	Owmby	N.	†		
426	Owston	N. 7	*176	125	112 1 0
421	Panton	Ch. 12	30	27	31 6 0
422	Partney	N. 5	*92	68	37 17 0
418	*Pickworth*	3	72	35	23 9 0
415	Pinchbeck, East	N. 12	*244	170	116 16 0
	Pinchbeck, St. Matthew's	N. 12	74	60	36 3 0
	Pinchbeck, West	N. 12	199	155	124 12 0
414	Pointon	Ch. 3	118	59	30 3 4
				11	4 19 0
	LINCOLN—*cont.*				
420	Potterhanworth	N. 3	*83	58	39 6 0
415	QUADRING:				
	Cowley and Brown's Charity	7	91	43	34 6 0
	Crawford's Charity, Town	7	54	35	26 14 0
	Eandyke, Crawford's Charity	7	53	26	17 13 0
	Quadring Fen	7	42	28	18 7 0
418	Quarrington	Ch. 11	158	78	57 11 0
422	Raithby	Ch.	*		
	Raithby and Enderby Endowed	5	54	21	14 19 0
421	Ranby	11	121	37	17 13 0
425	Redbourne	N. 4	88	42	38 2 0
420	Reepham	Ch. 2	83	50	25 6 8
421	Revesby	P. 4	111	60	45 2 0
424	*Riby, Grove*	10	111	34	30 7 0
414	Rippingale	Ch. 3	119	92	82 11 0
419	Ropsley	N. 1	146	133	94 12 0
424	*Rothwell*	11	63	24	25 15 0
421	Roughton District	N. 12	71	53	29 4 0
418	Rowston	N. 6	*64	19	21 12 0
425	Roxby-cum-Risby	N. 4	81	51	43 4 0
418	*Ruskington, Infants*	6	115	70	55 4 0
	Ruskington	N. 6	*150	79	52 11 2
423	Saleby	N.	*		
423	Saltfleetby	N. 12	*100	59	45 13 0
425	Saxby	N. 4	81	61	49 10 6
420	Saxilby	N. 2	*254	161	107 14 0
421	Scamblesby	N. 4	89	44	25 3 0
420	Scampton	Ch. 3	68	30	31 8 0
527	Scawby, Free	4	162	112	94 4 0
418	Scopwick and Kirkby Green	Ch. 6	94	59	38 12 0
420	Scothorne	Ch. 3	135	80	52 7 5
426	*Scotton*	5	48	36	27 15 0
426	Scottor and Scotton	N. 5	†*190	115	91 15 0
418	*Scredington*	3	79	43	22 1 11
422	Scremby and Ashby	Ch. 6	57	34	22 7 0
417	Sibsey, Free	6	207	84	69 7 0
422	Skegness	N. 6	264	140	109 8 0
420	Skellingthorpe	N. 2	*131	90	54 18 0
422	Skendleby	N. 5	*70	52	43 17 6
423	Skidbrooke-cum-Saltfleet	Ch. 12	100	72	57 16 0
419	Skillington	N. 2	104	50	27 3 7
417	Skirbeck Holy Trinity	N. 6	*222	191	148 1 0
	Skirbeck Quarter St. Thomas	N. 6	126	90	70 14 0
	Skirbeck, St. Nicholas'	N. 6	*111	74	57 16 0
418	Sleaford (Alvey's Charity)	N. 11	*300	180	156 13 0
	Sleaford, Evening	—	44	17	1 0
	Sleaford, Infants	N. 11	*213	99	60 11 0
	Sleaford	W. 11	*328	204	146 6 0
422	Sloothby	5	68	33	31 11 0
424	Snitterby	N. 3	62	26	24 10 0
419	Somerby	N. 1	62	30	33 1 0
	Somerby, New	N. 7	90	102	68 2 0
420	South Carlton and Monson	Ch. 1	119	51	29 6 0
425	South Ferriby	B. 4	188	143	120 17 0
420	South Hykeham	N. 2	75	33	35 10 0
424	South Kelsey	Ch. 3	113	79	60 7 0
418	South Kyme	Ch. 3	128	73	59 13 0
423	South Reston	Ch. 3	*60	35	39 15 0
420	Southrey	2	98	34	33 3 0
420	Southrow	Ch.	*		
423	South Somercotes	Ch. 4	87	55	45 18 0
419	*South Witham*	7	84	69	46 1 0

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	LINCOLN—*cont.*			
415	SPALDING:			
	Central - - - 12	††511	322	268 16 0
	Goodfellows - - Ch. 12	*212	130	106 15 0
	National - - - 12	*476	329	273 14 4
	Marsh - - - 12	88	26	32 11 0
	St. John Baptist - N. 12	229	113	84 1 0
	Willesby - - - 7	156	69	66 12 0
422	Spilsby - - - - N. 5	*213	94	71 5 0
419	Spittlegate, Inner St. - 2	260	203	221 5 0
	Spittlegate - - - N. 2	*225	212	165 18 0
	Spittlegate - - - W. 2	385	385	320 5 0
420	Spridlington - - N. 12	84	50	35 5 0
426	Springthorpe - - Ch. 5	*83	35	13 10 0
419	*Stainby* - - - 7	57	30	15 4 0
424	Stallingborough - - Ch. 11	91	51	29 0 0
413	STAMFORD:			
	All Saints' - - - N. 5	329	143	102 19 0
	Blue Coat - - - 5	241	115	111 6 0
	Roman Catholic - 5	122	53	23 10 8
	St. George's - - N. 5	264	119	78 9 0
	St. John's - - - N. 5	235	139	114 2 0
	St. Michael - - - N. 5	308	226	195 9 0
433	Stapleford - - - N. 3	60	18	28 16 0
422	*Stickford* - - - 6	*70	49	33 0 0
422	Stickney - - - N. 7	227	117	94 10 0
421	Stixwold - - - Ch. 1	67	53	48 6 0
426	Stow by Gainsborough (U.D.):			
	Stow - - - 7	81	46	32 4 0
	Sturton - - - 7	209	114	59 13 0
419	Stroxton - - - Ch. 2	32	12	22 13 0
423	Strubby - - - P. 7	51	34	32 19 0
433	Stubton - - - Ch. 2	40	23	33 18 0
415	*Surfleet, Evening Surfleet, Seasend* - 12	188	95	69 14 0
417	Sutterton - - - N. 4	*130	106	76 9 0
422	Sutton-le-Marsh - - N. 11	65	37	16 10 0
416	Sutton, St. Edmund's - N. 5	70	40	39 1 0
416	*Sutton, St. Nicholas* - 5	*95	54	27 15 0
423	Swaby - - - - N. 3	*111	66	43 7 0
424	Swallow - - - Ch. 6	64	35	21 6 8
418	Swaton - - - Ch. 6	74	30	30 1 0
414	Swayfield - - - N. 11	70	43	36 1 0
433	Swinderby - - - Ch. 2	*129	75	43 11 2
417	Swineshead, Cowley's Foundation - - N. 4	198	101	48 9 0
414	Swinstead - - - 11	132	42	25 12 0
433	Syston - - - - Ch. 2	70	14	19 10 0
423	Tathwell - - - Ch. 3	150	91	81 13 0
440	Tattershall - - - N. 3	*113	83	63 4 0
424	Tealby d'Eyncourt - 3	194	71	51 19 0
421	Tetford - - - - N. 2	189	105	88 16 4
	Tetford - - - W. *c*	*		
423	*Tetney* - - - - 2	*134	84	73 12 0
423	Theddlethorpe - - N. 5	89	57	26 18 2
	Theddlethorpe - - W. 5	93	87	71 16 0
421	Thimbleby - - - Ch. 2	35	23	10 17 10
424	Thoresway - - - N. 1	43	35	39 3 9
425	Thornton Curtis - - N. 4	101	64	60 16 0
420	Thorpe-on-the-Hill - N. 3	61	35	34 18 0
422	*Thorpe, St. Peter* - 7	*81	53	37 2 0
414	*Thurlby* - - - 4	156	99	84 7 0
418	Timberland - - - N. 2	*118	58	45 12 0
418	Timberland Dales - N. 2	91	47	32 10 0
426	Torksey - - - Ch. 7	75	42	29 6 10
421	Torrington, East and West - - - Ch. 11	56	20	25 11 0
422	Toynton, All Saints' - N. 5	*100	50	40 19 0
422	Toynton, St. Peter - W. 5	61	43	18 3 0
423	Trusthorpe - - - N. 11	68	47	26 0 0
421	Tumby Woodside - N. 6	61	47	45 18 0
416	Tydd, St. Mary's - - N. 11	*121	84	54 10 0
422	Ulceby - - - - N. 4	*224	160	125 6 0
413	Uffington - - - 10	85	49	33 16 0
426	Upton-cum-Kexby - N. 5	98	82	49 15 0
420	Waddington - - Ch. 2	*186	116	78 4 4
424	*Wadingham* - - 12	126	96	80 18 0
422	WAINFLEET:			
	All Saints' and Northolme - - N. 1	*188	99	75 8 0
	All Saints' and Northolme, Infants N.	*		
	All Saints, St. Luke's Ch. 7	64	39	24 5 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 7	153	119	104 1 0
	Wesleyan - - - 7	139	83	63 11 0
424	Walesby - - - Ch. 3	82	31	21 8 0
424	Waltham - - - N. 2	*122	65	56 3 0
	Waltham - - - W. 2	*151	77	66 1 0
420	Washingborough (U.D.):—			
	Heighington, Infant 1	108	61	38 4 0
	Washingboro', Infant 1	121	55	31 0 0
418	Welbourn - - - Ch. 1	*164	77	52 16 0
419	Welby - - - - N. 1	77	52	28 3 0
422	Well - - - - Ch. 5	84	59	45 11 0
418	Wellingore - - - N. 1	*197	94	79 16 0
420	Welton - - - - P. 3	141	92	69 0 0
422	Welton-le-Marsh and Gunby St. Peter's - 7	94	46	37 16 0
423	Welton-le-Wold - - N. 3	††115	53	42 8 0
421	West Ashby - - - Ch. 1	78	49	38 0 0
433	Westborough - - Ch. 2	64	28	30 19 0
426	West Butterwick - Ch. 7	*156	79	58 12 0
413	West Deeping - - Ch. 3	63	25	27 2 0
417	*West Fen, Frithville* - 6	102	38	23 15 0
421	*West Fen, Medlam (Revesby)* - - - 7	168	92	63 10 0
425	West Ferry - - - W. 7	157	56	43 8 0
425	*West Halton* - - 4	67	31	28 14 0
422	West Keal - - - N. 5	96	43	34 4 0
424	West Rasen - - - R. 4	50	38	39 13 0
415	Weston Hills - - N. 7	*90	47	34 5 0
	Weston, St. Mary's - N. 7	109	85	75 5 0
426	Westwoodside - - 5	146	87	64 5 0
416	WHAPLODE:			
	National - - - 7	158	113	94 9 0
	Drove - - - - N. 7	*60	48	28 1 0
	St. Catherine's - - 7	93	59	36 18 9
	Saracens Head - - 7	146	65	52 9 0
	Shiphay Stow - - 7	103	84	75 10 0
420	Wickenby and Snelland Ch. 3	91	47	30 1 0
417	Wigtoft - - - - P. 4	88	56	32 18 0
422	Wildmore Fen, Gipsy Drove - - - - N. 7	*84	65	47 14 0
	Wildmore Fen, Hundle Houses - - - 7	165	106	75 7 0
426	Wildsworth, Laughton - 7	40		
	Wildsworth - - - P. 7	40	18	22 9 1
426	*Willingham* - - - 5	100	59	46 11 0
422	Willoughby - - - 5	91	53	53 19 0
426	Willoughton - - N. 5	*98	56	39 19 0
418	Wilsford Myers - - 1	103	67	41 5 0
425	Winteringham - - N. 4	*142	77	51 0 0
425	Winterton - - - N. 4	†*183	84	55 15 0
	Winterton - - - W. 1	*308	170	129 16 6
422	Winthorpe - - - 7	53	34	36 12 0
423	Withcall - - - Ch. 4	51	34	29 19 0
423	Withern - - - N. 2	*150	83	54 12 0
419	Woolsthorpe - - Ch. 5	133	114	110 1 0
425	Wootton - - - N. 4	134	78	66 18 0
425	Worlaby - - - N. 4	125	73	62 11 0
421	Wragby - - - Ch. 1	170	61	44 10 2
417	Wrangle, Lowgate - N. 6	56	28	17 0 0
	Wrangle, Lowgrounds - 6	153	46	39 2 0
425	Wrawby - - - N. 4	*139	92	74 13 0
512	Wroot, Travis' Charity 2	100	56	34 9 0

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	LINCOLN—*cont.*					
417	Wyberton - - - N. 6	86	51	35	9	0
423	Wyham, with Cadeby and North Ormesby - 11	57	42	28	5	0
414	Wytham-on-the-Hill - 3	70	39	43	3	0
423	Yarburgh - - - P. 11	*58	30	32	11	0
	MIDDLESEX.					
126	ACTON:					
	Acton - - - - 11	*496	468	370	14	0
	Acton Green - - 10	206	176	119	17	0
	All Saints - - - 9	462	352	291	1	0
	East Acton - - 11	*173	95	60	14	0
	Osborne Road - - 9	337	112	84	12	0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	110	100	54	13	0
124	Ashford - - - N. 5	*173	155	128	9	0
128	Barnet, Ch. Ch. - - P. 12	411	244	189	10	0
	Barnet, Highstone - 4	80	33	20	16	0
124	Bedfont and Hatton - N. 6	*217	191	113	2	0
126	BRENTFORD:					
	British - - - 4	†*514	486	416	11	0
	New - - - - N. 6	†*439	255	178	6	0
	Old, St. George's - N. 7	†286	135	86	14	0
	Old, St. Paul's - - N. 4	*534	286	224	16	0
	St. John's - - - R. 1	211	94	75	18	9
126	CHISWICK:					
	Chiswick Glebe - - 9	625	668	490	11	0
	Strand-on-the-Green 9	211	113	86	10	0
	Turnham Green, Boys' 9	*125	89	75	15	0
	Turnham Green, Girls and Infants - - 9	*360	154	98	17	0
126	EALING:					
	British - - - 12	279	214	172	14	0
	Boys - - - - Ch. 10	227	100	73	1	0
	Girls - - - - Ch. 10	126	96	80	10	0
	Christ Church - - N. 10	299	99	79	3	0
	Ch. Ch., Infants - N. 10	*296	172	101	6	0
	Dean - - - - N. 10	*460	208	157	1	0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	254	133	118	6	0
127	*Edgware* - - - 3	125	64	45	14	0
	Edgware - - - P. 3	80	69	40	8	0
129	EDMONTON:					
	Angel Road - - 4	101	64	43	12	8
	Edmonton - - - Ch. 4	274	257	188	4	0
	Elm House - - 4	297	236	179	2	10
	Fore Street - - 4	196	128	93	2	0
	Upper, St. James - Ch. 4	*571	575	488	6	0
129	ENFIELD:					
	British - - - 1	†345	239	176	1	0
	Bull's Cross - - N. 8	*182	149	130	1	6
	Clay Hill, St. John's 5	96	50	28	15	0
	Highway, Ordnance Road - - - Ch. 5	126	95	61	6	0
	Highway, St. James' N. 5	†*424	259	203	19	0
	Holly Bush St. Michael's - - Ch. 5	327	207	130	14	0
	Lock, Government Factory - - - 5	516	270	235	4	0
	National - - - 5	462	305	252	1	8
	St. Andrew's, Gordon Lane Infant - - 5	88	64	42	10	0
124	*Feltham* - - - 5	*447	273	200	18	0
128	FINCHLEY:					
	Chapel Street, East End - - - 2	*219	170	41	7	1
	Christ Church - - Ch. 1	292	117	69	19	0
	East End - - - N. 2	*290	240	150	[illegible]	0
	North End - - 2	285	235	174	0	0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 2	*379	231	201	1	0

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	MIDDLESEX—*cont.*					
128	Friern Barnet - - N. 10	*274	198	138	17	0
	Friern Barnet, Cromwell Road - - - N. 10	*167	93	53	17	0
126	Great Greenford - - Ch. 1	173	79	57	4	0
127	Great Stanmore - - N. 6	151	158	132	14	0
	Great Stanmore, Inft. N. 6	175	79	63	4	0
39	Hampton, English - 12	210	117	99	14	0
	Hampton, Girls - - N. 12	152	96	59	6	0
	Hampton, New - - Ch. 11	*575	292	259	11	9
	Hampton Palace - 1	49	31	21	6	0
	Hampton Station - 12	217	81	68	10	0
	Hampton Wick - - N. 12	*209	120	91	6	0
	Hampton Wick, English - - - N. 12	88	95	69	11	0
126	Hanwell - - - B. 4	168	100	63	10	0
	Hanwell - - - N. 4	*413	342	278	14	0
124	*Hanworth* - - - 10	*269	209	133	10	0
125	Harefield - - - Ch. 7	209	102	61	11	0
	Harefield, Infants - 7	152	71	51	18	0
127	Harlesdon - - - Ch. 4	260	202	152	5	0
124	Harlington & Cranford N. 5	*233	197	94	15	0
124	*Harmondsworth* - 11	*173	123	70	17	0
	Harmondsworth, Sipson, and Heathrow - - - 11	216	135	91	8	0
127	HARROW:					
	Alperton - - - 3	313	178	139	1	0
	Greenford Road - 3	*112	73	64	15	0
	Greenhill - - - 3	*120	96	55	2	0
	Harrow - - - - 3	†*626	445	375	12	0
	Kenton - - - - 3	50	26	21	3	0
	Sudbury - - - - 3	200	98	70	11	0
	Weald - - - - 3	*300	200	159	4	0
	Wealdstone - - 3	*157	133	80	17	0
125	Hayes, Triplett's Charity - - - - 0	†*467	240	153	17	0
127	HENDON:					
	All Saints', Child's Hill - - - Ch. 2	*449	279	213	17	0
	Child's Hill - - B. 10	282	118	68	17	0
	National - - - 2	*356	302	220	10	0
	New Brent Street - B. 1	350	182	124	3	0
126	HESTON:					
	Heston - - - - 10	*467	287	215	17	0
	Hounslow Heath - 6	*572	231	180	3	8
	Spring Grove - - 4	*364	149	133	14	0
129	Highgate, St. Michael's N. 4	*555	327	300	8	0
125	Hillingdon and Cowley N. 5	*182	127	105	5	0
	Hillingdon, Girls and Infants - - - N. 5	*301	190	155	8	8
	Hillingdon, St. Andrew's - - - N. 5	*165	93	63	8	0
129	HORNSEY:					
	Boys - - - - N. 4	*247	250	231	0	0
	Girls - - - - N. 4	*160	135	106	4	0
	Infants - - - N. 4	*127	126	96	4	0
	Crouch End - - 1	602	449	375	7	0
	Hamilton Place - 1	95	63	49	4	0
	Highgate - - - 1	213	176	143	4	0
	South Hornsey - - 1	2,532	1,049	891	14	0
126	Hounslow, Subscription - - - - Ch. 3	*770	490	384	4	0
125	Ickenham - - - Ch. 10	70	49	20	2	0
126	ISLEWORTH:					
	Brentford End, Inft. 12	90	71	45	8	0
	British - - - 4	139	45	32	0	0
	Green, Girls - - 12	118	34	22	15	0
	National - - - 12	595	396	332	17	0
	St. Mary's, Boys - R. 4	92	49	38	13	0
	St. Mary's, Girls - R. 4	148	64	25	16	3
	Woodlands, St. John's - - - N. 9	139	73	58	7	0
127	Kenton - - - N.	*				

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	MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			
127	KILBURN:			
	Roman Catholic - 3	337	206	143 0 0
	St. Augustine's, Mission - - - - 3	129	108	65 16 0
	Trinity - - - N. 2	*665	477	351 8 0
127	*Kingsbury* - - - 1	162	82	54 11 0
124	Laleham - - - N. 6	108	79	52 16 0
127	Little Stanmore - - Ch. 6	80	68	51 5 8
124	Littleton - - - Ch. 7	45	43	43 19 0
	LONDON.			
	Chelsea Division.			
	Bayswater, Bolton Road - R. 9	115	58	49 12 0
	Bayswater, St. Peter's - N. 2	*426	281	252 8 0
	BROMPTON:			
	Gloucester Grove, East - - 5	600	358	307 16 8
	Gunter Grove - - - *c*			
	Marlboro' Square, Boys - R. 3	227	125	103 4 0
	Oratory, Girls & Inft. - R. 3	350	244	199 18 0
	St. Philip's - - - R. 3	115	112	85 13 0
	National - - - - 6	*448	200	196 0 0
	Trinity Churchyard - - N. 7	90	56	40 4 0
	West, St. Mary's - - N. 1	429	328	272 17 0
	Campden Hill, St. George - N. 3	*541	356	307 14 0
	CHELSEA:			
	Cadogan Street, St. Joseph's - - - - R. 4	303	227 48	191 4 0 20 12 0
	Christ Church - - - N. 12	*588	470	397 6 0
	Cook's Ground - - - 2	840	849	744 4 0
	Fulham Road, Servite - R. 10	391	179	134 9 4
	King's Road, Park Walk - 1	1,204	618	481 13 0
	Markham Street, Infant - Ch. 5	180	189	139 4 0
	Marlborough Road - - - 4	762	813	789 12 0
	Park Chapel - - - N. 5	*459	421	423 19 0
	St. Jude's - - - - N. 12	*507	253	191 3 0
	St. Luke's - - - - P. 5	674	590	612 0 6
	St. Luke's, Arthur Street - N. 5	162	140	147 15 0
	St. Luke's, Cale Street, Infant - - - - 5	151	149	129 2 8
	St. Luke's, Onslow Dwellings - - - - N. 5	273	100	81 14 0
	St. Mark's Practising - 11	*988	390	363 13 4
	St. Simon's - - - Ch. 5	176	144	5 1
	Trinity - - - - N. 12	†*739	438	405 6 4
	Walton Street - - - 5	*548	455	411 17 0
	FULHAM:			
	All Saints' - - - - N. 3	*490	313	301 15 0
	Crown Road - - - *c*			
	Everington Street - - 6	1,201	445	130 8 4
	Harwood Road - - - 10	1,128	985	914 1 0
	Northend Road - - - 11	1,301	852	403 19 9
	St. Thomas' - - - R. 4	295	203	165 4 0
	Star Lane - - - - 10	1,202	948	832 0 0
	HAMMERSMITH:			
	Albion Road - - - 4	1,199	886	788 11 0
	Bradmore, Evening - -	—	18	6 17 0
	British - - - - *c*	†		
	Latimer's Endowed - - 10	228	157	156 5 0
	St. Helen's - - - R. 9	215	162	126 16 0
	St. John's - - - - Ch. 3	*484	385	337 6 4
	St. Mary's, Practising - R. 2	*258	81	74 19 0
	St. Matthew's - - - N. 3	*590	314	263 2 4
	St. Mark's - - - - Ch. 1	212	133	90 6 0
	St. Paul's - - - - N. 3	†*553	399	362 3 0
	St. Peter's, Boys - - - N. 9	*237	88	73 19 0
	St. Peter's, Girls & Infants N. 9	239	177	146 8 0

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MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			
London—cont.			
Hammersmith—*cont.*			
St. Peter's, Mission, Infants 9	95	56	45 12 6
Waterloo Street - - - 11	545	799	701 16 0
William Street - - - 11	*969	870	815 14 0
Kensal Green, Lancefield Street - - - - - *c*			
Kensal Green, St. John's - N. 6	*341	195	159 16 0
Kensal New Town, Middle Row - - - - - 4	1,229	906	791 2 0
Kensal New Town, St. Mary's - - - - - R. 2	263	189	153 15 0
KENSINGTON:			
British - - - - 9	†822	451	430 3 0
Buckingham Terrace - 11	587	503	436 13 0
Ch. Ch. (Gore Lane) - - N. *a*	*		
Earl's Court, St. Matthias Ch. 11	569	257	212 1 0
Free - - - - - - 2	874	648	599 14 0
Gravel Pits - - - - N.	*		
Holland Street - - - R. 5	410	51	40 17 0
Jennings' Buildings - - *a*	*		
Kensington Square - - R. 5	187	97	73 14 0
Park Lane - - - - R. *a*	†		
Queen's Gardens - - 1	627	370	313 17 0
Silver Street, Fox - - 2	704	607	537 11 0
St. Andrew's - - - N.	*		
St. Barnabas' & St. Philip's N. 6	*720	317	269 12 0
St. Barnabas', Supplementary Infant - - - P. 6	135	47	32 2 0
St. Clement's - - - N. 10	*576	461	397 14 0
St. Clement's, Latimer Rd. Ch. 10	523	274	212 6 0
Norland and Kensington Potteries - - - - N. *c*	*		
Notting Dale - - - - B. 3	310	203	184 17 0
NOTTING HILL:			
College Park, Kenmont Gardens - - - - 6	304	223	114 4 0
Edinburgh Road - - 2	1,202	594	526 2 0
Latimer Road - - - 12	1,094	919	819 19 0
Portobello Road - - 7	1,018	1,047	1,005 5 0
Pottery Lane - - - R. 10	239	180	127 16 4
St. Andrew's and St. Philips's - - - N. 2	*398	297	251 18 0
St. Clement's Road - - 1	802	666	473 13 0
St. James' - - - - N. 1	*468	364 26	322 18 0 10 11 6
St. John's - - - - Ch. 9	*599	432	426 19 0
St. Mark's - - - - N. 3	*411	349	322 9 0
Saunders Road - - 2	1,127	986	932 0 0
Silchester Road, St. Francis' - - - - - R. 10	480	137	109 19 0
Wornington Road - - 7	1,102	1,357	1225 3 0
Queen's Park, Beethoven Street - - - - - 6	1,166	870	682 7 10
Queen's Park, D Street, Harrow Road - - - 4	1,104	1,089	1056 7 0
Shepherd's Bush, St. Stephen's - - - - P. 3	443	399	372 10 0
Starch Green, Victoria Road - - - - - 10	1,127	753	671 9 0
Walham Green, St. John's - N. 3	†*574	325	267 1 0
Whitelands Commercial, Girls - - - - N. 11	*239	165	175 12 0
Whitelands Practising - N. 11	*434	263	234 17 0
London—City Division.			
Aldersgate Ward and Packington - - - - - N. 3	*574	411	383 15 0
Aldgate Ward, Mitre Street 2	165	120	111 10 0

a School sold.

c School closed.

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MIDDLESEX—*cont.*				
London—cont.				
Barbican, St. Giles	B. *c*	†		
Billingsgate Ward	4	306	123	94 2 0
Bishopsgate Ward	2	1,691	576	513 5 0
Blackfriars, Infants	N.	*		
City of London, Second	N. 3	*113	78	59 11 0
City of London, Fourth	N.	*		
Coleman Street Ward	2	119	115	103 1 0
Coleman Street Ward, Infant	2	109	65	49 8 0
Cornhill, Lime Street, and Langbourn Wards	2	249	225	191 0 0
Cripplegate, Lady Holles'	3	347	235	189 3 0
Cripplegate Within Ward	2	185	104	78 14 0
Cripplegate Without, St. Giles, Boys	4	247	233 / 36	195 13 0 / 15 1 6
Fox and Knot Court	B. 2	142	49	29 0 0
Greystoke Place, Fetter Lane	2	528	309	247 0 0
Moorfields, St. Mary's	R. 4	377	245	190 10 0
St. Bride and Bridewell Precinct	N. 2	303	73	38 17 0
St. Bride and Bridewell Precinct, Infants	N. 2	152	46	27 14 0
St. Dunstan's in the West	N. 2	256	140	124 3 0
St. Dunstan's in the West, Fetter Lane, Infants	N. 2	87	73	49 0 0
St. Sepulchre's, Boys	N. 3	*175	123	103 7 0
St. Sepulchre's, Girls	N. 3	345	165	137 4 0
London—Finsbury Division.				
Baldwin's Gardens	N. *c*	*		
Balls' Pond Road Mission	11	159	123	83 14 0
Barnsbury, St. Clement's	N. 10	*722	540	417 2 0
Barnsbury, Victoria Place	10	628	681	515 19 0
Bedford Row, Princes St.	7	552	495	383 15 0
Bloomsbury	N. 3	497	448	356 0 0
Bloomsbury, Ch. Ch.	N. 11	*576	409	332 14 11
Bunhill Row, Chequer Alley	7	572	432	293 11 0
Bunhill Row, St. Joseph's	R. 5	420	226	167 9 0
Caledonian Road, Blundell Street	5	830	865	792 1 0
Charterhouse, St. Thomas'	N. 10	*1,457	578 / 34	548 16 6 / 18 17 11
Chequer Alley, Hope, Evening		—	39	14 3 6
City Road, Bath Street	5	1,602	1,150	943 12 0
City Road, St. Matthew's	N. 11	*403	302	245 8 0
CLERKENWELL:				
Ann Street	9	572	507	411 9 0
Bowling Green Lane	9	788	720	580 9 0
Parochial Charity	9	874	644	549 8 0
St. James's Walk	Ch. 2	309	216	167 17 0
St. John's Lane	4	818	647	535 15 0
St. Mark's	N. 3	615	420	337 11 0
St. Peter's District Mission	2	452	439 / 23	354 2 8 / 9 17 0
Spa Fields Chapel	B. 3	410	266	180 15 0
Upper Rosoman Street, St. Peter and St. Paul	R. 11	169	156	122 0 0
Drury Lane	11	572	457	344 10 0
Drury Lane, Macklin Street	R. 2	*693	198	130 6 0
Finsbury Charity	11	134	75	59 14 0
Finsbury, St. Paul's	N.	*		
Finsbury, Whitfield's Tabernacle	B. 6	491	395	382 17 0
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*				
London—cont.				
Fisher Street, Red Lion Square	*c*	†		
Golden Lane, Barbican	10	*861	571	406 2 0
Golden Lane, Brackley Street, Mission	3	238	127	100 7 0
Goswell Road, Allen Street	6	*679		
Goswell Road, Charles St.	5	572	585	563 6 0
Goswell Road, Compton St.	2	1,400	601	315 12 0
Gray's Inn Road, Laystall Street	9	502	419	306 17 0
Gray's Inn Road	6	*559	348	242 4 0
Highbury, Gillespie Road	5	1,200	986	830 14 0
Highbury, Metropolitan Practising	*c*	*		
Highbury Vale, Ch. Ch.	Ch. 1	†*279	266	181 15 0
Highbury	W. 10	578	375	326 19 0
Highgate Archway, St. John's Road	4	588	259	190 0 0
Highgate, St. Joseph's	R. 5	352	134	93 12 0
Highgate Hill, St. Peter's, Girls	Ch. 4	182	49	34 8 0
HOLBORN:				
St. Alban's	N. 5	*557	503	385 0 0
St. Andrew's, Hatton Garden	P. 11	302	239	168 13 0
St. George the Martyr, Great Ormond Yard	Ch. 3	100	58	38 5 0
St. George the Martyr	N. 3	*527	339	268 12 0
St. John Evangelist	N. 3	*767	509 / 31	455 6 8 / 13 11 6
St. Peter's, Italian Church	R. 6	593	202	151 8 0
HOLLOWAY:				
Caledonian Asylum	1	308	112	101 0 0
Cottenham Road	1	1,470	976	821 14 0
Harvist Rd., St. Barnabas'	2	*744	555	480 8 4
Hargrave Park Road	1	1,328	833	671 14 0
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart	R. 11	300	153	99 18 0
Poole's Park, Seven Sisters' Road	9	1,016	1,003	900 1 0
St. James'	N. 4	†*684	525	456 9 0
Upper, St. John's	N. 4	*534	485	391 6 0
Upper, St. Paul's	N. 5	340	235	166 17 0
Upper, Wellington Rd.	6	*594	528	401 14 0
West, St. Luke's	Ch. 9			
Hornsey Rise, Duncombe Road	12	1,480	529	305 7 5
Hornsey Road	10	860	712	493 15 0
Hornsey Road	W. 1	219	223	214 4 0
ISLINGTON:				
All Saints'	N. 4	*586	57	33 0 0
All Saints' District, Infant and Sunday		*		
Anglers' Gardens	11	1,147	906	709 8 0
Caledonian Road	9	1,251	988	810 6 0
Canonbury Road	10	†572	519	462 10 0
Chapel of Ease	P. 4	*898	740	633 13 0
Florence Street	10	169		
Gifford Street	1	1,104	1,478	1,095 5 0
Hanover Street	7	1,229	1,152	1,013 18 0
St. Bartholomew	Ch. 5	469	277	180 7 0
St. John Evangelist	R. 3	553	281	223 15 8
St. Jude's	Ch. 11	*649	521	467 14 0
St. Jude's, Pennefather's Memorial	11	652	516	403 13 0
St. Mary's	N. 4	*722	498	394 7 0
St. Matthew's	N. 4	448	419	312 18 0
St. Paul's	N. 3	†562	375	205 7 0
St. Peter's	N. *c*	*		
St. Philip's	Ch. 6	*492	450	382 6 0

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MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			
***London*—cont.**			
ISLINGTON:			
St. Stephen's - - - N. 6	*386		
St. Thomas - - - - N. 9	*686	594	423 15 0
Shepperton Road - - 9	572	534	443 6 8
Shoe Black Brigade, Evg. -	—	35	13 5 0
South Islington and Pentonville - - - - B. 6	*580	335	212 4 0
Thornhill Road - - 3	1,204	903	712 3 0
Trinity - - - - - N. 3	*551	543	529 16 0
King's Cross, York Road - 7	1,471	1,361	1,255 12 0
King Square, St. Barnabas - N. 11	†274	206	153 3 0
Lincoln's Inn Fields, Gate Street - - - - - R. 2	*409	250	174 0 0
Lincoln's Inn Fields, Gate Street, No. 2 - - - R. 2	182	63	37 8 0
Lincoln's Inn Fields, Great Queen Street - - - 5	*753	406	362 10 0
Old Street Road, St. Mark's N. 5	*372	214	187 7 4
Penton Grove, White Lion Street - - - - - 12	578	588	531 18 0
Pentonville Charity, Boys - Ch. 5	106	64	55 9 0
Pentonville, St. James', Upper - - - - - 5	101	93	50 19 0
Pentonville, St. Silas', Penton Street - - - - N.	*		
Pentonville, Winchester St. 2	1,222	1,225	1,027 0 0
Radnor Street, City Road - W. 6	†*635	386	318 15 4
Saffron Hill - - - - 11	572	438	337 6 0
Saffron Hill, Holy Family - R. 3	590	280	233 4 0
Saffron Hill, St. Peter's - N. *c*	*		
Saffron Hill, Shoeblack Society's, Evening - -	—	66	24 6 6
St. Giles in the Fields - - N. 3	*952	518	383 13 0
St. Luke's Central Street - 2	833	737	611 14 0
St. Luke's, George Row, Lever Street - - - B. 6	162	115	80 18 0
St. Luke's, Old Street - - P. 3	398	387	375 10 0
Seven Dials, Tower Street - 4	776	625	452 1 0
Seven Sisters' Road, Bowman's Place - - - 3	1,300	806	646 6 0
Stoke Newington - - - P. 7	445	359	234 9 8
Stoke Newington, St. Matthias - - - - - N. 2	135	112	29 4 4
Stoke Newington, St. Matthias, Girls and Infants - - - - - N. 2	210	89	38 14 0
Tollington Park, St. Anne's Ch. 2	399	350	270 16 0
Tollington Park, St. Mark's, and Hornsey Rise, St. Mary's - - - - - N. 6	*516	426	346 12 0
London—Hackney Division.			
BETHNAL GREEN:			
Abbey Street - - - B. 3	†*980	458	373 5 0
Approach Road - - - W. 10	505	299	252 18 0
Barnet Street - - - 3	1,151	967	814 1 0
Bonner Street - - - 6	816	767	656 11 0
Church Row - - - N.	*		
Cooper's Gardens - - 2	195	143	84 17 0
Cranbrook Road - - 2	1,606	983	813 18 2
Gascoigne Place - - B. *a*	*		
Globe Terrace - - - 4	1,100	956	835 18 0
London Street - - - *c*			
Newcastle Street - - 7	589	555	424 4 0
Olga Street - - - 4	1,088	1,228	1,019 1 0
Parliament Street - - R. 7	212	180	129 4 0
St. Andrew's - - - N.	*		
St. Barnabas - - N. 7	*251	125	87 6 0

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MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			
***London*—cont.**			
BETHNAL GREEN:			
St. Bartholomew's - - N. 3	*640	388	286 4 0
St. James the Great - - N.	*		
St. James the Less - - N. 3	*675	405	332 13 0
St. John's, Girls, Evening -	—	53	16 4 6
St. John's - - - - - N. 12	*491	223	166 7 0
		51	18 6 6
St. Jude's - - - - N. 4	*399	315	236 13 8
St. Matthias - - - N. 10	*785	417	232 17 2
St. Paul's, Infants - - N. 7	169		
St. Peter's - - - - N.	*		
St. Philip's - - - - N. 4	*435	433	318 7 0
St. Simon Zelotes' (Bullard Street) - - - - - N.	*		
St. Simon Zelotes' (Morpeth Street) - - - - N.	*		
St. Thomas' - - - - N.	*		
Summerford Street - - 11	1,595	664	376 14 4
Turin Street - - - 6	1,665	1,549	1,345 0 0
Twig Folly - - - - - B.	†		
Warley Street - - - 12	591		
Wilmot Street - - - 4	1,537	1,526	1,324 11 0
Wolverley Street - - 2	1,104	1,011	831 19 0
Bonner Road, Children's Home - - - - - 3	239	154	138 19 0
		19	7 1 0
CLAPTON:			
Rendlesham Road - - 6	828	706	602 7 0
Rushmore Road - - - 2	828	765	671 4 0
St. James's - - - - - N. 4	286	289	210 13 0
St. James, Lea Bridge, Infants - - - - - Ch. 4	81	65	44 4 0
Upper, St. Matthew's - Ch. 4	*296	202	152 12 0
Upper, and Stamford Hill - N. 11	338	194	137 6 0
DALSTON:			
Congregational - - - 11	580	353	262 13 0
Holy Trinity - - - Ch. 10	300	184	123 13 0
Mayfield Terrace - - W. 10	526	389	289 4 0
De Beauvoir Town - - N. 12	365	132	60 7 0
Finsbury, St. Agatha's - - N. 2	199	70	45 4 0
Finsbury, St. James' - - N. *c*	*		
HACKNEY:			
Free and Parochial - - 2	*463	357	279 4 0
Infants - - - - Ch. 2	*230	219	150 8 0
Orchard Street - - - 11	788	766	666 2 0
Paradise Place, Unitarian - 7	140	59	51 3 0
Pritchard's Road - - 10	642	607	479 5 0
School of Industry - - 9	63	40	9 8 4
Teesdale Street - - - 10	1,257	1,109	845 13 0
Triangle - - - - - R. 11	205	162	95 18 0
Hackney Road, Adelphi Chapel, Gloucester Street - B. 3	448	210	160 11 0
Hackney Road, Ann Place - B.	*		
Hackney Road, Weymouth Terrace - - - - - B. 6	*738	425	340 3 8
HACKNEY, SOUTH:			
Lamb Lane - - - - 5	240	238	199 4 0
London Fields - - - 5	1,109	1,264	1,043 14 0
Parochial - - - - - 2	431	350	279 6 0
St. Michael's and All Angels N. 7	*534	366	313 8 0
Hackney, West - - - - N. 2	†498	243	186 11 0
Hackney Wick, Cadogan Terrace - - - - - 3	130	128	90 6 8
Hackney Wick, Gainsborough Road - - - - - 9	1,025	900	667 16 2
HAGGERSTONE:			
Haggerstone Road - - 10	76	67	14 10 11
Haggerstone Road - - 9	984	791	659 6 6
Hertford Place - - - B.	†		
Maidstone Street - - 4	1,186	966	753 14 0

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MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			
London—cont.			
HAGGERSTONE—*cont.*			
St. Augustine's - - - Ch. 7	223		
St. Columba's - - - N. 12	368	254	112 10 1
St. Mary's - - - - N. 1	†*564	311	235 6 0
St. Paul's, Boys and Girls - N. 3	*527	372	331 8 0
St. Paul's, Infants - - N. 3	190	188	131 10 0
Stonebridge, All Saints' - N.	*		
HOMERTON:			
Ballance Road - - - R. 5	420	261	201 18 0
Berger Road - - - 1	1,200	1,176	1,033 17 0
Homerton Row - - - 5	275	192	150 10 0
Practising - - - - 5	872	534	453 15 0
Ram's Episcopal Chapel - 7	205	108	77 0 0
Wesleyan - - - - 5	*627	387	336 11 0
Wick Road - - - - 5	1,200	297	210 18 0
HOXTON:			
Canal Road - - - 3	1,104	975	792 18 0
Chatham Gardens - - 1	815	691	536 4 0
Chatham Gardens, Evening	—	26	7 9 0
Christ Church and St. Saviour Joint, Boys - 10	207	193	188 16 0
Christ Church, Girls - - 10	207	190	137 10 8
Church St., New North Rd. 1	*635	607	541 0 0
Hammond Square - - 6	1,127	1,396	1,187 19 0
St. John's - - - - N. 1	*697	658	575 15 0
St. Saviour's - - - N. 10	*414	264	179 18 0
St. Monica's - - - R. 11	321	230	145 4 11
		16	6 16 6
Wellington Street - - 3	1,104	1,026	904 16 0
KINGSLAND:			
Roman Catholic - - - 5	355	149	110 15 0
Shap Street - - - 12	1,075	1,018	890 16 0
Tottenham Road - - 10	715	748	683 2 0
Tottenham Square - - 10	75		
Shacklewell, Hindle Street - 11	753	556	438 0 0
SHOREDITCH:			
Curtain Road - - - 1	828	704	539 9 0
New North Rd., Mintern St. W. 2	*824	473	458 18 0
Nichol Street - - - 2	1,040	797	546 1 0
St. Leonard's - - - N. *c*	*		
St. Leonard's Vincent St., Ragged - - - - 5	95	74	27 10 6
St. Michael's - - - N.	*		
Scrutton Street - - - 6	998	957	797 9 0
Spitalfields, Spicer Street, Unitarian Domestic Mission 7	373	120	82 2 0
Stoke Newington, Church St. 10	331	257	188 13 0
Stoke Newington, Defoe Rd. 10	720	185	120 4 0
Stoke Newington, High St. - 11	†720	651	611 8 0
Wenlock Rd., New North Rd. 10	1,196	649	451 3 0
Whitecross Place, Wilson St. B.	*		
London—Mary-le-bone Division.			
BAYSWATER:			
Jewish - - - - - 7	267	120	93 1 4
National - - - - - 6	541	459	366 14 0
Poplar Place, St. Matthew's P. 6	128	58	39 4 0
Westmoreland Place - - R. 8	201	67	49 2 0
Blandford Square - - - R. 11	578	235	186 4 0
Brookfield, St. Ann's - - N. 10	*358	263	214 4 0
CAMDEN TOWN:			
Camden Street, Evening -	—	18	7 7 0
Camden Street and Pratt Street - - - - 10	1,110	862	693 8 0
Great College Street - - 11	807	745	627 5 0
National - - - - 3	†*784	280	198 18 0
Park Chapel, Boys - - B. 6	339	245	236 15 0
York Road, Brecknock - 1	1,000	587	311 2 8

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MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			
London—cont.			
Clarendon Square - - R. 1	299	157	122 6 0
Edgware Road, Bell Street 11	822	648	555 1 0
Edgware Road, John Street, Shoeblack, Evening - -	—	27	12 15 6
Gray's Inn Road, Manchester Street - - - 4	800	541	417 2 0
Gray's Inn Road, St. Jude's N. 3	*568	402	199 15 3
HAMPSTEAD:			
Christ Church - - - N. 4	*393	310	262 15 0
Fleet Road, Gospel Oak - 19	1,303	1,295	1,127 9 0
Heath Street - - - B. 7	508	248	201 16 0
Parochial - - - - 4	*501	186	141 4 0
Rosslyn Hill - - - B. 7	309	102	73 12 0
		10	5 5 0
Sailors' Orphan Girls' - 5	116	52	22 13 6
St. Mary's - - - - R. 11	77	68	51 13 0
St. Paul's - - - - N. 11	243	170	109 1 0
St. Stephen's, Downshire Hill - - - - - N. 4	554	199	153 9 0
South Hampstead, All Souls' 10	194	90	58 17 0
South Hampstead, West End, Mill Lane - - 7	132	116	83 10 0
The Bartrams, Girls' Orphanage - - - - R. 8	116	96	80 10 0
Trinity - - - - - N. 11	*244	136	103 8 0
West End - - - - - N.	*		
Hampstead Road, Henry St. 6	930	795	678 0 0
Hampstead Road, Netley St. 9	619	275	218 3 0
Harrow Road, Cirencester St. R. 7	235	166	136 13 0
Haverstock Hill - - - 7	1,182	1,135	1,083 12 0
Haverstock Hill, St. Andrew's - - - - - N. 11	602	559	445 19 8
Haverstock Hill, St. Dominic - - - - - R. 5	544	252	181 9 0
Home and Colonial Practising, Upper - - - - 12	184	147	126 17 0
Home and Colonial Practising Model - - - - 12	309	156	148 4 0
Home and Colonial Model, Infants - - - - 12	280	199	142 2 0
Home and Colonial, Reynold's Practising - - 12	216	153	138 12 0
John Street Chapel (Calthorpe Street) - - - B.	†		
KENTISH TOWN:			
Congregational - - - 10	410	385	331 7 0
Mansfield Place - - 1	1,186	1,035	936 19 0
National - - - - 5	*529	379	313 11 0
Roman Catholic - - - 3	278	81	40 1 0
Wesleyan - - - - 10	574	219	165 9 0
Wilkin Street - - - 1	247	131	66 17 3
Kentish Town Road and Hawley Crescent - - 8	755	703	595 15 0
KILBURN:			
Orphanage of Mercy, Evg.	—	28	15 7 0
St. Augustine's, Boys' - 3	884	409	342 11 0
St. Augustine's, Girls' and Infants - - - - - 3	798	519	399 19 0
St. Luke's - - - - - N. 12	547	518	413 9 0
St. Mary's - - - - - Ch. 2	*391	340	295 13 0
Lisson Grove, St. Paul's, Bentinck - - - - - 3	*666	642	564 15 3
Lisson Grove, Stephen Street 3	1,133	919	743 13 4
Maida Vale, Campbell Street 6	802	418	344 7 0
Manchester Square, Barrett Street - - - - - 11	619	454	328 11 0
MARY-LE-BONE:			
All Saints', Margaret's St. - N. 6	407	181	141 3 0
All Souls', N. and Infants - 3	831	630	521 8 0
		13	8 6 0
Central - - - - - N. 5	*1,044	753	622 10 0

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MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			
***London*—cont.**			
MARY-LE-BONE—*cont.*			
Christ Church - - - N. 2	675	395	330 13 0
		13	4 12 0
Emmanuel - - - - N. 2		†*431	384 369 9 0
Emmanuel, Infants - N. 10		334	274 188 2 0
Hampden Gurney - - N. 4		740	618 517 3 0
St. Andrew's - - - Ch. 6		413	370 308 5 0
St. Luke's, Nutford Place - N. 5		*641	286 250 6 0
St. Mark's - - - - N. 3		484	453 370 7 0
Trinity - - - - N. 5		756	484 394 17 0
Western - - - - N. 3	845	548	460 16 0
		35	17 2 6
Mary-le-bone Lane, St. James' R. 1		801	399 327 8 0
Mary-le-bone Road - - R. 1		557	337 276 2 0
Mary-le-bone Road, St. Mark's 5		439	126 86 4 0
Ogle Street, St. Charles' - R. 3		457	223 150 12 0
PADDINGTON:			
All Saints' - - - - N. 6		*426	216 182 12 0
Amberley Rd. Harrow Rd. 4		603	599 541 7 0
St. James' - - - - N. 2		*555	381 333 1 0
St. John's - - - - N. 1	721	473	402 15 0
		15	5 10 0
St. John's, Servants' - - 8		318	103 99 13 0
St. Luke's - - - - Ch. 2		175	168 127 6 0
St. Mary's - - - - N. 6		†783	363 236 9 0
St. Mary Magdalene, Clarendon Street, Girls and Infants Ch. 10		499	343 266 5 6
St. Mary Magdalene, Cirencester Street - - - Ch. 10		615	343 261 13 0
St. Michael's - - - N. 7		618	535 442 1 0
St. Paul's - - - - Ch. 2		*558	428 356 0 0
St. Peter's - - - - Ch. 7		*763	745 665 4 0
St. Saviour's - - - N. 11		*416	417 371 15 0
St. Stephen's - - - N. 2		*456	372 313 19 0
Trinity - - - - N. 6		*512	501 459 1 0
Portland - - - - B. 2		865	338 256 4 0
Portland Town, Barrow Hill Road - - - 8		500	609 558 14 0
Portland Town Infants - Ch. 6		361	279 208 2 0
Portman Chapel - - - Ch. 5		*681	480 403 3 0
Portman Market, Nightingale Street - - - - 12		782	704 598 11 0
Portman Square, Great York Mews - - - - - 5		63	34 16 13 0
Portman Square, St. Thomas' N. 5		*659	267 198 15 0
St. John's Wood - - - R. 2		450	162 117 5 0
St. John's Wood, St. Stephen's - - - - - N. 6		*393	350 338 6 0
ST. PANCRAS:			
All Saints', Gordon Square N. 11		*514	285 221 12 0
Christ Church - - - N. 4		†*764	592 474 9 0
		11	4 5 0
Cromer Street - - - 4		391	
Medburn Street - - - 5		828	1,010 890 0 0
National - - - - 4		1,037	553 452 14 0
Percy Chapel, The Russell School of Industry - - *c*		†*	
Regent Square, St. Peter's N. 10		*508	329 238 12 0
St. John Evangelist's, Dist. N. 6		*890	563 445 18 0
St. Mark's, Regent's Park - N. 11		557	340 279 12 0
St. Mary Magdalene - - Ch. 12		716	422 314 7 0
St. Matthw. Bedford New Town - - - - N. 7		*468	261 188 14 0
Thanet Street - - - N. 11		606	494 345 8 0
Trinity - - - - N. 4		830	352 287 1 0
Trinity Infants, Ferdinand Place - - - - N. 4		122	112 87 8 0
SOMERS TOWN:			
Aldenham Street - - 7		1,123	1,017 880 13 0
Aldenham Street - - R. 5		244	133 82 17 0
Brewer Street - - - *a*		*	

a School pulled down.

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MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			
***London*—cont.**			
SOMERS TOWN—*cont.*			
Christ Church - - - N. 7		*812	390 295 11 0
St. Mary's - - - - N. 7		398	165 122 16 0
Tottenham Court Road, Whitfield Street - - 12		532	524 465 14 0
Westbourne - - - - N. 2		1,063	741 688 17 0
London—Tower Hamlets Division.			
BOW:			
Common, Devon's Road - W. 10		615	315 238 7 0
Common, St. Paul's, Mission 10		149	88 55 16 0
Common, St. Paul's Road 6		1,040	1,113 947 10 0
Fairfield Road - - - 12		550	479 427 6 0
North Bow - - - - 4		1,240	1,231 1,044 11 0
North Bow, Wright's Rd. - 7		1,104	953 815 11 0
Old Ford Road, Sir John Jolle's, Evening - -		—	6 3 14 0
St. Mary's, Evening - -		—	16 7 1 6
Tredegar Road - - - W. 1		823	777 667 13 0
BROMLEY:			
Byron and Bright Street - 10		*1,336	1,050 931 0 0
Devons Road - - - - R. 7		419	250 153 11 0
George Street - - - *c*		†*	
High Street - - - 6		1,153	912 776 9 0
Knapp Road - - - 12		1,242	1,075 974 9 0
Marner Street - - - 6		1,040	929 746 13 0
Morris Road - - - 5		*656	604 515 12 0
St. Leonard's - - - N. 10	*599	385	310 14 6
		35	20 2 6
Commercial Road, Johnson Street, St. Joseph's - - R. 5		456	203 161 18 0
Commercial Road, Johnson Street, St. Mary and St. Michael - - - - R. 5		597	313 250 14 0
Commercial Road, Settles St. 4		928	1,108 990 0 0
Cubitt Town, Glengall Road 1		738	572 494 17 0
Cubitt Town, Manchester Rd. 2		*636	425 349 9 0
Darby Street, Royal Mint St. 6		159	72 40 0 0
Globe Road, Portman Place 7		1,104	1,150 1,057 15 0
Goodman's Fields, Tenter Street, Infant, Jews' - - - 2		305	277 227 6 0
Houndsditch, Crispin Street R. 6		310	105 69 3 0
Houndsditch, Fire Ball Court Infants - - - - Ch. 2		280	38 10 18 0
Isle of Dogs, St. John's - N. 11		*241	204 158 18 0
LIMEHOUSE:			
Cayley Street - - - 6		1,063	936 812 13 0
Copperfield Road, Free - 10		581	427 321 13 0
Dalgleish Street - - 2		602	533 413 0 0
Ragged, Evening - - W.		—	32 12 15 6
St. Anne's - - - - N. 12		*813	295 248 15 0
St. Anne's, Infants - - N. *c*		*	
St. John's - - - - 12		*864	532 493 1 0
Thomas Street - - - 11		1,208	1,131 1,059 19 0
Wesleyan - - - - -		*	
London Docks, St. Agatha's 7	212	137	104 16 0
		10	7 17 6
London Docks, St. Peter's - N. 6		*652	396 218 13 9
Mile End, Latimer - - B. 2		*410	230 148 12 0
Mile End, New Town, Hanbury Street - - - 1		759	554 474 12 0
Mile End, Old Town - - N. 7		†*914	589 503 18 0
Mile End Road, Burdett Road 1		465	306 242 12 0
Mile End Road - - - R. 7		216	144 112 3 0
Mile End Road, South Grove 3		1,080	991 799 12 0
Millwall, British Street - 11		*934	612 520 14 0
Millwall, St. Edmund's - R. 7		402	150 125 14 0
Millwall, St. Luke's - N. 11		*689	507 423 14 0
Old Ford - - - - 5		1,129	1,020 867 11 0

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MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			
London—cont.			
Old Ford, St. Stephen's - N.	*		
POPLAR:			
All Saints', Infant - - Ch. 2	384	160	123 15 0
All Saints' - - - - N. 2	203	121	82 3 0
		47	14 10 6
Brunswick Road - - 9	483	345	373 0 0
Garford Street - - Ch. 2	332	325	281 6 8
Hale Street - - - W. 4	382	235	263 0 0
Ladies' Charity - - - 1	114	95	53 11 0
Northumberland Street, St. Saviour's - - - N. 1	*305	203	158 2 0
		28	11 9 6
Orchard House Place - 7	128	83	53 16 0
Ricardo St. - - - 2	957	952	825 19 0
Roman Catholic - - - 1	527	447	333 17 8
St. Matthias', Grundy St. - Ch. 11	355	317	247 9 0
St. Stephen's - - - N. 2	*444	253	186 3 0
Upper North St. - - 9	643	552	490 12 0
Woolmore St. - - - 4	836	842	745 3 0
Ratcliff - - - - - N. 12	516	306	287 15 0
Ratcliff, Broad Street - 4	1,034	1,003	872 6 0
Ratcliff, Collingwood St. - 4	645	384	260 5 0
Ratcliff, St. James' - - N.	*		
ST. GEORGE'S IN THE EAST:			
Centenary Chapel - - W. 4	410	106	83 6 0
Christ Church - - - Ch. 11	*463	329	243 3 0
Lower Chapman Street - 11	1,101	937	760 0 0
Middlesex Society's Charity	*		
Pell Street - - - - R. 5	504	291	245 18 0
Raine's Charity - - - 7	742	362	323 5 0
St. Mary's - - - - N.	*407		
St. Matthew's - - - N. 11	417	364	286 1 0
Shadwell, High Street - - 3	665	469	335 0 0
Shadwell - - - - P. 7	335	271	174 8 11
SPITALFIELDS:			
Bell Lane, Jews', Free - 2	2,790	2,318	2,124 11 0
Commercial St., Jews', Infts. 2	605	584	469 14 0
Hunt Court, St. Ann's - R. 7	393	253	203 15 0
Parochial & National - - 9	*306	235	163 14 0
St. Stephen's - - - - N. 3	*649	452	333 5 0
Spicer Street, St. Ann's - R. 7	587	256	179 6 0
Wood Street - - - 3	*416	335	257 10 0
Spital Square, St. Mary's - N. 1	*430	190	101 9 11
STEPNEY:			
All Saints' - - - - N. 10	*527	404	290 5 4
Baker Street - - - 6	550	567	500 11 0
Essex Street - - - 5	1,001	880	719 6 0
Garden Street - - - 6	1,592	797	672 2 0
Harford St., Ben Jonson - 3	1,980	1,950	1,746 0 0
Harford St., Ben Jonson, Evg.	—	24	8 13 6
Jewish - - - - - 2	679	344	216 10 6
Northey Street - - - 11	846	744	543 4 0
Redman's Row, Infants - N. 7	287	257	199 14 0
St. Luke's, Burdett Road - N. 6	*771	310	250 0 0
St. Paul's - - - - N. 10	*594	399	363 18 0
St. Peter's - - - - N. 10	*584	272	205 19 0
St. Thomas' Colet - - N. 10	*1,155	619	444 11 0
Trinity - - - - - N. 10	*386	217	160 9 0
Turner Street - - - 10	*454	320	283 3 0
Tower Hill - - - - R. 4	728	359	292 6 0
WAPPING:			
Brewhouse Lane - - 2	424	214	149 15 2
Gravel Lane - - - W. 11	233	134	109 2 0
Red Lion Street - - - R. 5	461	345	285 14 0
St. John's - - - - B. *c*	†		
WHITECHAPEL:			
Berner Street - - - 4	911	651	526 3 0
Bucks Row - - - - 5	846	657	504 12 0
Charlotte St., Infants - 3	72	74	42 13 4
Chicksand Street - - 5	528	658	478 14 0
George Yard, Ragged - - 12	289	219	128 6 0
German - - - - R. 10	125	82	68 19 0

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MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			
London—cont.			
WHITECHAPEL—*cont.*			
Old Castle Street - - 3	1,264	1,176	968 11 0
Sion Chapel, Girls & Infts. 9	207	108	64 3 4
St. Jude's - - - - - N. 3	*340	205	166 0 0
St. Mark's - - - - - N. 11	*598	273	205 16 0
St. Paul's, Dock Street - Ch. 5	*633	492	362 5 0
		38	11 14 6
Society's - - - - - N. 3	839	416	348 10 0
Wycliffe Chapel, Philpot Street, Commercial Road - B.	†		
London—Westminster Division.			
Audley St., North, St. Mark's N. 7	600	403	375 8 0
Audley Street, South, Grosvenor Chapel - - - N. 5	269	146	122 6 0
Bedfordbury Mission - - N. 12	150	129	87 19 0
Bedfordbury, Our Lady's - R. 4	74	65	52 0 0
Broad Street, Dufour's Place, St. Edward's - - - - R. 2	737	301	247 0 0
Buckingham Gate, James St. 11	528	368	326 14 0
Buckingham Palace, Royal Mews	†		
Chauncy-Hare-Townsend - 5	†692	465	361 8 0
Christ Church - - - - N. 4	*383	237	209 2 0
Covent Garden, Hart Street 4	†*480	376	311 8 0
Golden Square, Marshall Street, Craven - - - 11	582		
Great Windmill Street, St. Peter's, - - - - N. 5	*760	372	306 16 0
Holy Trinity - - - Ch. 3	*656	364	269 15 0
Horseferry Road- - - 11	572	564	475 7 0
Horseferry Road, Ragged - 4	150	65	36 8 0
Jews' Free - - - - - 2	366	299	258 6 0
Knightsbridge, All Saints' - N. 2	386	295	232 10 0
Knightsbridge, Kinnerton St. 10	68	22	12 5 0
Knightsbridge, St. Paul's - N. 6	485	328	287 1 0
Long Acre, Castle Street, Free 6	211		
Mayfair, Curzon - - - 6	*648	299	257 11 0
PIMLICO:			
Pimlico Road, Mrs. Towers' Ch. 6	224	179	143 0 0
St. Barnabas' - - - N. 1	*881	469	372 11 0
St. Gabriel's - - - N. 2	*857	614	524 13 0
St. Mary's - - - - R. 3	93	53	41 7 0
St. Michael's- - - - N. 2	*1,099	955	807 13 0
St. Paul's, Westbourne St., Mission, Infants - - 6	57	42	27 6 0
St. Peter's - - - - N. 12	*888	549	485 1 0
Warwick Street - - - W. 10	925	409	352 19 0
St. Clement Danes', Charity N. 1	527	342	218 19 8
St. Edward's - - - - R. 4	402	134	98 17 0
St. George's, Hanover Square (Hanover Branch) - - N. 7	337	257	219 5 0
St. George's, Hanover Square, United - - - - N. 7	692	228	193 1 0
St. James' - - - - N. 1	866	501	453 19 0
		7	2 15 6
St. James', Offertory - - N. 1	†190	52	36 4 0
St. James-the-Less - - N. 2	470	353	310 12 0
St. John's, Tufton Street - 11	343	237	178 17 0
St. Margaret's Ch. - - 4	*409	310	298 12 0
St. Martin's in the Fields - N. 3	*754	483	429 14 4
St. Martin's in the Fields, Crown Court - - - 10	*496	342	263 4 0
St. Martin's in the Fields, Northern, District - - N. 3	*581	391	348 17 0
St. Mary's - - - - - R. 4	*865	305	275 3 0
St. Matthew's (Gt. Peter St.) N. 3	*729	276	222 3 0

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	MIDDLESEX—*cont.*					
	London—Westminster Division —cont.					
	St. Stephen's - - - N. 3	723	678	638	17	0
			159	49	1	0
	SOHO:					
	Berwick Street - - - 10	†				
	Berwick Street (*Peter Street*), *Pulteney* - - - 11	1,000	839	729	9	7
	Crown Street - - - 5	*620	498	352	15	0
	Little Chapel Street - - 10					
	St. Anne's - - - - N. 5	*954	722	609	9	0
			15	6	7	6
	South Molton Lane - - R. 2	169	70	58	3	0
	Tothill Fields, St. Mary's - N. 5	*761	422	347	10	0
	Vere Street, Clare Market - 11	572	462	307	13	0
	Wesleyan Practising - - 6	*1,643	637	584	8	0
127	Mill Hill - - - N. 11	204	112	83	4	0
128	Monken Hadley - - N. 1	111	39	24	13	0
	Monken Hadley, Infant 1	59	39	29	4	0
129	Muswell Hill, St. James' N. 4	*124	92	67	3	0
125	Northolt - - - Ch. 6	*119	50	26	19	0
125	Northwood - - - Ch. 4	*105	55	37	12	0
125	*Norwood Bridge* - 11	268	252	185	0	0
	Norwood, St. John's - 2	122	66	49	8	0
	Norwood, Southall - 5	*244	249	182	17	0
127	Pinner - - - - N. 4	*304	211	187	5	0
129	Ponders End - - B. 8	109	106	30	1	0
	Ponders End, St. Matthew's - - - N. 5	*130	92	61	2	0
128	Potter's Bar, St. John's N. 1	141	97	65	2	0
125	Ruislip - - - Ch. 6	*229	146	122	10	0
124	Shepperton - - - N. 6	222	135	95	1	0
129	SOUTHGATE:					
	Boys - - - - Ch. 8	225	160	135	13	0
			13	4	9	6
	Girls and Infants - N. 8	360	243	204	8	0
	New, St. Paul's - N. 11	286	208	109	6	0
	Tile Kiln Lane - N. 8	143	75	51	2	0
128	South Mimms - - N. 11	†169	97	61	4	0
124	Staines - - - B. 11	*147	113	99	9	0
	Staines, Girls & Infts. B. 11	239	204	147	11	0
	Staines - - - N. 5	*450	366	299	0	0
124	Stanwell, Girls - - Ch. 4	161	121	88	6	0
	Stanwell, Lord Knyvett's 4	84	76	51	15	0
124	SUNBURY:					
	British - - - *c*	†				
	Parochial - - - 5	443	271	231	3	0
	Roman Catholic - 5	157	55	35	14	0
	Upper - - - Ch. 6	159	126	99	11	0
39	Teddington, Public - 4	785	436	377	12	0
	Teddington, Unsectarian 4	231	173	128	18	0
129	TOTTENHAM:					
	Bruce Grove, Boys - 2	200	210	132	18	0
	Bruce Grove, Girls - 2	184	140	86	16	0
	Church Rd., Lancastn. 2	232	169	134	1	8
	Coleraine Park - 2	1,152	651	157	1	4
	Girls, Blue - - -					
	Green, Industrial - 2	171	134	99	9	4
	Hanger Lane, Hermitage - - - Ch. 2	*271	287	246	16	0
	High Cross, Trinity District Infants - N. 2	*105	102	60	11	4
	Love Lane, Boys' - 2	167	104	54	15	10
	National - - - 2	*135	131	120	9	0
	Practising - - - N. 2	435	355	281	4	0
	Roman Catholic - 2	162	66	42	19	0

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	MIDDLESEX—*cont.*					
129	Tottenham—*cont.*					
	St. Anne's, St. Anne's Road - - - N. 2	*114	121	112	3	0
	St. Paul's, Girls - N. 2	*185	180	125	10	0
	Stamford Hill, Boys' 2	183	184	228	18	8
	West Green - - 2	115	115	74	2	0
	Willow Walk, Trinity 2	87	87	62	10	0
	Wood Green, Boys' - 2	240	129	117	12	0
129	*Wood Green, Girls'* - 2	250	72	32	15	10
	Wood Green, Infants' 2	125	105	93	6	8
	Trent (East Barnet) - Ch. 4	*118	70	65	17	0
126	Trent (East Barnet),					
126	Girls and Infants - Ch. 4	71	80	66	14	0
	Turnham Green - - R. 11	328	127	86	13	0
	TWICKENHAM:					
	Common - - - N. 7	*486	464	383	2	0
	East, St. Stephen's, Ailsa Park Division - 7	100	65	46	15	0
	Fortescue House, Boys' Home - - 7	117	59	47	17	0
	Montpelier, Female - Ch. 7	211	141	113	4	0
	Parochial - - - 7	590	366	289	2	0
125	UXBRIDGE:					
	British - - - 11	†206	131	103	17	0
	Moor, St. John's - N.	*				
	New Windsor Street, Infants - - - B. 11	190	66	48	6	0
	St. Margaret's - - N. 7	288	231	175	2	0
125	West Drayton - - N. 6	*197	97	61	15	0
	West Drayton - - R. 6	97	45	31	10	0
128	Whetstone, Col. Puget's 6	192	111	66	8	0
	Whetstone, St. John's- N. 2	*161	97	80	7	0
126	Whitton (Industrial) - Ch. 7	*195	80	44	2	0
127	WILLESDEN:					
	Church of England -	*				
	Infant - - - Ch. 5	133	133	90	8	0
	Junction - - - W. 4	129	89	64	18	0
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 5	195	174	100	3	0
129	Winchmore Hill - - N. 4	*330	219	166	15	0
129	Wood Green, St. Michael's - - - N. 4	*427	421	345	17	0
125	Yeading - - - N. *c*	*				
125	Yiewsley, St. Matthew's - - - Ch. 2	*359	231	150	15	0
	MONMOUTHSHIRE.					
582	ABERGAVENNY:					
	Boys - - - - N. 11	*311	162	151	13	4
	British - - - 11	208	281	210	13	0
	Girls and Infants - Ch. 11	*338	196	139	6	0
	Roman Catholic - 11	155	80	59	2	0
584	Abersychan - - - R. 1	180	180	125	7	0
583	Abertillery - - - B. 10	357	288	237	4	0
	Abertillery - - - N. 10	*333	273	193	0	0
583	ABERYSTRUTH:					
	Blaina - - - 10	531	333	313	19	0
	Cwmtylery - - - 10	574	245	192	6	0
	Cwmyrdderch - - 9	199	112	82	4	0
			45	22	10	0
	Nantyglo - - - 9	623	447	338	7	0
			46	19	1	6
	Pontygof, Boys - - 10	195	160	128	16	0
529	Bassaleg - - - Ch. 11	168	84	35	15	6
585	Bedwas, Aldworth - 4	173	86	66	8	0
	Bedwas, Davies' Charity 4	72	61	59	11	3
	Bedwas, Maescwmwr, Aldworth - - - 4	179	133	132	16	3

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	MONMOUTH—*cont.*			
583	BEDWELLTY:			
	Blackwood - - 10	250	234	195 12 0
	Ebbw Vale - - 10	870	638	535 5 0
	Ebbw Vale, Pontygof 10	464	320	223 18 0
	Ebbw Vale, Victoria 10	485	288	233 8 0
	Holly Bush - - 10	74	55	50 7 0
	Lower Rhymney - 5	253	318	278 14 0
	Manmoel - - - 10	105	27	32 7 0
	Middle Rhymney - 5	650	465	400 11 0
	New Tredegar - - 5	273	—	*d*
	Pengam - - - 5	234	191	167 14 0
	Pits - - - - 5	77	37	20 0 0
	Sirhowy - - - 10	435	331	262 6 0
	Tredegar, Earl St. - 5	1,318	903	790 2 6
	Tredegar, Georgetown 5	880	608	421 7 0
	Upper Rhymney - 5	360	330	236 11 0
585	*Bishton* - - - 6	36	25	29 7 0
582	BLAENAFON:			
	British - - - 2	500	488	421 15 0
	Endowed - - - N. 2	*349	257	212 2 0
	Infants - - - N. 2	*318	148	101 17 0
	Roman Catholic - 2	95	107	65 5 0
	Wesleyan - - - 2	270	248	179 19 0
582	Bryngwyn - - - Ch. 10	52	36	29 3 0
583	Brynmawr - - - R. 9	149	52	36 0 0
580	Caerwent - - - N. 7	88	66	29 15 10
580	Caldicot - - - N. 7	160	147	112 10 0
585	Carleon, Williams' Charity 11	356	240	189 11 0
580	Chapel Hill, and Tintern Parva - - - - N. 7	†117		
580	*Chepstow, Boys* - - 7	†*210	141	78 1 6
	Chepstow, Girls & Infts. 7	224	167	96 18 7
	Chepstow, Girls & Infts. N. 7	*152	139	82 4 0
585	CHRISTCHURCH:			
	Lliswerry - - - 11	172	115	96 0 0
	Maindee - - - 11	*763	571	468 4 0
	Maindee Colliery, Evg.	—	38	16 4 6
582	Clytha - - - - R. 11	110	42	32 8 4
584	Coed-y-Paen - - N. 4	77	25	35 4 0
585	Court-y-bella - - N. 6	*392	120	91 14 0
584	Cwmbrân - - - N. 2	*193	81	42 18 0
	Cwmbrân - - - R. 11	119	99	72 1 8
581	Cwmcarvan - - - N. 10	*52	18	17 19 1
582	*Cwmyoy, Lower* - - 10	57	26	32 16 0
	Cwmyoy, Upper - - N. 10	*60	35	40 6 0
581	*Dingestow and Tregare* 12	111	63	49 4 4
581	Doward - - - - 12	84	41	27 7 0
585	*Duffryn, Rhiwderyn* - 1	346	132	110 14 0
583	Ebbw Vale - - - R. 10	194	105	47 1 3
582	Forest - - - - B. 11	81	54	57 5 0
582	Govilon - - - B. 11	92	41	28 0 0
584	Goytrey - - - B. 4	*134	68	50 2 0
	Goytrey - - - N.	*		
584	Gwehelog - - - N. 4	*72	33	35 0 0
581	Itton - - - - N. 7	52	32	22 12 0
581	Kymin and Wyesham N. 12	*111	62	47 14 0
582	Llanarth - - - N. 11	†*78	23	12 16 8
582	Llanddewi, Rhydderch N. 11	*91	26	15 6 0
	Llanddewi, Rhydderch B. 11	*97	37	23 7 1
581	Llandenny - - - N. 7	76	32	25 9 0
565	Llandevaud - - - Ch. 6	*94	86	69 8 0
581	Llandogo - - - N. 6	86	44	36 16 0
582	Llanellen - - - N. 10	*83	33	16 10 4
582	Llanfihangel, Crucorney N. 11	*103	59	57 13 0
585	*Llanfihangel-Llantarnam, St. Dials* - - 11	431	420	341 12 0
582	*Llanfoist, Lower* - 10	*84	56	35 5 0
582	Llangattock, Lingoed (James Davies') - - N.	*		
	Llangattock-nigh-Usk 11	51	38	38 18 0
581	Llangattock Fibon Afel N. 12	145	70	54 1 0
584	Llangibby - - - Ch. 4	78	52	46 19 0
580	Llangwm - - - Ch. 4	*92	36	17 6 6

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	MONMOUTH—*cont.*			
585	Llanhennock - - Ch. 11	43	36	5 11 2
584	*Llanhilleth, Aberbeeg* - 4	*210	208	174 10 0
	Llanhilleth, Crumlin - 4	*260	132	115 0 6
581	*Llanishen* - - - 5	95	50	38 9 0
582	Llanover - - - P. 10	107	48	37 14 0
581	Llantillo Crossenny, Powell's Endowed - 12	112	54	47 9 0
582	Llantillio Pertholey - N. 11	*147	110	49 17 4
584	Llantrissent and Llanhowell - - - N. 4	*63	29	10 16 11
585	Llanvaches, Penhow, and St. Bride's - - N. 6	96	59	44 16 0
582	Llanvair, Kilgeddin - N. 10	*206	44	32 16 0
582	Llanvetherine - - N. 11	60	31	19 6 0
584	*Llanvihangel-pont-y-moile (U.D.)* - - 4	*99	43	15 4 10
584	Llanvrechva, Lower - N. 2	118	93	84 3 0
	Llanvrechva, Lower, Croes-y-Ceilog - - 2	130	107	83 10 0
	Llanvrechva, Upper Cwmbran - - - 2	329	159	126 2 8
	Llanvrechva, Upper, Griffithstown - - 2	248	223	176 7 0
582	Llanwenarth, Citra - N. 11	*	36	32 0 0
	Llanwenarth, Ultra - N. 11	*150	66	55 11 0
585	*Machen, Upper* - - 1	252	155	164 8 1
	Machen, Upper, Infant 1	104	75	54 0 0
585	Magor - - - - N. 6	*125	95	82 17 0
585	Malpas - - - - Ch. 1	85	50	31 5 0
585	Marshfield - - - N. 3	*139	72	62 1 0
579	*Matherne* - - - 7	72	66	59 8 0
581	Michael Troy - - Ch. 10	67	47	34 1 0
581	MONMOUTH:			
	Boys and Girls - - N. 10	*281	165	113 10 1
	Buckholt - - - Ch. 12	81	37	15 15 0
	Glendower Street - 10	203	151	108 4 0
585	MYNYDDYSLWYN:			
	Abercarn - - - 5	430	449	343 12 4
	Jerusalem - - - *c*	*		
	Newbridge - - 5	180	193	176 2 0
	Pontllanfraith - - 6	387	156	127 18 0
	Ynysddu - - - 6	120	60	35 1 0
585	Nash - - - - N. 6	48	37	36 1 0
580	*Newchurch, Devauden* 4	131	64	36 19 0
585	NEWPORT:			
	Alexandra - - 2	241	178	116 8 0
	Alteryn - - - 11	115	46	28 9 0
	Barnard Town - 1	321	169	115 13 6
	Central - - - 1	200	155	100 10 0
	Dos Works - - 2	347	29	17 12 0
			55	19 5 0
	Holy Cross - - R. 2	241	144	106 19 0
	Marshes Road - - 11	327	232	170 7 0
	National - - - 11	†*542	535	436 2 0
			64	27 6 0
	Pilgwenlly, Clarence St. 12	366	199	173 17 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	*561	307	262 13 0
	St. Woollos' - - 2	*700	617	510 9 0
			29	13 8 6
	Stow Hill - - - 11	†596	469	404 5 0
	Tredegar Wharf, Undl. 11	*549	454	361 1 0
581	Overmonnow - - N. 10	*147	188	149 10 0
584	Panteg, Wern - - N. 1	*170	145	96 6 0
581	Penalt Pentwyn - - Ch. 10	70	53	39 14 0
581	Penyclawdd and Llangoven - - - - N. 10	34	22	28 15 0
581	Penrhos - - - - N. 12	*73	28	20 6 0
585	*Peterstone* - - - 3	35	25	26 10 0
585	Pilgwenlly, St. Michael's R. 2	312	274	227 17 0
	Pilgwenlly, Trinity - Ch. 12	665	436	337 9 0
584	Pontymoile - - - N. 1	*448	320	249 11 6
584	Pontypool, Charity - N. 1	†*460	279	245 2 0
	Pontypool, St. Alban's R. 1	141	141	117 5 0

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	MONMOUTH—*cont.*					
580	Portskewet - - - N. 7	57	33	24	6	0
582	Pwlldu - - - - 11	129	77	66	13	0
581	Raglan - - - N. 7	163	106	90	3	0
585	Redwick - - - N. 6	40	31	31	5	0
583	Rhymney - - - R. 9	157	119	79	16	0
585	*Risca, Cross Keys* - 11	294	292	324	12	7
	Risca, Pontymister - 6	395	320	226	5	0
	Risca Town - - 6	249	243	179	10	0
581	Rockfield - - - N. 10	53	19	24	19	0
585	Rogerstone (U.D.) :					
	Henllis - - - 6	94	114	78	16	0
	Tydee - - - - 1	289	183	151	1	0
586	*Rumney* - - - 3	70	57	37	16	0
580	St. Arvan's, Penterry and St. Arvan's Grange - N. 7	*83	69	51	13	0
585	*St. Bride, Wentlooge* 3	49	35	35	19	0
586	St. Melan's - - - Ch. 3	110	78	65	9	0
580	*Shirenewton, Earlswood* 7	*90	42	33	13	0
	Shirenewton, Mynyddbach 7	90	49	31	18	0
581	SKENFRITH (U.D.) :					
	Garway - - - 10	104	82	52	2	0
	Grosmont - - - 4	120	76	59	10	0
	National - - -	*				
	New Inn - - - 4	73	67	40	1	0
	Norton Cross - - 10	88	64	58	12	2
583	Tredegar - - - R. 5	416	258	207	4	0
581	*Trelleck* - - - 10	111	34	14	2	7
	Trelleck, Endowed - Ch. 10	101	69	59	14	0
584	TREVETHIN :					
	Abersychan - - 1	*541	101	50	13	0
	Cwmfrwdoer - - 1	297	262	147	16	3
	Garndiffaith - - 1	424	422	361	2	0
	Pontnewynydd - - 2	*416	358	302	13	0
	Pontypool - - - 2	382	362	310	6	0
	Twmpath, Infant - Ch. 1	78	59	43	4	0
	Varteg Hill - - 1	225	148	85	1	0
584	Trostrey and Bettws - N. 4	*75	46	38	18	0
580	Undy - - - - N. 4	91	40	30	4	0
584	Usk - - - - N. 4	355	183	157	13	0
	Usk - - - - R. 4	59	51	42	1	0
581	Whitebrook - - - N. 6	64	54	41	14	0
585	Whitson and Goldcliff N. 6	*57	37	23	13	0
581	Wonaston - - - N. 10	29	22	28	13	0
	NORFOLK.					
228	Acle - - - - P. 11	*195	114	75	15	0
230	Alburgh - - - N. 3	*111	77	45	10	0
222	Aldborough - - Ch. 1	104				
229	Aldeby - - - - N. 1	*113	79	31	4	
235	Anmer - - - - N. 4	57	28	39	10	0
222	*Antingham (U.D.)* - 6	355	193	153	18	0
239	Ashill - - - - N. 4	186	80	47	14	0
221	Ashmanhaugh - - Ch. 10	47	43	42	14	0
230	Ashwelthorpe - - Ch. 7	93	45	26	3	0
236	Ashwicken and Leziate N. 11	*82	44	38	2	0
230	*Aslacton* - - - 4	92	55	38	14	0
232	*Attleborough* - - 11	413	217	172	8	0
222	*Aylmerton (U.D.)* - 6	109	77	66	3	0
223	Aylsham - - - N. 6	*441	282	214	2	0
	Aylsham Drabblegate N. 6	50	14	3	6	8
222	Baconsthorpe - - Ch. 3	*99	62	50	5	8
221	Bacton - - - N. 1	*122	70	48	10	0
231	*Banham* - - - 3	187	144	113	13	0
226	*Barford* - - - 7	56	43	25	13	0
234	*Barney (U.D.)* - - 7	117	55	39	10	0
226	Barnham Broome - N. 1	*131	67	43	14	0
223	*Barningham* - - 3	120	92	68	10	10
234	*Barsham (U.D.)* - 3	84	62	45	19	0
221	Barton - - - - Ch. 6	76	52	27	16	0
238	Barton Bendish - - Ch. 11	135	45	32	6	0
226	*Bawburgh* - - 2	77	65	42	2	0
233	Bawdeswell, Bylaugh, and Foxley - - N. 3	222	112	138	6	9
229	Bedingham - - - P. 6	64	44	30	5	8
239	Beechamwell - - N. 3	99	51	52	9	9
222	Beeston Regis and Sheringham, Infants 6	92	79	59	0	0
233	*Beeston, All Saints, and Little Bittering* 3	110	61	30	10	8
233	*Beetley* - - - - 5	100	88	56	14	0
228	Beighton - - - N. 2	*76	40	36	13	0
225	Belaugh - - - Ch. 3	35	20	26	3	0
229	Bergh Apton - - N. 4	117	57	28	17	0
232	Besthorpe - - - N. 10	83	46	42	8	9
233	Billingford - - - Ch. 11	58	49	26	16	0
234	Binham - - - N. 7	66	64	40	17	0
233	Bintree - - - N. 6	77	57	46	13	0
234	Blakeney - - - N. 3	192	139	121	16	6
223	Blickling - - - Ch. 3	68	45	31	5	4
228	Blofield (U.D.) :					
	Blofield - - - 7	187	117	90	13	0
	Hemblington - - 7	108	72	48	16	0
231	Blo' Norton - - - Ch. 6	48	33	36	3	0
238	Boughton - - - - 11	60	46	35	19	0
227	*Braconash (U.D.)* - 7	76	59	37	18	0
227	*Bramerton, Kirby Bedon* - - - - 2	89	36	14	2	0
235	Brancaster, Endowed, Boys - - - - 6	100	40	29	13	0
	Brancaster - - - P. 6	*93	55	42	9	0
231	*Bressingham* - - 6	105	57	32	17	0
231	*Bridgham* - - - 6	81	50	33	12	0
232	*Bridgham, Larling* - 10	50	33	30	7	0
234	*Brininghaм, Brinton* 5	159	134	96	0	0
233	Brisley - - - N. 5	*75	49	28	17	0
222	Briston - - - N. 3	*201	102	82	0	0
230	Brockdish - - - N. 11	*81	52	29	14	0
229	Brooke - - - P. 2	†153	94	64	12	0
229	*Broome* - - - 2	103	78	34	9	5
230	*Bunwell* - - - 3	128	82	46	8	0
220	Burgh and Billockby - N. 6	140	102	39	10	4
223	Burgh (Norwich) - Ch. 2	50	38	33	1	0
228	Burlingham and Lingwood - - - - Ch. 3	109	87	56	7	0
	Burnham Deepdale - Ch. 7	74	60	38	15	0
235	*Burnham Overy* - - 7	88	50	33	17	0
235	Burnham Thorpe, Bunting's Endowed - 7	*82	71 6	50 1	3 14	0 0
235	*Burnham Westgate, District* - - - 7	*325	226	185	5	0
230	*Burston (U.D.)* - - 1	90	64	32	3	0
223	Buxton - - - - B. 5	88	66	35	16	0
220	*Caistor* - - - 4	*231	179	154	10	0
	Caistor, Infants - -	†				
228	Cantley - - - Ch. 10	63	37	35	1	0
232	Carbrooke - - - N. 11	*109	49	46	7	0
226	Carleton-Forehoe - P. 3	54	26	30	4	0
230	Carleton-Rode - - P. 3	144	68	32	13	0
236	Castle Acre - - - N. 11	*312	165	79	4	0
236	Castle Rising - - N. 11	165	63	48	17	0
232	Caston - - - - Ch. 10	105	72	52	0	0
221	Catfield - - - N. 2	*102	60	30	0	0
224	Catton (Old) - - Ch. 12	157	56	33	1	0
223	Cawston - - - N. 5	233	84	40	19	7
229	Chedgrave - - - N. 11	*106	52	41	0	0
229	Claxton and Hellington - - - - N. 5	*60	33	30	9	0
185	Clenchwarton - - N. 5	*87	79	50	12	0
222	*Cley next the Sea* - 6	*178	101	84	7	0
239	Cockley Cley - - Ch. 12	54	34	30	9	0
233	Colkirk - - - N. 7	97	75	47	3	0
223	*Coltishall* - - - 1	*228	155	114	4	0
226	Colton - - - - N. 2	*65	33	32	14	0
236	Congham - - - Ch. 4	114	45	19	0	8

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	NORFOLK—*cont.*			
223	*Corpusty* - - - 3	136	130	37 14 6
226	Costessy - - - B.	†		
	Costessy - - - N.	†		
	Costessy - - - R. 5	190	63	82 17 4
226	Coston and Runhall - Ch. 3	76	27	29 7 0
233	Cranworth - - - N. 7	106	70	39 17 0
227	Cringleford, Eaton, Intwood, and Keswick - 2	132	48	32 19 0
222	Cromer - - - Ch. 6	176	163	122 10 0
224	Crostwick and Beeston - - - - Ch. 2	57	50	50 8 0
240	Croxton - - - N. 10	*63	45	32 4 0
230	Denton - - - N. 10	*108	52	29 11 0
238	Denver - - - Ch. 11	132	78	47 4 0
226	Deopham - - - N. 10	*90	85	58 9 0
235	Dersingham - - Ch. 6	170	142	115 8 0
230	Dickleburgh, Endowed P. 6	148	130	81 6 4
221	Dilham - - - N. 1	82	53	38 12 0
230	Diss - - - - N. 11	*266	198	145 17 0
	Diss, Victoria Road - 11	*418	277	199 11 0
229	Ditchingham - - N. 10	†*199	89	59 11 0
235	Docking - - - P. 6	*270	189	142 18 0
238	*Downham Market* - 4	466	357	242 5 0
	Downham Market, Barroway Drove - - 4	80	71	49 6 0
	Downham Market - N.	*		
224	Drayton - - - N. 11	81	79	61 0 0
234	*Dunton* - - - 7	63	34	29 11 0
227	Earl-Framingham - N.	*		
230	Earsham - - - N. 3	145	63	42 2 0
239	East Bradenham - N. 4	104	53	33 4 0
227	East Carleton - - 2	47	31	27 0 0
233	EAST DEREHAM:			
	Etling Green - - 5	80	54	41 4 0
	London Road - - 5	*506	369	296 1 0
	National - - - 7	*311	219	153 19 0
	Toft Wood - - 5	84	75	51 7 0
231	East Harling - - Ch. 6	215	191	157 5 0
233	East Lexham - - N. 5	81	45	29 2 0
226	Easton - - - - N. 7	61	44	39 1 0
221	*East Ruston* - - 1	165	80	37 10 7
236	East Walton - - 3	112	34	25 2 11
236	East Winch - - - N. 3	*89	55	53 19 6
222	*Edgefield* - - - 6	97	83	60 0 4
229	Ellingham - - - Ch. 10	66	54	36 13 0
233	*Elsing* - - - - 3	70	47	24 12 4
185	Emneth - - - N. 3	*107	82	51 17 0
222	Erpingham - - - N. 10	73	56	35 11 0
234	Fakenham - - - B. 5	*368	189	158 5 0
	Fakenham - - - N. 7	*426	201	167 16 0
223	*Felmingham, Colby* - 3	164	116	67 15 0
240	Feltwell - - - Ch. 11	352	169	101 1 0
224	Felthorpe - - - 2	132	71	39 4 0
231	*Fersfield* - - - 4	81	34	20 6 0
234	*Field Dalling* - - 3	86	76	58 10 0
220	*Filby* - - - - 6	102	90	63 17 0
238	Fincham - - - N. 10	*170	110	85 6 0
236	Flitcham-cum-Appleton - - - - Ch. 2	108	71 28	72 17 4 10 19 6
238	Fordham and Ryston - Ch. 11	45	18	23 17 0
230	Forncett, St. Mary's - N. 12	148	32	31 5 0
230	Forncett, St. Peter's - N. 12	*87	57	34 7 0
239	Foulden - - - N. 11	*105	63	41 1 0
223	*Foulsham* - - - 6	190	121	84 4 0
	Foulsham - - - N.	†		
228	Freethorpe and Wickhampton - - - N. 6	*115	63	38 1 0
224	*Frettenham* - - 1	37	29	25 14 10
235	Fring - - - - N. 6	68	25	33 12 0
230	Fritton and Morningthorpe - - - N. 4	*61	53	36 9 0
230	Fundenhall - - - Ch. 7	70	38	30 18 0
231	Garboldisham - - N. 6	*159	80	62 7 0
233	*Garvestone (U.D.)* - 7	74	55	35 16 0
236	Gayton - - - - N. 11	*137	95	66 10 0
236	*Gaywood* - - - 5	*135	137	111 13 0
	Gaywood, Highgate - 5	132	133	104 12 0
229	Geldeston - - - B. 2	125	47	32 1 0
	Geldeston - - - N. *c*	†		
230	*Gissing* - - - 1	88	65	42 1 0
239	Gooderstone - - N. 11	*105	60	44 4 0
235	Great Bircham - - Ch. 6	212	152	128 19 0
232	Great Cressingham - Ch. 3	115	60	55 16 4
242	*Great Dunham* - - 7	79	55	31 15 0
232	*Great Ellingham* - 11	98	40	31 10 0
	Great Ellingham - N. 11	92	60	41 10 0
233	Great Fransham - Ch. 2	65	40	16 4 0
236	Great Massingham - N. 11	†*195	145	113 10 0
227	Great Melton - - Ch. 4	64	32	22 11 0
230	Great Moulton - - Ch. 10	94	52	33 6 0
228	*Great Plumstead* - 1	54	44	22 19 0
234	*Great Walsingham* - 7	98	76	60 5 0
224	Great Witchingham - N. 2	101	84	50 2 0
233	Gressenhall - - N. 1	102	49	8 5 0
222	*Gresham* - - - 6	111	102	68 16 0
236	*Grimston* - - - 2	138	47	50 5 4
	Grimston, Pott Row - 2	95	79	49 3 4
232	Griston - - - N. 11	56	37	30 8 0
233	Guist, Miss Packe's - 6	115	73	41 1 0
234	Gunthorpe with Bale - Ch. 5	113	65	44 19 0
223	Hackford and Whitwell - - - - P. 7	185	141	108 13 0
229	*Haddiscoe and Toft Monks* - - - 2	*143	122	101 8 0
229	*Hales (U.D.)* - - 11	59	35	19 19 0
228	Halvergate - - - N. 10	*122	74	46 6 0
222	Hanworth - - - 6	44	27	27 16 0
221	Happisburgh - - N. 1	*98	59	32 18 0
230	Hapton - - - N. 7	57	42	35 19 0
233	Hardingham - - Ch. 12	120	113	96 12 0
236	Harpley - - - N. 10	*80	58	33 18 0
224	Haveringland Dist. - 3	45	44	16 2 1
224	Haynford - - - N. 12	*101	88	41 5 0
235	Heacham, Infants - 6	96	50	34 10 0
	Heacham, Private - 6	162	82	72 10 0
229	Hedenham - - - N. 5	*76	54	43 12 0
234	Helhoughton - - Ch. 7	101	59	49 18 0
224	Hellesdon - - - Ch. 12	76	61	35 10 0
230	*Hempnall* - - - 6	*183	87	55 2 0
220	Hemsby - - - P. 7	158	116	77 9 0
227	Hethersett - - - B. 4	153	62	43 19 0
	Hethersett - - - N. 4	*194	136	105 16 0
223	*Hevingham* - - - 6	136	113	82 15 0
221	Hickling Diocesan - 11	121	74	42 7 0
238	Hilgay, Village - - N. 2	†162	126	96 13 0
	Hilgay, Ten Mile Bank, St. Mark's - - - Ch. 2	117	87	64 5 0
236	Hillington - - - P. 11	60	32	31 2 0
223	Hindolveston - - N.	*		
	Hindolveston - - 7	111	81	55 2 0
234	Hindringham - - N. 7	*108	65	48 7 0
226	*Hingham* - - - 5	294	235	198 4 0
	Hingham - - - N. *c*	*		
233	Hockering - - - Ch. 12	85	52	39 19 0
232	*Hockham* - - - 11	131	75	99 9 0
240	Hockwold-cum-Wilton N. 11	*154	116	101 11 0
234	Holkham - - - N. 7	143	98	81 7 0
239	Holme Hale - - - N. 12	*83	48	30 11 0
235	*Holme-next-sea* - - 6	74	48	31 0 0
222	*Holt* - - - - 6	218	163	132 17 0
	Holt - - - - N. 7	*151	118	90 15 0
221	Honing - - - - N.	*		
233	Honingham and East Tuddenham - - N. 7	178	122	100 2 0
221	*Horning* - - - 2	108	49	17 8 4
224	Horsford - - - N. 2	151	100	61 14 0

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	NORFOLK—*cont.*			
224	*Horstead* - - - 2	80	53	34 10 0
221	Hoveton - - - Ch. 4	47	38	33 2 0
235	*Hunstanton* - - - 6	207	139	127 3 0
	Hunstanton - - - Ch. 6	118	86	54 3 0
239	Ickburgh - - - Ch. 3	103	40	41 4 0
235	Ingoldesthorpe - - P. 6	90	42	34 11 0
185	Islington - - - P. 1	53	40	29 16 0
231	*Kenninghall* - - 6	150	114	87 1 0
229	Kirby Cane - - - P. 2	78	66	35 2 0
229	*Kirstead* - - - 2	55	34	33 1 0
222	Knapton - - - 1	76	50	28 0 0
234	Langham Episcopi - 3	166	103	77 0 0
229	Langley - - - N. 11	116	69	32 11 0
221	*Lessingham* - - - 6	54	49	33 11 0
233	Litcham - - - N. 5	186	127	96 6 0
233	Little Dunham - - P. 7	81	44	30 13 0
232	Little Ellingham - - N. 11	70	35	17 15 6
238	Little Ouse, St. John's	N. 3	87	41 35 19 0
234	Little Snoring, Kettlestone, and Alethorpe Ch. 7	71	50	43 13 0
229	*Loddon* - - - 11	219	154	126 17 0
233	Longham - - - N. 10	78	54	20 18 6
230	Long Stratton, St. Mary - - - - N. 11	151	88	58 18 0
221	*Ludham* - - - 6	146	98	72 6 0
233	Lyng - - - - Ch. 7	123	89	38 18 0
237	LYNN:			
	British - - - 5	*464	370	301 13 0
	St. John's - - - N. 5	*520	425	371 10 0
	St. Margaret's - - N. 5	*623	419	366 12 6
	St. Nicholas' - - N. 5	*344	258	191 10 0
	South, All Saints' - - N. 5	*510	462	391 6 0
	West, St. Peter's - Ch. 5	80	78	60 2 0
238	Marham - - - N. 10	*195	114	105 6 0
226	Marlingford - - - N. 3	94	31	29 2 0
223	Marsham - - - Ch. 7	103	61	30 11 1
185	Marshland Fen - - N. 6	*74	40	30 2 0
220	*Martham* - - - 10	90	125	82 9 0
233	Mattishall and Mattishall Bergh - - - - N. 3	*175	164	143 10 0
227	*Melton Parva (U.D.)* 2	131	71	49 4 0
240	Methwold, Duchy of Lancaster - - - N. 11	248	168	140 16 0
236	Middleton (King's Lynn) - - - - N. 11	*130	86	72 14 0
233	*Mileham* - - - 10	†127	75	37 8 0
226	Morley - - - - Ch. 2	77	67	41 14 0
224	Morton and Attlebridge Ch. 6	49	30	30 4 0
228	Moulton - - - Ch. 2	60	34	34 1 0
227	Mulbarton - - - Ch. 5	94	82	44 9 0
222	*Mundesley* - - - 1	72	36	24 19 0
240	Mundford - - - Ch. 11	113	70	48 9 0
239	Narburgh - - - Ch. 10	*112	87	71 7 0
221	Neatishead - - - Ch. 6	147	92	54 6 0
248	Necton - - - - Ch. 11	213	102	82 10 0
230	Needham - - - N. 10	67	29	17 15 0
231	*New Buckenham* - 4	102	78	55 14 0
227	Newton Flotman - - 11	80	52	34 3 0
235	North Creake - - N. 7	118	87	53 11 0
233	North Elmham - - N. 7	†258	174	150 9 0
231	*North Lopham* - - 6	153	78	52 15 0
236	North Pickenham - 11	97	47	41 10 0
222	*North Repps* - - 6	121	84	39 17 5
236	North Runcton - - N. 3	62	52	61 8 3
222	*North Walsham* - - 5	*490	411	327 19 0
240	Northwold - - - Ch. 11	156	92	87 8 0
236	North Wootton - - Ch. 3	83	51	61 19 7
229	Norton-Subcourse - 2	66	49	27 14 0
225	NORWICH:			
	Crook's Place - - 10	902	732	553 9 0
	Earlham - - - Ch. 5	97	44	27 10 0
	Eaton - - - - N. 5	*87	77	61 5 0
	Heigham - - - N. 3	*725	478	351 4 0
	NORFOLK—*cont.*			
225	Norwich—*cont.*			
	Heigham, St. Philip's N. 10	*425	422	340 2 0
	Heigham, South, Trinity Chapel - N. *c*			
	Heigham Street - - 10	634	689	614 10 0
	Lakenham, Prospect Row - - - 10	222	61	46 6 0
	Lakenham, St. Mark's N. 11	*593	572	457 6 0
	Mariner's Lane - 10	167	67	41 19 0
	Model, Boys - - N. 11	*357	246	224 19 0
	Model, Girls - - N. 11	231	240	231 5 0
	Model, Infants - - 11	227	156	113 6 0
	New Catton - - 3	*216	109	63 6 0
	New City - - -	†*		
	Octagon Chapel - - B. 5	331	241	172 7 0
	Old Meeting - - 5	227	105	63 1 0
	Philadelphia - - 10	155	101	70 0 0
	Quayside - - - 10	695	327	253 11 0
	St. Augustine - - 10	1,726	1,138	928 7 0
	St. Giles' - - - Ch. 2	*312	146	99 19 0
	St. James' (and Pockthorpe) - - - N. 2	*311	158	94 1 0
	St. John de Sepulchre - - - - N. 2	*243	248	206 15 0
	St. Julian's - - - N. 2	*242		
	St. Martin-at-Oak - N.	*		
	St. Martin-at-Palace - N. 2	118	88	55 12 0
	St. Michael's at Coslany - - - - N.	*		
	St. Miles' Girls'- - N. 11	242	111	59 0 0
	St. Miles', Sadd's Yard - - - B.	*		
	St. Paul's - - - N. 2	*264	160	117 15 0
	St. Peter, Mancroft - N. 2	*186	145	125 10 4
	St. Peter Mountergate N. 3	*175	161	124 13 0
	St. Saviour's - - N. 2	206	168	128 4 0
	St. Stephen - - N. 10	*420	246	181 15 8
	St. Swithin - - - N.	*		
	Silver Road - - 10	269	258	205 3 0
	Sun Lane - - - 10	179	79	49 14 0
	Surrey Road - - 10	635	713	575 17 0
	ThorpeHamlet - - 12	*505	347	278 3 0
	Willow Lane - - R. 11	*212	213	182 19 0
220	Oby, Mixed - - - 5	67	39	32 18 0
231	Old Buckenham - - Ch. 4	148	123	91 13 0
220	*Ormesby* - - - 3	*160	166	104 11 0
222	Overstrand - - - Ch. 6	99	44	20 11 0
223	Oulton - - - - Ch. 1	56	57	27 0 0
185	Outwell N. *See* Cambridge.			
239	Oxburgh Hewars Endowed - - - - Ch. 11	75	43	44 3 0
221	*Palling (U.D.)* - - 7	119	89	61 17 0
221	*Paston Edingthorpe* - 7	84	66	36 14 0
228	Plumstead Parva - - P. 1	*90	71	48 14 0
227	Poringland (U.D.):—			
	Central - - - 5	170	116	69 5 0
	Stoke Holy Cross - 5	54	37	18 0 11
228	Postwick - - - N. 1	88	39	30 0 0
221	*Potter-Heigham* - - 8	*153	52	26 1 0
230	Pulham, Pennoyers, Free - - - - 11	152	65	23 13 1
	Pulham, St. Mary Magdalen's - - N. 11	*157	69	47 9 0
231	Quidenham - - - N. 6	37	26	33 7 0
224	Rackheath - - - Ch. 1	96	60	47 12 0
228	Ranworth-cum-Panxworth - - - - N. 11	*89	51	20 13 1
229	Raveningham - - Ch. 7	40	35	22 0 8
230	Redenhall - - - N. 10	*275	191	123 19 0
228	Reedham - - - N. 10	*223	126	88 5 0
223	*Reepham* - - - 7	126	65	36 6 0
220	*Repps with Bastwick* 6	52	36	36 12 8

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	NORFOLK—*cont.*			
221	Ridlington and East Ruston - - - N.	*		
224	Ringland - - - Ch. 11	102	66	49 15 5
235	Ringstead - - - Ch. 6	142	78	54 16 0
227	Rockland, St. Mary's - N. 5	*94	90	52 0 5
			19	5 11 0
	Rockland, All Saints - *c*	*		
232	*Rockland (U.D.)* - 11	90	64	48 6 0
220	Rollesby - - - Ch. 6	92	60	24 2 5
233	Rougham - - - N. 6	97	38	22 15 0
222	Roughton Endowed - 6	78	53	26 17 0
231	*Roydon* - - - 4	123	73	63 14 0
236	Roydon - - - Ch. 2	56	36	36 10 0
235	Rudham (East and West) - - - Ch. 7	*207	144	104 12 0
238	Runcton and Holme - N. 2	*190	67	50 1 0
220	Runham and Thrigby - N. *c*	*		
	Runham - - - 7	90	68	5 7 6
220	*Runham-Vauxhall* - 5	114	90	68 4 0
222	Runton, Sir T. F. Buxton's, Mixed - 6	208	91	76 17 8
230	Rushall - - - N. 10	*55	30	27 16 0
240	Rushford and Brettenham - - - - N. 7	67	38	33 11 0
			4	1 8 6
324	Ryburgh, Great and Little - - - - N. 7	*155	112	71 15 0
239	Saham Toney, Endowed, Boys - - N. 12	†102	54	36 15 0
	Saham Toney, Girls - Ch. 12	97	81	64 1 0
	Saham Toney Hill, Infants - - - Ch. 12	60	41	31 6 0
224	St. Faith's - - - N. 2	*152	132	100 2 0
224	Salhouse - - - N. 6	*122	74	48 11 0
236	Sandringham and West Newton - - N. 2	115	87	22 6 3
227	Saxlingham Thorpe and Saxlingham Nethergate - - - - Ch. 11	128	89	52 9 0
233	Scarning Free - - 7	180	103	87 12 0
230	Scole - - - - P. 3	159	112	72 10 0
223	Scotton - - - Ch. 1	*74	51	32 8 0
234	Sculthorpe - - - N. 7	*151	67	37 17 0
235	Sedgeford - - - Ch. 6	181	129	102 10 0
229	Seething and Mundham District - - 11	112	62	31 1 0
231	Shelfanger - - - Ch. 6	90	36	24 13 0
230	*Shelton (U.D.)* - - 3	81	34	20 4 0
222	Sheringham - - - B. 6	150	91	73 2 0
235	*Shernbourne* - - 5	79	35	37 13 0
233	Shipdham, Bullock's Endowed - - - 7	236	148	69 2 0
238	Shouldham - - - N. 11	195	127	115 12 0
232	Shropham - - - N. 10	81	45	25 2 0
223	Skeyton - - - Ch. 2	93	56	36 5 0
232	Snetterton - - - N. 10	46	31	42 18 8
235	*Snettisham* - - - 6	215	188	158 2 0
235	South Creake - - N. 7	*161	163	136 5 0
238	Southery - - - N.	*		
	Southery - - - 11	272	189	111 6 0
240	South Lopham - - 5	135	79	66 12 0
239	South Pickenham - Ch. 11	33	19	25 15 0
228	South Walsham - - N. 1	98	52	29 1 0
228	Southwood and Limpenhoe - - - N. 1	*41	—	Art. 32d.
236	South Wootton - - 3	46	34	51 5 8
224	Sprowston - - - Ch. 2	241	133	102 14 0
221	*Stalham* - - - 3	115	88	42 9 0
235	Stanhoe and Barwick - N. 6	122	80	67 11 0
230	Starston - - - N. 10	193	65	47 11 0
234	Stibbard - - - N. 5	*105	62	38 4 0
234	Stiffkey - - - Ch. 7	76	60	40 6 0
222	Stody and Hunworth - 7	63	48	15 13 2
220	*Stokesby with Herringby* 2	84	44	27 4 0
	NORFOLK—*cont.*			
238	Stokeferry, Mr. Bradfield's - - - N. 11	166	81	63 8 0
238	*Stow Bardolph, Stow Bridge* - - - 4	188	83	60 4 0
	Stow Bardolph, Wimbotsham - - - 4	152	102	71 4 0
232	*Stow Bedon* - - 10	57	29	22 1 0
223	Stratton Strawless - Ch. 7	31	24	30 8 0
228	*Strumpshaw* - - 1	117	73	47 12 0
227	*Surlingham* - - 2	†100	70	52 3 0
221	Sutton - - - - N. 6	*65	38	17 16 5
239	Swaffham - - - N. 4	†*594	343	267 18 0
227	Swainsthorpe - - Ch. 11	53	32	32 14 0
224	Swanington - - Ch. 3	126	47	33 17 10
223	*Swanton Abbott* - - 1	76	71	43 18 0
233	Swanton Morley - - N. 5	*173	144	121 5 0
234	Swanton Novers - - 5	66	39	42 4 0
272	*Swardeston* - - - 5	60	44	30 15 0
235	Syderstone - - - N. 7	182	115	97 6 0
230	Tacolnestone - - Ch. 7	112	64	35 15 0
230	Tasburgh - - - N. 4	101	73	42 17 0
234	Tatterset with Tatterford - - - - N. 7	*98	53	53 16 0
224	Taverham - - - N. 11	*50	35	39 0 0
185	Terrington, St. Clement's, Girls - - - - N. 4	197	99	72 5 0
	Terrington, St. Clement's - - - - N. 4	*184	62	46 4 0
	Terrington, St. John's N. 4	74	52	25 14 10
230	Tharston Village - - Ch. 11	104	54	32 2 0
234	Thersford - - - Ch. 5	115	41	24 18 0
240	*Thetford* - - - 12	883	526	451 9 0
	Thetford (late British)	†		
	Thetford (late National)	†		
	Thetford - - - - B. 12	81	43	26 18 0
235	Thornham - - - N. 6	168	106	73 11 0
230	Thorpe Abbotts - - N. 1	*46	33	30 0 0
228	Thorpe - - - - - N. 2	*124	113	90 6 0
	Thorpe, St. Andrew's, Boys - - - - N. 2	102	76	61 8 0
229	*Thurlton* - - - 2	*72	70	41 14 0
229	Thurton - - - - Ch. 10	111	87	53 7 0
223	Thwaite and Alby - Ch. 4	73	60	44 4 0
230	*Tibenham* - - - 3	109	101	83 12 0
			28	13 4 6
185	Tilney, All Saints' - N. 12	*94	63	45 18 0
185	*Tilney, St. Lawrence* - 12	171	107	86 12 0
233	Tittleshall - - - Ch. 7	147	82	60 14 0
230	*Tivetshall* - - - 1	76	48	20 2 0
229	Topcroft - - - N. 10	*102	19	6 8 0
	Topcroft - - - B. 10	77	50	41 12 0
232	Tottington and Sturston - - - - Ch. 10	88	46	21 5 0
222	Trimingham - - Ch. 10	74	30	27 0 0
227	*Trowse Newton* - - 10	*246	150	78 4 0
222	Trunch - - - - N. 2	*84	61	42 0 0
221	Tunstead - - - N. 1	91	54	31 15 0
228	Upton - - - - N. 1	165	106	76 2 0
222	*Wabourne, Kelling* - 6	143	80	60 4 0
230	Wacton - - - N. 10	*48	33	30 19 0
185	*Walpole, St. Andrew's* 4	*90	85	58 15 0
	Walpole, St. Andrew's, Cross Keys - - 4	54	43	33 2 0
185	*Walpole, St. Peter* - 4	112	89	55 11 0
	Walpole, St. Peter - N. 4	122	48	36 3 0
			6	1 19 0
234	Walsingham (Little) - N. 7	*224	152	127 4 6
185	*Walsoken, New* - - [illegible]	338	292	228 6 0
	Walsoken, Old - - 12	*117	97	72 13 0
234	Warham - - - Ch. 6	76	55	36 0 0
238	*Watlington* - - - 5	148	88	60 12 0
232	Watton - - - N. 11	*187	136	99 9 0
	Watton, New, Infant - 11	59	23	15 18 0

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	NORFOLK—*cont.*			
233	Weasenham - - - N. 7	*156	92	63 6 0
226	Welborne - - - N. 3	*63	38	35 2 0
238	Welney - - - Ch. 12	159	80	44 11 0
	Welney, 100-ft. Bank - Ch. 12	92	54	46 7 0
234	*Wells* - - - - 6	*430	388	321 17 0
233	*Wendling* - - - 7	91	70	42 0 0
238	*Wereham* - - - 4	150	78	40 5 0
236	Westacre - - - N. 10	102	82	66 9 0
222	*West Beckham, Bodham* 6	76	77	48 12 0
236	West Bilney and Pentney - - - - N. 2	†139	72	71 4 0
239	West Bradenham - N. 4	*88	32	34 1 5
238	West Dereham - - N. 2	90	74	65 6 8
224	Weston - - - Ch. 3	74	44	35 17 6
234	West Raynham - - Ch. 7	124	77	58 6 0
240	West Tofts - - - Ch. 10	56	43	39 7 0
185	West Walton, Fen End Ch. 1	100	37	33 2 0
	West Walton - - N. 1	*114	55	35 11 0
236	West Winch - - N. 3	†79	45	38 10 8
229	*Wheatacre* - - - 1	123	91	55 14 0
233	*Whinbergh (U.D.)* - 5	60	53	35 10 0
233	*Whissonsett* - - - 10	*144	98	75 13 0
226	*Wicklewood* - - 3	163	117	94 15 0
238	*Wiggenhall, St. Mary Magdalene* - - 11	*177	107	92 19 0
238	*Wiggenhall (U.D.)* - 5	235	109	78 11 0
234	Wighton - - - N. 7	*92	72	60 9 0
231	Winfarthing - - Ch. 4	*85	68	50 4 0
220	*Winterton* - - - 4	*197	174	131 17 0
221	Witton (North Walsham) - - - - N. 6	69	51	52 15 0
236	Wolferton - - - P. 3	81	27	53 1 1
229	*Woodton* - - - 6	91	68	39 4 0
223	Wood Dalling - - Ch. 7	96	52	20 18 6
223	Wood Norton - - Ch. 3	64	30	23 13 0
238	Wormegay and Tottenhill - - - - N. 3	176	115	127 18 6
221	Worstead - - - N. 1	*151	85	74 7 6
230	Wortwell - - - N. 10	86	59	38 1 0
227	Wreningham - - 2	67	63	35 9 0
240	Wretham, East and West 11	60	38	31 9 0
224	*Wroxham* - - - 7	112	70	48 15 0
226	WYMONDHAM:			
	Central - - - 4	*560	378	309 1 0
	Common - - - 4	50	38	24 10 0
	Silfield - - - 4	74	52	34 16 0
	Spooner Row - - 4	141	96	64 18 0
218 & 219	YARMOUTH, GREAT: British - - - 5	*404	233 19	195 14 0 8 16 0
	Cobholm Island - 4	295	220	163 8 0
	Gourlay - - - W. 5	320	220	130 7 0
	Hospital - - - 5	232	201	178 0 0
	Northgate - - - 4	610	294	143 8 8
	St. Andrew - - - N. 4	176	122	81 16 0
	St. George's - - 4	472	253	195 19 0
	St. James' - - - N. 4	*519	457	328 17 0
	St. John's - - - N. 4	*236	213	164 4 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 11	*168	129	54 14 5
	St. Nicholas - - N. 4	*731	702	611 0 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 4	*541	454	361 8 0
	Stradbrooke Road - 2	623	548	398 12 0
	Trafalgar Road, Boys 4	210	160	141 14 0
233	Yaxham - - - N. 11	*108	74	43 3 0
	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.			
157	Abthorpe - - - Ch. 3	153	68	52 12 0
157	Adstone - - - N. 4	43	16	25 18 0
165	Aldwinkle, St. Peter's and All Saints' - - N. 5	*103	81	61 12 0
166	Apethorpe - - - Ch. 10	93	36	37 2 0
	NORTHAMPTON—*cont.*			
401	Arthingworth - - Ch. 3	42	30	40 6 0
401	Ashley - - - - Ch. 3	88	44	37 5 0
155	Aston-le-Walls - - R. 1	40	19	11 16 0
156	Aynhoe - - - N. 6	151	90	70 5 0
161	Badby - - - - N. 7	46	34	20 11 0
	Badby, Sir R. Knightley's - - - - Ch. 7	46	38	29 10 0
413	Bainton, Ashton, and Ufford - - - 2	73	45	28 9 0
393	Barby - - - - Ch. 12	113	80	50 2 0
413	Barnack - - - N. 2	141	119	104 12 0
166	Barnwell, Boys - - N. 1	78	23	17 10 0
	Barnwell, Girls - - N. 1	56	39	26 10 0
164	Barton Seagrave - - N. 5	67	26	28 18 0
166	Benefield - - - N. 4	82	65	55 15 0
157	Blakesley, Girls & Infts. 3	89	38	28 14 0
166	Blatherwycke - - N. 4	58	28	29 12 0
157	Blisworth, Endowed - 3	166	148	116 18 6
155	Boddington - - - Ch. 1	*119	58	36 16 0
163	*Bozeat* - - - - 7	253	206	180 5 0
156	Brackley - - - Ch. 6	392	198	146 9 11
	Brackley - - - W. 4	148	87 16	68 19 0 3 14 0
159	Brafield-on-the-Green N. 3	95	75	52 2 0
161	Braunston - - - N. 7	*221	144	112 17 0
401	*Braybrooke* - - - 3	†72	45	31 18 0
165	Brigstock - - - B. 11	154	81	52 13 0
	Brigstock, Latham's Charity - - - 11	200	101	54 17 0
162	Brixworth - - - N. 11	196	149	112 19 0
164	Broughton - - - Ch. 6	*209	111	95 7 0
160	*Bugbrooke* - - - 4	160	100 13	77 17 0 3 17 0
164	Bugbrooke - - - N. Burton Latimer, Endowed and Infants - N. 12	*308	252	205 17 4
161	Byfield - - - - Ch. 2	167	99	89 6 0
159	Castle Ashby - - N. 5	64	44	45 3 0
167	Castor, Infant - - 1	120	88	65 0 0
	Castor - - - - N. 1	155	93	57 19 0
155	Chacombe - - - N. 2	92	78	63 13 0
162	Chapel Brampton - Ch. 4	129	60	47 9 0
161	Charwelton - - - Ch. 7	63	21	30 15 0
155	Chipping Warden - N. 2	119	66	48 6 0
166	Cliffe Regis, Endowed 4	232	191	152 9 0
401	Clipstone - - - Ch. 3	134	66	42 7 0
	Clipstone Endowed - 3	81	47 24	48 11 10 11 8 6
159	Cogenhoe - - - N. 5	*66	61	34 7 7
162	*Cold Ashby* - - 4	90	47	26 8 4
157	Cold-Higham - - N. 3	*70	35	24 15 0
159	Collingtree - - - Ch. 1	52	43	44 4 0
413	*Collyweston* - - 10	72	71 22	45 7 0 10 18 0
164	Corby - - - - B. 11	203	140	110 3 0
158	Cosgrove - - - N. 11	*98	76	54 16 0
166	Cotterstock - - - Ch. 10	*61	42	49 1 0
164	Cottingham cum Middleton - - - - N. 7	*218	138	119 14 0
164	Cranford - - - N. 5	94	81	64 7 0
164	Cransley - - - N. 6	*75	37	26 4 0
393	Crick - - - - P. 4	*185	108 17	89 11 0 8 18 0
156	Croughton - - - Ch. 2	114	94	68 2 0
156	Culworth, Endowed - N. 2	89	37	4 11 4
	Culworth, Infant - - 2	85	25	15 10 0
160	Dallington - - - N. 2	*70	48	37 8 0
	Dallington, St. James' Endowed - - - Ch. 7	*430	267	179 12 0
161	DAVENTRY: British - - - 11	197	122	101 16 0
	Drayton, Infant - N. 10	45	22	16 6 0
	The Abbey - - - N. 10	472	352	271 0 0

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	NORTHAMPTON—*cont.*					
166	Deene - - - - N. 4	145	64	49	14	0
165	Denford and Ringstead Ch. 12	*153	132	150	3	0
	Denford, Infant - - N. 12	74	43	48	9	0
159	Denton - - - - Ch. 7	183	91	63	9	11
164	*Desborough* - - - 7	415	288	250	18	0
	Desborough - - - N. 7	*66	60	44	2	0
401	Dingley - - - - Ch. 3	39	25	29	19	0
161	Dodford - - - Ch. 4	50	18	24	3	0
167	Dogsthorpe - - - N. 12	118	67	51	10	0
160	Duston - - - - Ch. 2	107	92	58	19	0
163	*Earl's Barton* - - 11	*371	227	193	14	0
	Earl's Barton - - N. 4	123	136	112	4	0
401	East Farndon - - - 3	71	29	30	5	0
162	East Haddon, - - N. 4	127	86	65	6	0
			12	3	0	6
413	Easton, Garford Charity, Boys - - - - N. 11	128	48	43	0	0
	Easton, Girls - - N. 11	122	104	81	12	0
163	Easton Maudit - - 7	111	22	33	2	0
			7	2	15	6
163	*Ecton* - - - - 4	187	136	116	13	0
			27	10	3	0
156	Evenley - - - Ch. 6	126	76	63	9	0
			18	4	19	6
161	*Everdon* - - - 3	136	92	64	3	11
156	Eydon - - - - N. 2	*129	54	47	15	0
167	Eye - - - - N. 1	*296	194	165	17	0
156	*Farthinghoe* - - 6	70	47	36	16	0
161	Farthingstone - - Ch. 3	73	51	40	4	0
163	Finedon, Endowed - N. 12	*551	394	305	18	0
161	Flore - - - - N. 3	198	123	97	13	6
166	Fotheringhay - - Ch. 1	72	30	33	17	0
157	Gayton - - - - N. 3	*109	93	70	12	0
167	Glinton with Peakirk - N. 11	*116	83	52	4	0
158	Grafton Regis and Alderton - - - - N. 4	*72	23	26	19	0
164	Grafton Underwood - 5	56	48	44	13	3
165	Great Addington - - N. 5	82	38	28	2	0
170	Great Billing - - Ch. 2	102	55	46	10	0
			5	1	15	0
162	Great Brington - - N. 12	154	77	70	15	0
162	Great Creaton - - N. 2	*101	40	28	1	0
163	Great Doddington - Ch. 5	177	87	52	4	11
159	Great Houghton - - N. 5	*89	48	37	7	0
157	Green's Norton - - N. 3	*114	70	53	5	0
163	Grendon - - - N. 6	97	61	40	5	0
412	Gretton - - - Ch. 5	173	123	111	3	0
			21	12	4	0
162	Guilsborough, - - N. 7	157	71	21	8	0
102	Hannington - - - P. 6	57	33	41	3	0
159	*Hardingstone* - - 2	121	61	56	13	0
	Hardingstone, Far Cotton 2	280	257	200	2	0
	Hardingstone, Infant 2	65	46	36	10	0
165	*Hargrave* - - - 2	*78	61	48	18	0
			21	9	16	6
162	Harleston - - - N. 12	105	80	55	8	0
160	Harpole, Free - - N. 12	138	93	72	0	0
163	Harrowden, Great & Little, and Orlingbury - - 5	*139	124	102	9	0
158	Hartwell - - - N. 1	69	53	33	4	10
161	Helidon - - - P. 7	72	70	60	4	0
156	*Helmdon* - - - 6	*108	86	68	9	0
167	Helpstone - - - P. 2	112	93	60	19	0
160	Heyford, Upper and Lower, Bliss Charity 1	246	153	111	2	0
163	*Higham Ferrers* - - 5	234	194	147	5	0
156	Hinton-in-the-Hedges Ch. 6	49	17	21	17	5
162	Holcott - - - - P. 7	74	46	34	10	0
162	Holdenby - - - P. 4	94	37	40	15	0
			8	1	19	6
163	Irchester - - - N. 5	*216	136	77	4	0
163	*Irthlingborough* - - 7	258	209	159	2	0
	Irthlingborough - - P. 7	*325	123	97	10	0
	NORTHAMPTON—*cont.*					
163	Isham - - - - N. 6	134	51	42	7	0
165	Islip - - - - Ch. 5	*92	94	76	3	6
164	KETTERING:					
	British - - - 10	†*607	377	329	17	6
	Buccleuch Street, Infts. N. 12	74	65	41	10	0
	Gold Street - - B. 10	160	82	52	4	0
	National - - - 12	*802	569	488	12	4
			61	22	19	0
	North End - - Ch. 12	*198	201	113	15	0
393	Kilsby - - - - N. 12	†*116	59	42	2	0
156	King's Sutton - - N. 2	*250	173	129	16	0
160	Kingsthorpe - - N. 2	*264	189	131	7	0
160	Kislingbury and Upton 3	127	86	61	17	0
162	Lamport and Hanging Houghton Free - - 4	93	54	50	19	0
393	Lilbourne - - - 4	84	42	36	7	0
166	Lilford - - - - 1	83	57	48	11	0
157	Litchborough - - Ch. 3	*78	47	41	14	0
165	Little Addington - - N. 5	80	67	49	16	0
401	Little Bowden, Infant 3	68	34	24	4	0
162	Little Brington, Infant 12	44	28	21	18	0
159	Little Houghton, Endd. 5	39	26	20	4	0
	Little Houghton, Girls Ch. 5	85	43	36	19	0
164	Loddington - - - Ch. 12	77	42	21	4	1
161	*Long Buckby* - - 4	354	348	304	10	0
165	Lowick, Charity - 5	81	64	57	9	0
			6	2	6	6
166	Lutton - - - - Ch. 6	*38	28	36	1	0
157	Maidford - - - N. 3	*63	35	41	3	0
162	Maidwell - - - 4	54	39	42	12	0
167	Marholm - - - Ch. 2	67	36	38	11	0
156	Marston, St. Lawrence Ch. 6	50	27	20	6	0
	Marston, St. Lawrence and Greatworth - 6	74	65	54	14	0
401	Marston Trussell - - Ch. 3	66	37	31	11	0
167	*Maxey* - - - - 1	69	51	36	4	0
163	Mears Ashby, Endowed 12	133	71	30	16	10
155	*Middleton Cheney* - 2	*284	186	148	6	0
167	Millfield Congregational 11	151	120	57	19	0
159	Milton - - - - N. 3	134	127	83	10	8
156	Moreton Pinkney - N. 2	129	73	57	7	0
			9	4	1	0
162	*Moulton* - - - 3	*191	212	182	17	0
162	Naseby - - - - N. 11	*127	81	61	4	11
166	Nassington and Yarwell Ch. 1	*125	107	89	8	0
167	Newborough - - P. 1	*161	78	55	1	0
156	Newbottle and Charlton Ch. 1	*115	82	70	16	0
161	Newnham - - - Ch. 3	91	47	38	2	0
163	Newton Bromswold - Ch. 7	27	14	13	0	6
160	NORTHAMPTON:					
	All Saints' - - - N. 10	†*803	567	485	14	0
	All Saints', South Quarter, Infants - - N. 10	208	114	86	2	0
	British - - - 11	*1,209	980	856	9	0
	Foundry St., Infant - *c*					
	Kettering Road. - 10	1,064	874	766	18	0
			14	4	6	0
	St. Andrew - - N. 10	*435	303	253	1	0
	St. Edmund - - N. 10	*558	499	434	16	0
	St. Giles', Mission - 10	171	91	59	13	0
	St. Giles' - - - P. 10	*447	387	350	7	0
	St. Katherine - - N. 10	*432	365	286	2	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 12	582	447	337	9	0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 10	*226	177	131	1	0
	St. Sepulchre - - N. 10	*401	289	239	0	0
	Spring Lane - - 10	759	623	556	11	0
			25	10	12	6
	Vernon Terrace - 10	541	448	385	9	0
			19	5	8	6
	Woolmonger Street - R. 12	140	40	24	0	0
167	*Northborough* - - 1	104	36	31	4	0
161	Norton - - - - N. 11	54	34	23	19	0
162	Old - - - - Ch. 4	104	46	38	11	0

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	NORTHAMPTON—*cont.*					
163	Orlingbury - - - N. 5	*61	43	41	16	0
166	Oundle - - - - B. 1	165	153	133	17	6
	Oundle - - - - N. 1	*409	205	166	7	0
	Oundle, St. Ann's, Infts. N. 1	81	64	52	0	0
162	Overstone - - - 6	53	23	33	16	0
158	Passenham with Denshanger - - - P. 6	219	118	86	7	0
157	Pattishall - - - Ch. 3	164	109	91	2	0
158	Paulerspury - - - Ch. 11	200	114	77	1	0
167	PETERBOROUGH:					
	British - - - 2	*548	465	431	8	4
	Cobden Street - - B. 2	177	86	54	0	8
	National - - - 2	*479	415	363	2	6
	New England - - 2	544	438	393	5	6
			23	10	2	0
	Practising - - - 2	*332	148	143	7	0
	Roman Catholic - 3	51	28	18	13	0
	St. John's - - - Ch. 2	*647	347	297	0	4
	St. Mark's, Girls and Infants, No. 2 - - 3	221	208	137	14	0
	St. Mark's, Infant - Ch. 3	202	154	117	0	0
	St. Mary's, Infant - N. 2	*315	139	95	14	0
	Sunday - - - B.	†				
159	*Piddington* - - - 3	240	130	100	12	6
162	Pitsford - - - N. 5	*124	94	79	6	0
166	Polebrook - - - N. 1	96	61	36	18	0
158	Potterspury - - - P. 11	264	199	152	11	0
161	Preston Capes, Endd. - Ch. 7	70	34	34	9	0
164	Pytchley, Endowed - Ch. 5	*123	82	69	6	0
			17	8	0	6
165	Raunds - - - N. 12	*318	255	222	14	0
	Raunds - - - W. 12	*269	170	233	9	6
162	Ravensthorpe - - N. 4	102	43	25	5	0
159	*Roade* - - - - 4	121	99	85	12	0
412	Rockingham - - N. 11	173	59	47	17	0
159	Rothersthorpe - - 3	45	26	27	1	10
164	Rothwell - - - B. 7	†145	128	112	0	0
	Rothwell - - - Ch. 7	319	285	241	17	0
			68	24	4	6
163	Rushden - - - N. 5	*438	324	276	9	0
163	*Rushden* - - - 5	247	199	170	5	0
162	Scaldwell - - - N. 11	85	42	32	11	0
160	Semilong - - - Ch. 2	*183	151	103	3	0
401	Sibbertoft - - - N. 3	*102	37	30	4	0
157	Silverstone - - - N. 2	128	66	59	18	0
	Silverstone - - - W. 4	158	122	92	14	11
			21	7	19	0
155	South Banbury - - Ch. 2	*330	238	188	9	0
166	Southwick - - - N. 4	56	34	34	14	0
162	Spratton - - - N. 2	158	114	76	14	0
413	Stamford Baron, St. Martin's - - - N. 5	249	235	205	12	6
164	Stanion - - - Ch. 2	60	43	22	7	0
165	*Stanwick* - - - 5	†*126	105	93	8	0
161	Staverton Free - - 7	93	68	46	18	8
401	Stoke Albany - - Ch. 3	74	49	38	2	0
157	Stoke Bruerne - - N. 4	133	101	70	5	0
166	Stoke Doyle - - - 7	83	18	30	0	0
165	Sudborough - - - Ch. 5	66	43	46	17	0
156	Sulgrave - - - N. 6	64	53	42	5	0
401	*Sutton Bassett, Weston-by-Welland* - - 3	120	66	45	18	0
156	Syresham - - - N. 12	*180	112	72	18	0
			27	11	5	6
163	Sywell - - - Ch. 1	75	35	34	19	0
166	Tansor - - - Ch. 10	*43	44	48	1	0
413	*Thornhaugh* - - 3	110	53	43	19	0
156	Thorpe Mandeville - N. 7	35	26	35	18	0
165	Thrapstone - - - B. 5	97	78	54	9	0
	Thrapstone - - - N. 5	*112	93	67	0	0
157	Tiffield - - - - N. 3	*51	35	33	0	7
165	Titchmarsh - - - N. 5	*153	139	108	16	0
157	Towcester - - - N. 11	*330	276	241	10	0
	NORTHAMPTON—*cont.*					
165	Twywell (and Slipton) N. 5	*117	75	53	14	0
			19	8	6	0
166	Wadenhoe - - - Ch. 11	62	44	43	3	0
162	Walgrave and Hanington - - - N. 6	172	81	45	3	7
157	Wappenham - - N. 3	90	79	67	11	0
164	Warkton - - - Ch. 11	102	25	29	12	0
166	*Warmington* - - 1	139	79	64	8	0
161	*Watford* - - - 12	104	45	31	0	0
			10	3	10	0
161	Weedon Bec - - N. 3	*188	136	101	10	0
	Weedon, Free - - Ch. 3	114	86	75	15	0
157	Weedon Lois - - N. 3	*108	75	64	8	0
166	Weldon - - - Ch. 4	154	131	108	6	0
400	Welford and Sulby, Endowed - - - 6	*121	136	111	19	0
163	WELLINGBOROUGH:					
	All Saints' - - - N. 11	601	268	178	18	6
	Broad Green - - 6	454	407	367	4	0
	Freeman's Endowed - 11	*754	432	363	1	0
	Park Street - - 6	450	447	349	2	0
	St. Barnabas, Infant Ch. 11	225	114	80	9	0
	Third Grade - - 11	212	80	72	0	0
	Victoria - - - 1	102	142	137	11	2
	Victoria Estate - 1	225	69	13	13	0
161	Welton - - - Ch. 7	96	89	68	1	0
167	Werrington - - - N. 2	204	196	160	19	0
161	West Haddon, Endowed, Free - - 11	165	142	119	2	0
160	Weston Favell and Abington - - - Ch. 7	157	63	43	8	0
161	Whilton - - - Ch. 7	68	64	49	8	0
156	Whitfield - - - N. 4	†44	25	27	3	0
157	Whittlebury - - Ch. 2	106	66	39	3	0
413	Whittering - - - N. 10	59	25	26	19	0
158	Wicken - - - Ch. 5	131	53	45	11	0
401	Wilbarston - - - N. 3	†108	86	60	19	0
161	Winwick (Rugby) - Ch. 7	45	32	41	11	0
163	*Wollaston* - - - 5	251	234	204	15	0
165	Woodford (near Thrapstone) - - - - Ch. 5	245	225	191	4	0
161	Woodford-cum-Membris - - - - Ch. 2	153	88	77	0	0
166	Wood Newton - - Ch. 10	107	82	66	7	0
159	Wootton - - - N. 3	†*150	99	83	7	0
158	Yardley Gobion - - N. 7	*64	47	35	8	0
159	Yardley, Hastings - N. 5	249	169	130	9	0
166	Yarwell - - - Ch. 1	*80	56	42	16	0
393	*Yelvertoft* - - - 6	113	85	71	15	0
			12	4	15	6
	NORTHUMBERLAND.					
563	Acklington - - - N. 2	88	55	41	2	0
559	Acomb - - - - Ch. 1	*152	126	94	17	0
			31	12	11	6
559	ALLENDALE:					
	Allenheads - - - 7	260	108	104	19	0
	Carshield - - - 7	200	55	48	3	0
	Catton, Infants - - 7	66	43	28	19	0
	Keenley - - - 7	54	26	36	14	0
	Ninebanks - - - 7	*85	52	48	4	0
	St. Peter - - - 7	*136	60	54	13	0
	Sinderhope - - 7	63	47	47	14	0
	Town, Infant - 7	151	49	32	11	7
559	Allenheads - - - N. *e*	*				
567	Alnham - - - Ch. 3	*67	29	35	11	4
563	*Alnmouth* - - - 3	78	65	49	18	4

e School extinct.

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	NORTHUMBERLAND—*cont.*					
563	ALNWICK:					
	National - - - 12	*641	497	426	1	0
	Ragged - - - 12	138	53	21	14	6
			35	14	17	6
	St. John's - - R. 6	133	75	56	19	0
	Victoria, Infants - B.	*				
563	Amble - - - Ch. 3	253	174	134	14	0
	Amble - - - 3	130	103	63	10	4
	Amble - - - R. 3	130	49	32	14	0
565	Ancroft - - N. 2	*117	43	41	12	0
	Ancroft Moor - - Pres. 2	86	29	14	17	0
557	Annitsford - - - R. 7	306	127	93	0	0
557	*Backworth* - - - 6	395	463	373	4	0
559	Bagraw - - - 11	56	38	31	9	1
564	Bamburgh Free - - Ch. 3	199	117	90	13	0
562	Barrington Colliery - 11	306	174	109	1	0
564	Beadnell - - - N. 3	101	88	66	2	0
565	Beal - - - - 2	92	41	34	2	0
563	Bebside Colliery - - 7	525	410	344	0	0
			41	11	14	6
562	BEDLINGTON:					
	Church of England - 6	*266	195	186	18	0
	Colliery - - - Ch. 11	289	246	195	12	0
	East - - - - 6	91	77	64	15	0
	Roman Catholic - 6	185	185	105	18	1
	Village, Infant - - 6	162	123	93	10	0
564	Belford - - - - N. 2	†233	127	104	0	0
	Belford - - - Pres. 3	130	80	56	3	2
561	Bellingham - - - B. 11	95	90	31	19	0
	Bellingham Endd. Free	*				
558	Bells Close (Scotswood-on-Tyne), St. George's R. 2	129	56	35	19	0
558	Belsay - - - - 2	196	79	68	9	0
560	Beltingham - - - Ch. 11	83	26	36	0	0
565	BERWICK-UPON-TWEED:					
	Boys, Charity - - N. 3	*239	171	144	19	0
	British - - - - 3	*377	330	252	14	0
	Girls and Infants - N. 3	*458	171	133	14	0
	Infants - - - B. 3	*157	103	79	12	0
	St. Cuthbert - - R. 3	136	121	73	10	0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 3	*327	257	224	17	6
	Whitadder Bridge - N. 3	63	28	27	11	0
567	Bewick - - - - N. 4	103	30	38	15	0
561	Birtley - - - - N. 1	90	52	22	10	6
558	*Black Callerton, Whorlton* - - - - 3	60	47	41	19	0
559	Blanchland - - - Ch. 1	138	76	60	1	0
560	Blenkinsopp, Boys - Ch. 11	118	81	71	8	0
	Blenkinsopp, Girls - Ch. 11	132	82	63	11	0
557	Blyth, St. Wilfrid's - R. 6	159	124	96	3	0
563	Bolton - - - - Ch. 3	71	31	18	9	4
562	Bothal - - - - N. 2	*314	314	208	0	0
			59	18	18	6
566	Bowsden - - - N. 2	95	44	45	15	0
556	Brandling Village - 10	86	71	47	9	0
566	Branton, English Pres. 3	55	44	38	16	0
566	Branxton - - - N. 2	81	42	33	16	0
567	Brenckburne - - Ch. 1	61	36	30	5	0
559	Brideshill - - - B. 7	643	98	85	16	0
559	Broomhaugh - - N. 4	*75	53	40	12	0
557	Burradon Colliery - 6	464	369	213	5	0
			37	10	5	6
556	Byker - - - - Ch. 10	314	101	67	5	0
	Byker, Heaton Road - 10	404	228	188	10	8
	Byker, St. Anthony - N. 10	*236	197	155	15	0
561	Byrness - - - Ch. 7	54	19	28	17	0
559	Bywell - - - - Ch. 3	86	72	62	18	0
567	*Callaley* - - - 3	66	53	59	13	0
562	Cambo - - - - 3	94	52	58	0	0
556	Cambois Colliery - Undl. 6	479	429	363	6	0
			38	9	12	0
558	Capheaton - - - 6	63	33	33	19	0
566	Chatton - - - N. 4	157	79	71	11	0
565	Cheswick - - - 2	80	41	31	19	0
562	*Chevington, North* - 4	291	251	214	5	10
	Chevington, South - 4	83	41	23	7	0
567	Chillingham - - N. 4	†99	53	41	5	0
569	Chollerton - - - P. 4	118	63	53	13	0
562	Choppington - - Ch. 6	*165	122	81	6	0
	Choppington Colliery - 12	431	398	307	17	0
			31	9	9	0
559	Colwell - - - - R. 1	85	38	43	11	
559	Corbridge - - - N. 4	††317	235	198	13	0
565	Cornhill - - - N. 2	†*105	78	40	16	0
	Cornhill and Twizell - 2	88	72	55	17	0
557	COWPEN:					
	Blyth, Boys - - 6	171	102	87	1	0
	Blyth, Infants - - 6	115	71	51	6	0
	Colliery - - Undl. 6	170	145	82	2	6
	Newsham - - - 6	323	259	197	7	2
	Quay - - - - 6	500	401	317	14	0
	St. Cuthbert - - R. 6	106	86	59	7	0
558	Coxlodge, St. Charles - R. 6	180	47	26	9	0
557	Cramlington Colliery - B. 11	315	323	256	6	0
	Cramlington, West Colliery - - - - B. 11	159	151	104	15	0
566	Crookham - - - N. 3	*82	28	23	7	0
	Crookham - - - Pres. 3	153	50	43	0	0
559	Deanraw - - - 11	115	72	66	10	0
558	Dinnington - - - Ch. 2	123	83	34	13	6
566	Doddington - - - N. 4	88	68	62	15	10
565	Duddo - - - - 2	60	39	17	14	7
564	Dunstan - - - Ch. 1	88	53	48	3	0
557	Earsdon - - - P. 2	228	215	188	2	6
558	East Denton - - N. 4	86	84	62	11	0
565	East Ord - - - B. 3	*118	67	45	5	0
563	Edlingham - - - N. 3	58	17	33	12	0
563	Eglingham - - - N. 4	*124	71	62	5	0
564	Ellingham - - - Ch. 2	122	72	61	17	0
562	Ellington - - - 2	110	67	58	17	0
567	Elsdon - - - - Ch. 7	221	43	44	12	0
556	Elswick, St. Paul's - N. 10	*578	192	119	1	0
563	Embleton, Vincent Edwards - - - - Ch. 2	105	87	70	13	0
563	Fallodon - - - 2	87	36	43	0	0
561	Falstone - - - B. 6	46	28	32	8	0
560	Featherstone - - N. 11	135	67	59	15	0
563	Felton - - - - P. 1	205	73	50	2	0
	Felton - - - - R. 1	61	55	44	9	0
565	Fenwick - - - 2	110	49	33	0	0
566	Ford - - - - 3	228	117	100	17	0
563	*Glanton* - - - 3	104	61	41	17	0
558	Gosforth - - - N. 3	*183	141	112	4	0
561	Great Bavington - Pres. 3	43	34	42	8	0
560	*Haltwhistle* - - 11	320	132	108	18	0
	Haltwhistle - - - Ch. 11	388	213	165	10	0
567	Harbottle - - - N. 11	†55	39	28	13	0
559	Hardhaugh - - - P. 1	106	81	75	8	0
562	Hartburn - - - N. 1	*104	44	42	4	0
557	Hartley, New, Colliery 7	348	286	238	15	0
	Hartley, Old - - - 7	211	125	71	18	0
559	Haydon Bridge, Shaftoe Grammar - - - 11	428	221	195	6	0
566	Hazelridge - - - P. 4	123	66	54	8	0
559	Healey - - - - Ch. 3	*48	25	32	13	0
558	Heddon-on-the-Wall - N. 4	*136	115	69	0	0
559	Hedley - - - - N. 4	48	30	17	0	0
560	Henshaw - - - Ch. 11	*122	66	58	17	5
565	Hepple - - - Ch. 11	97	39	34	9	0
562	Hepscott - - - 12	84	27	17	12	0
560	Herdley Bank - - Ch. 11	161	132	77	7	0
559	*Hexham* - - - 12	*702	483	365	6	9
	Hexham, St. Mary's - R. 6	203	126	70	5	0
558	Higham Dykes - - Ch. 4	46	18	26	18	0
565	Holy Island - - N. 2	*120	108	87	5	0
567	Holystone - - - Ch. 11	46	39	24	0	7

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	NORTHUMBERLAND—*cont.*			
557	Holywell Colliery - B. *c*	†		
	Holywell, East, Colliery 11	144	171	113 14 0
565	Horncliffe - - - B. 3	107	78	64 13 0
559	Horsley - - - 7	88	60	49 3 0
557	Horton - - - Ch. 6	*248	243	154 11 0
561	Hott - - - - B. 11	57	14	20 16 0
557	Howden Pans - - B. *c*	*		
563	Howick - - - Ch. 1	*66	38	30 10 0
559	Humshaugh - - 4	117	104	99 4 0
558	*Ingoe* - - - - 4	43	49	57 9 0
566	Ingram - - - N. 3	54	14	24 8 0
558	Kenton - - - N. 3	*125	60	42 10 0
561	Kieldar - - - B. 6	41	28	35 1 0
557	Killingworth Colliery - 2	355	262	148 2 8
560	Kirkhaugh - - - Ch. 11	61	37	35 13 0
566	Kirk Newton - - Ch. 4	50	28	41 2 0
	Kirk Newton, Howtle, Mixed - - - 4	108	44	50 9 0
560	Kirkwhelpington - 6	80	31	29 9 0
560	Knaresdale, - - - N. 11	111	73	63 11 0
567	Lee, Rothbury - - Ch. 11	68	17	28 7 0
563	Lesbury - - - Ch. 12	221	104	83 14 0
566	Lilburn Tower - - 4	102	39	46 7 0
559	Lilswood - - - Ch. 11	42	19	28 0 0
557	LONG BENTON:			
	Benton Square - - 7	185	174	137 3 0
	Dudley - - - 11	337	310	273 12 0
	National - - - 4	*208	152	109 6 0
	Seaton Burn - - 6	374	306	215 10 0
	Walker, East - - 5	730	573	457 6 0
	Walker, West - - 5	450	312	203 2 8
567	Long Framlington - Ch. 1	113	34	17 5 0
562	Longhirst - - - N. 11	*216	190	173 0 0
562	Longhorsley - - P. 1	106	71	60 11 0
563	Long-Houghton - - P. 2	152	82	74 19 0
556	Low Benwell - - 10	305	197	124 13 0
566	LOWICK:			
	British - - - *c*	*		
	National - - - 3	*153	64	58 11 0
	Public Subscription - 3	121	59	47 17 7
	St. Edward - - R. 3	86	23	16 16 0
558	*Mason, Dinnington Collieries* - - - 2	255	195	145 8 0
558	Matfen - - - - Ch. 4	109	45	30 10 0
562	Meldon - - - P. 4	57	31	32 9 0
560	Melkridge, Cowburn, Mixed - - - 11	31	17	29 4 0
560	Melkridge - - - N.	†		
559	Mickley - - - N. 4	301	261	226 12 0
566	Milfield - - - 4	131	74	74 15 0
566	Mindrim - - - Ch. 2	87	58	56 1 0
562	Mitford - - - N. 2	100	56	34 9 0
562	MORPETH:			
	Corporation - - 3	†354	274	207 14 0
	Presbyterian - - 3	198	171	115 1 0
	St. James' - - N. 12	*565	191	151 9 0
			30	11 17 6
	St. Robert - - - R. 6	103	75	61 4 0
557	*Murton* - - - 4	123	114	70 7 0
562	Nedderton - - - Ch. 2	176	44	35 11 6
562	*Nether Witton (U.D.)* 6	72	40	41 15 0
559	Newbrough - - - N. 1	*265	168	125 6 0
558	Newburn, Manor - Ch. 4	294	196	164 8 0
556	NEWCASTLE:			
	Arthur's Hill - - 5	1,000	987	848 14 0
			18	8 19 6
	Bath Lane - - - 10	1,472	1,007	852 16 0
	Byker - - - 5	1,028	—	*d*
	Castle Garth (or St. Nicholas) - - N. 10	†*567	360	281 10 0
	Clarence Street - W. 10	497	358	282 0 0
	Clergy Jubilee - - N. 10	*721	366	256 14 0
160	NORTHUMBERLAND—*cont.*			
	Newcastle—*cont.*			
	Diana Street - - 10	*186	130	95 2 0
	„ - - - 5	—	151	64 3 4
	Elswick Works - 10	1,225	1,146	975 14 0
			86	34 14 0
	Jubilee, Boys - - 10	402	384	310 2 0
	Jubilee, Girls - - B. 10	348	141	112 8 0
	Melbourne Street - 5	297	242	161 10 0
	Orphan House - - W. 10	*455	252	181 3 0
	Prudhoe St., Mission 10	374	186	125 19 4
	Ragged - - - -	*		
	St. Andrew - - N. 10	†* 688	320	234 14 0
			8	2 7 0
	St. Andrew - - R. 6	817	469	353 5 8
	St. Dominic - - R. 6	743	422	308 16 0
	St. John's - - - N. 10	†*703	433	258 11 4
	St. Lawrence - - R. 6	173	150	116 8 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 6	1,082	878	609 2 0
	St. Mary, Ryehill - 10	300	301	274 11 0
			30	9 17 6
	St. Michael - - - R. 10	644	315	213 19 0
	St. Peter's - - - 5	1,060	—	*d*
	St. Stephen - - P. 10	175	155	123 7 0
	Spital Tongues Infants 5	115	111	86 6 0
	St. Thomas - - N. 10	*480	308	263 5 0
	Union, Girls - - 6	266	151	109 14 0
	Westmoreland Road 5	1,000	1,043	940 18 0
			22	6 15 6
564	Newham - - - B. 3	58	40	19 13 4
559	Newton Hall - - N. 4	124	64	61 9 0
563	Newton-on-the-Moor - Ch. 2	90	68	58 4 0
563	Newton-by-the-Sea - 4	45	36	22 6 0
565	Norham, Free, Mixed - N. 2	*200	140	118 3 0
562	North Seaton, Undenominational - - - 4	388	315	248 18 0
			46	13 11 6
557	NORTH SHIELDS:			
	Bell Street, St. Joseph R. 5	252	197	119 14 0
	Kettlewell's Endowed B. 5	331	234	198 15 0
	National - - -	†		
	Roman Catholic - 5	510	254	201 10 0
	Scotch Presbyterian - 5	*486	278	199 6 0
	Union - - - - B. 5	†450	343	231 15 8
564	North Sunderland - Ch. 2	202	151	105 0 0
559	Ordley - - - - 1	59	44	14 11 8
561	Otterburn, Lady Murray's 7	80	39	37 16 0
559	Ovingham - - - N. 7	86	53	37 17 0
559	Ovington - - - N. 11	*81	80	63 1 0
562	Pegswood Colliery - 6	261	185	103 1 0
557	Percy - - - - Ch. 1	*340	182	122 4 0
561	Plashetts Colliery - 6	52	29	33 4 0
558	Ponteland, Endowed - Ch. 4	173	123	115 2 0
557	Preston Infants - - N. 5	*72	30	22 0 0
559	Prudhoe, Low - - N. 11	140	131	112 4 0
	Prudhoe - - - N. 5	340	311	178 8 0
	Prudhoe, St. Matthew - B. 11	166	115	66 2 0
563	Radcliffe Colliery - N. 6	192	146	118 15 0
563	Rennington - - - Ch. 2	193	75	51 3 0
561	Ridsdale Mines - - 7	214	42	48 8 0
561	Rochester, Lord Redesdale's - - - - N. 7	83	30	39 19 0
566	Roddam - - - N. 4	58	48	55 7 0
567	Rothbury, Grammar - N. 11	118	75	58 12 0
	Rothbury, Girls - - Ch. 11	140	106	87 19 0
556	Scotswood - - - Ch. 4	219	201	149 12 0
565	Scremerston - - - N. 2	*186	96	41 4 5
556	Seaton Burn - - - B. *c*	†		
557	Seaton Delaval Colliery B. 7	374	255	222 13 6
556	Seaton Delaval Colliery, Forster Pit - - - 7	352	298	234 14 0
557	Seaton Delaval, English Presbyterian - - 1	130	130	78 0 0

c School closed.

d Date of inspection deferred.

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	NORTHUMBERLAND—*cont.*					
557	*Seghill* - - - - 6	442	328	234	5	0
			21	6	14	0
557	Shankhouse - - - B. 6	413	347	262	8	0
556	Shieldfield (Newcastle), Camden Street - - 10	233	226	185	17	0
	Shieldfield, Ch. Ch. - N. 10	*750	675	542	17	0
			22	12	15	6
	Shieldfield, Henry St., United Methodist F.C. 10	284	134	95	19	0
563	Shilbottle - - - Ch. 6	115	108	88	0	0
565	Shoreswood - - - N. 2	*90	27	18	9	0
565	Shotley - - - Ch. 4	144	51	33	8	0
559	Simonburn - - - N. 4	*99	36	31	10	0
559	Slaley, Matthew Carr's Endowed - - - 11	70	38	27	19	0
563	South Charlton - - 2	68	42	37	17	0
558	*South Gosforth, Coxlodge* 6	310	293	251	18	0
	South Gosforth, Infant 6	60	55	35	10	0
565	Spittal - - - - B. 3	†184	123	100	18	0
	Spittal - - - - N. 3	*160	85	52	11	0
558	Stamfordham, Endowed 12	273	54	43	9	6
	Stamfordham - - R. 12	*81	52	32	5	0
558	Stannington - - - Ch. 2	185	64	49	15	0
558	Sugleyfield - - - N. Sugleyfield, Holy Saviour N. 11	† 150	114	83	16	0
561	Thorneyburn - - Ch. 1	*75	25	29	13	0
565	Thornton, Mixed - - Ch. 2	107	43	36	9	0
558	Throckley, Undenoml. 2	*354	277	210	16	0
567	*Thropton* - - - 11	85	48	27	9	0
562	Tritlington - - - Ch. 2	*95	41	42	5	0
565	Tweedmouth - - N. 3	*311	210	184	7	0
	Tweedmouth, English Presbyterian - - 3	117	88	58	11	0
557	TYNEMOUTH:					
	Chirton - - - 5	233	172	106	9	0
	Christ Church - - N. 5	*578	460	367	11	0
	Cullercoats - - 5	*374	284	189	1	10
	Eastern - - - 5	715	707	543	16	0
	Middle Class, Girls - 5	308	210	145	18	0
	Priory - - - N. 6	*462	214	164	19	0
	Royal Jubilee - - 5	741	476	317	8	0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 5	*322	124	79	5	0
	Trinity - - - 5	318	204	153	10	0
	Western - - - 5	840	755	524	11	0
562	Ulgham - - - 2	71	43	14	13	5
558	Walbottle Colliery - 7	219	108	49	19	0
557	Walker - - - - R. 6	449	356	301	15	6
557	WALLSEND:					
	Bewick - - - 6	662	293	226	13	0
	Buddle - - - 6	714	435	374	2	0
	National - - - 7	238	115	71	12	0
	Roman Catholic - 6	321	261	172	16	0
	United Methodist F.C. 7	270	174	133	12	0
	Willington Quay, Stephenson's Memorial 5	*301	452	347	15	0
564	Warrenford - - - B. 3	†76	48	33	13	0
566	Wark - - - - N. 2	137	74	65	5	0
561	Wark - - - - P. 1	189	130	118	3	0
563	Warkworth - - - N. 6	265	84	45	1	0
567	West Rothley - - Ch. 3	57	21	26	0	10
562	West Sleekburn - - Ch. 7	310	278	244	13	5
558	Whalton - - - P. 12	107	47	41	10	0
560	Whitfield, Boys & Girls Ch. 4	138	28	36	12	0
557	Whitley - - - Ch. 5	237	111	69	5	0
559	Whitley Chapel - - N. 11	*76	54	61	3	0
567	Whittingham - - N. 3	133	77	60	3	0
559	Whittington, Great and Little - - - - 3	57	31	20	19	5
559	Whittonstall - - N. 4	*95	31	30	0	0
562	Widdrington - - Ch. 4	124	44	25	11	0
	Widdrington Colliery - 4	168	150	94	0	0
557	Willington Quay, Meth. Free Church - - 7	228	227	185	10	0
557	Willington Quay, St. Aidan's - - - R. 6	298	210	150	5	0
567	Windyhaugh - - 11	61	13	28	8	0
567	Wingates - - - N. 11	*48	25	29	0	0
562	Woodhorne and Newbiggen-by-the-Sea - N. 2	*204	104	85	16	0
566	Wooler - - - - N. 4	†245	160	110	18	0
	Wooler, Presbyterian - 4	135	111	77	7	0
569	Wylam, Village Colliery B. 6	*238	165	139	6	0
	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.					
430	Annesley, - - - Ch. 11	415	287	235	9	0
430	*Arnold* - - - 11	*420	423	334	17	0
			86	30	16	6
	Arnold, Daybrook - 11	287	134	92	15	0
	Arnold - - - - N. 11	*450	262	134	13	0
432	Averham - - - N. 4	138	30	19	9	0
430	*Awsworth* - - - 10	252	194	128	9	0
			20	8	0	0
427	Babworth - - - Ch. 5	56	42	38	10	0
433	Balderton - - - N. *c*	*				
	Balderton, Gibson's Charity - - 2	256	141	118	18	0
433	Barnby-in-the-Willows N. 2	*90	21	23	9	0
430	Barton-in-Fabis - 7	87	45	40	12	0
430	Basford - - - N. 3	*402	288	237	4	0
	Basford, Cinder Hill - Ch. 3	234	165	142	7	0
	Basford, New, - - N. 3	*315	307	243	7	0
428	Beckingham - - N. 5	*96	47	36	14	0
430	*Beeston* - - - 10	†279	185	88	13	8
	Beeston Mill, Half Time 10	194	75	68	8	0
	Beeston - - - W. 10	371	257	207	2	0
433	*Besthorpe* - - - 2	111	45	28	18	0
	Besthorpe - - - N.	*				
430	*Bestwood Park* - - 9	144	131	91	1	0
430	Bilborough and Strelley 10	122	68	46	10	0
434	*Bingham* - - - 7	*169	99	82	6	0
	Bingham - - - N. 7	181	122	90	14	0
432	Bleasby - - - Ch. 4	60	27	29	18	0
429	Blidworth - - - N. 11	*238	73	31	3	8
428	Blyth - - - - N. 1	211	96	63	18	0
426	Bole - - - - N. 2	68	36	39	15	0
432	Boughton - - - Ch. 12	86	50	28	3	0
435	Bramcote - - - N. 3	†129	86	50	10	0
430	Brinsley - - - Ch. 10	*187	154	106	16	0
	Brinsley, New - - Ch. 10	75	29	21	14	0
433	Broadholme - - N. 2	37	34	46	3	0
430	Bulwell - - - N. 3	706	453	361	9	0
430	Bunny - - - - 7	99	66	59	2	0
430	Burton Joice - - N. 12	*182	88	51	13	0
430	Calverton - - - N. 11	134	91	56	17	0
	Calverton, Labrays Endowed - - - 11	100	48	41	19	0
434	*Car Colston* - - - 7	81	37	32	1	0
430	*Carlton* - - - - 12	416	379	324	15	0
	Carlton, St. Augustines R. 12	72	69	28	15	1
428	Carlton in Lindrick - Ch. 1	288	160	110	7	0
430	Carlton Netherfield - Ch. 12	104	56	27	15	0
432	Carlton on Trent - - 3	53	52	37	10	0
430	Carrington - - - N. 3	†*332	244	183	18	0
428	Castle Hill, Infant - 1	168	118	82	8	0
432	Caunton - - - N 12	*101	34	17	13	0
435	Chilwell - - - N. 3	*153	87	65	2	0
427	*Clareborough* - - 5	132	59	44	13	0
427	Clayworth - - - P. 1	104	75	54	0	0
430	Clifton-cum-Glapton - N. 7	*111	49	37	3	0
433	Coddington - - N. 2	*81	35	20	5	0

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	NOTTINGHAM—*cont.*			
433	Coddington - - - W. 2	100	40	24 15 0
433	COLLINGHAM (U.D.):			
	Collingham - - 2	†*165	117	109 11 0
	North, Baptist Charity 2	81	23	17 0 0
	North, Infant - - 2	117	50	36 14 0
	Wesleyan - - - *c*	*		
434	Colston Bassett, and Owlthorpe - - - Ch. 7	99	38	25 1 0
430	Cossall - - - - 10	80	50	27 15 0
407	Costock - - - N. 4	†*103	61	41 9 3
434	Cotgrave - - - Ch. 7	226	112	86 11 0
434	*Cropwell Bishop* - 7	112	90	60 7 0
434	Cropwell Butler - - P. 7	107	87	68 15 0
428	Cuckney - - - Ch. 6	174	56	35 2 0
	Cuckney, Infant - - Ch. 6	92	59	35 11 0
436	Dunham - - - N. 2	*187	74	66 6 6
432	*Eakring* - - - 12	96	70	39 9 0
434	East Bridgeford - - N. 7	*190	111	72 3 0
427	East Drayton - - Ch. 2	56	31	33 11 0
407	*East Leake* - - - 3	254	115	60 18 0
427	*East Markham* (*U.D.*) 2	187	122	91 10 0
432	East Stoke - - - - P. 12	50	26	26 6 0
430	Eastwood, British - B. 10	543	243	161 2 0
	Eastwood, National - N. 10	†*498	289	229 16 0
			30	14 12 6
427	Eaton - - - - Ch. 5	47	35	34 11 0
432	Edwinstowe - - N. 12	98	53	50 4 0
	Edwinstowe, Mixed - 12	92	66	45 10 0
432	Elston, All Saints' - N. 12	*106	95	65 6 0
432	Epperstone - - - N. 12	*75	60	49 18 0
427	Everton (Bawtry) - Ch. 1	131	98	62 5 0
433	Farndon - - - N. 12	*166	80	63 7 0
432	Farnsfield, Endowed - Ch. 12	153	104	78 19 0
	Farnsfield - - - W. 12	266	56	36 8 0
511	Finningley - - - N. 4	133	94	63 13 0
434	Flintham and Screveton, Undenominational - 12	*126	75	64 1 0
427	Gamston - - - Ch. 5	68	25	25 18 0
430	Gedling - - - N. 12	96	64	48 10 0
	Gedling Carlton - - N. 12	*401	228	189 1 0
430	*Gotham* - - - 7	252	184	158 6 0
434	Granby - - - Ch. 7	97	75	59 2 0
430	*Greasley Beauvale* - 10	684	450	354 0 0
	Greasley, Kimberley, Girls & Infants - 10	159	130	74 18 0
427	Gringley-on-the-Hill - N. 1	*191	125	104 8 0
427	Grove and Headon - Ch. 5	61	24	13 7 0
432	Gunthorpe - - - N. 12	*64	38	29 7 0
432	Halam - - - - Ch. 12	52	29	27 19 0
433	Harby - - - - N. 2	55	22	14 2 0
	Harby - - - - W. 2	122	56	44 17 0
			12	4 15 6
428	Harworth - - - Ch. 1	149	63	43 13 0
427	Haughton Endowed - 2	102	35	22 13 0
434	Hawksworth and Thorston - - - N. 7	62	35	32 13 0
433	Hawton - - - Ch. 12	33	20	22 10 0
427	Hayton - - - Ch. 5	41	23	25 6 0
434	*Hickling* - - - 7	94	77	63 13 0
432	Hoveringham - - 4	131	58	39 8 0
430	HUCKNALL TORKARD:			
	Beardall Street - 11	554	436	365 6 0
	Butler's Hill - - 11	445	335	238 10 0
	National - - - 11	*676	489	407 6 0
	Spring Street - - 11	554	248	185 0 0
429	Hucknall under Huthwaite - - - - N. 11	*338	219	145 11 0
431	Hyson Green, St. Paul's N. 3	*497	257	171 2 8
434	*Keyworth* - - - 7	218	156	99 1 0
430	Kimberley - - - B. 10	*279	276	192 14 0
	Kimberley - - - P. 10	*263	183	122 12 0
	NOTTINGHAM—*cont.*			
435	Kingston-on-Soar, Lady Belper's - - - 2	61	38	31 16 0
434	Kinoulton - - - - Ch. 7	75	47	33 13 0
430	KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD:			
	Church of England - 11	264	113	95 13 0
	Folley - - - 11	372	263	226 16 4
	Portland Row - - 11	83	32	31 11 10
	Woodhouse - - 11	327	207	172 6 0
432	Kneesall - - - Ch. 12	85	55	34 10 0
434	Kneeton Village - - Ch. 7	33	13	24 2 0
430	Lambley - - - N. 12	*124	96	70 7 0
434	Langar - - - - Ch. 7	72	33	17 8 0
432	Laxton - - - P. 12	134	109	93 0 0
			11	3 9 0
431	Lenton - - - - N. 3	*581	367	305 0 0
	Lenton, Unsectarian - 3	*513	382	293 10 0
432	Lowdham - - - N. 12	*216	143	117 13 0
430	Lynby-cum-Papplewick N. 11	*124	66	55 19 0
429	MANSFIELD:			
	British - - - 6	145	80	50 9 0
	Faith Clarkson's Charity 6	382	272	215 9 0
	Infant - - - B. 6	158	87	61 0 0
	St. John's - - - N. 6	*524	371	270 12 0
	St. Peter - - - N. 6	*354	339	292 19 0
	St. Peter, Branch - N. 6	100	36	27 0 0
	St. Philip's - - R. 6	257	151	88 0 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	290	143	45 7 2
429	Mansfield Woodhouse N. 6	*347	276	239 3 0
427	Markham Clinton - Ch. 2	89	43	42 10 0
427	Marnham - - - Ch. 2	64	20	22 8 2
427	Mattersey - - - N. 1	*110	49	30 2 0
511	Misson - - - - P. 4	129	70	52 6 0
426	*Misterton* - - - 7	188	169	136 2 0
432	Morton - - - Ch. 4	74	26	30 14 0
433	NEWARK-UPON-TRENT:			
	Christ Church - - N. 2	*910	587	436 19 0
			121	86 11 6
	National - - - N. 2	†*712	504	426 2 4
			23	10 14 6
	St. Leonard, Infant - N. 2	158	168	127 5 8
	St. Mary - - - Ch. 2	110	81	9 0
	Trinity - - - R. 2	88	92	43 11 0
	Wesleyan - - - 2	*359	270	225 13 0
430	Newstead - - - - N. 11	298	179	130 10 4
430	Newthorpe, Infants - N.	*		
407	*Normanton-on-Soar* - 3	98	56	36 19 0
427	Normanton-on-Trent - Ch. 3	*71	38	30 1 0
433	North Clifton - - P. 2	70	52	33 7 0
427	North Leverton - - N. 2	90	41	27 17 0
432	*North Muskham* - - 3	473	105	82 6 2
427	North Wheatley - - Ch. 1	*101	71	46 19 0
432	Norwell - - - Ch. 12	*138	58	45 11 0
430, 431, & 433	NOTTINGHAM:			
	Alfreton Road - - 9	990	588	328 18 0
			33	10 19 6
	All Saints' - - N. 3	*1,230	777	697 1 0
	Arkwright Street - W. 5	766	624	546 0 0
	Bath Street - - 9	919	1015	882 8 0
			44	16 6 0
	Bulwell, Coventry Road 9	673	562	516 18 0
			20	6 17 0
	Bulwell, Quarry Road 9	452	355	268 19 0
	Canal Street - - B.	†		
	Carrington - - 9	167	103	67 12 0
	Colwick Street - - 9	326	252	166 9 0
	Derby Road - - B.	*		
	High Pavement - B. 5	688	406	352 12 0
	Huntingdon Street - 9	1,165	1,099	1,018 1 0
			52	18 8 0
	Hyson Green - - 9			
	Hyson Green - - R. 7	206	105	70 5 2
	Meadows, Queen's Walk 9	814	730	571 17 11
			61	23 14 0

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	NOTTINGHAM—*cont.*			£ s. d.
430, 431, & 433	Nottingham—*cont.*			
	New Basford - - 9	674	558	458 19 0
			34	10 18 6
	Old Basford - - 9	636	627	512 2 4
			25	9 0 0
	Peashill Road - - 4			
	People's College - 5	556	—	*d*
	Radford - - - 9	877	823	649 8 0
	Radford, Bloomsgrove, Infants - - - *c*			
	Radford, Woodhouse 9	112	91	67 0 4
	Ragged - - - 3	239	197	98 10 8
	St. Andrew's - - N. 3	*670	508	388 14 8
	St. Anne's - - - N. 4	*805	815	666 14 0
	St. Anne's, Mapperley Branch - - - N. 4	193	90	62 12 0
	St. Anne's, Well Road 4	123	—	*d*
			25	9 12 6
	St. Barnabas - - R. 7	178	87	73 7 0
	St. James', Rutland St., Infants - - N 4	188	148	98 12 0
	St. John's - - - N. 4	*480	319	237 14 0
	St. John's - - - R. 7	300	131	89 0 0
			347	236 3 0
	St. Luke's - - - P. 4	524	18	5 7 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 5	*535	423	321 10 0
			552	476 2 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 4	†*976	45	17 12 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 7	206	174	142 17 0
	St. Matthew - - N.	*		
	St. Nicholas' - - N. 4	*708	491	446 13 0
	St. Patrick's - - R. 7	978	360	235 12 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 5	*856	211	136 6 0
	St. Peter's, Broad Marsh - - - N. 4	595	288	233 8 0
	St. Philip's - - - N. 4	*393	344	224 19 0
	St. Saviour's - - N. 4	*426	440	312 15 0
	St. Saviour's Branch, Infant - - - N. 4	215	101	59 6 0
	St. Stephen - - N. 4	519	168	123 1 0
	Scotholme, Infant - 9	329	161	73 4 0
	Sherwood, G. & I. - 9	174	104	76 11 0
	Sneinton - - - 9	575	496	376 4 0
	Trinity - - - N. 4	*794	547	511 4 0
	Trinity, Colville St. - N. 4	*153	138	100 11 0
	Woodborough Road, St. Augustine - - R. 7	203	97	55 18 0
430	Nuthall - - - - Ch. 10	99	56	36 4 0
428	Old Cotes - - - N. 1	†62	42	20 10 0
	Old Cotes, St. Helen's - R. *c*			
432	Ollerton - - - N. 12	*289	151	120 17 0
427	Ordsall Village - - Ch. 1	90	26	15 15 0
434	Orston - - - - Ch. 7	81	55	10 16 2
432	Ossington - - - N. 12	113	31	28 2 0
432	Oxton - - - - Ch. 12	*132	61	40 19 0
432	Pearlthorpe - - - P. 12	97	42	35 6 0
434	Plumtree - - - N. 7	84	49	29 2 0
434	Radcliffe-on-Trent - Ch. 7	340	201	158 6 0
431	Radford, New - - N. 3	*573	478	379 0 0
	Radford, St. Peter's - N. 3	*305	261	203 1 0
427	Rampton - - - Ch. 2	109	54	37 12 0
427	Ranby - - - - Ch. 5	87	39	34 8 0
427	*Rankskill* - - - 1	164	100	65 9 0
435	*Ratcliffe on Soar* - 2	40	19	23 15 10
407	Rempstone - - - N. 3	58	39	24 13 0
427	RETFORD, EAST:			
	National - - - 1	*628	334	264 17 0
	Ordsall - - - 1	536	221	138 16 7
	St. Saviour's - - N. 1	*288	159	99 19 0
	Wesleyan - - - 1	*287	242	185 16 0
427	RETFORD, WEST - - N. 1	*137	93	60 19 0
432	Rolleston - - - Ch. 4	54	30	30 18 0
430	Ruddington, Endowed 7	209	117	107 4 0
	Ruddington, Girls and Infants - - - N. 7	489	343	269 19 0
434	Scarrington with Aslacton - - - - N. 7	97	50	40 19 0
430	Selston - - - - N. 10	*315	277	213 0 0
	Selston Bagthorpe - N. 10	*139	104	76 5 0
	Selston Underwood - N. 10	134	96	63 7 0
434	Shelford - - - N. 7	100	44	22 14 0
434	Shelton - - - Ch. 2	30	16	25 0 0
428	Shireoaks - - - Ch. 1	190	154	103 1 0
429	Skegby - - - - N. 6	*129	124	101 7 0
	Skegby Stanton Iron Works Co.'s - - 6	382	312	225 9 4
431	Sneinton - - - N. 3	†*909	855	764 14 8
430	Sneinton, St. Matthias' N. 3	*597	538	399 11 4
427	South Leverton, Sampson's - - - - 2	77	47	24 2 5
432	Southwell - - - N. 12	231	124	86 2 0
	Southwell, Holy Trinity, Infants - - - N. 12	*165	79	62 8 0
	Southwell - - - W. 12	201	119	76 4 0
435	*Stapleford* - - - 12	326	175	110 3 10
	Stapleford, St. John's - N. 11	320	284	192 3 0
433	Staunton - - - N. 2	35	10	21 11 0
427	Sturton - - - N. 1	*163	68	40 11 0
427	Sutton-cum-Lound - Ch. 5	138	78	48 12 0
429	SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD:			
	National - - - 11	*284	211	198 16 0
	Forest Side - - 11	292	360	295 4 0
	Hardwick Street - 11	807	526	443 17 0
	High Pavement -	†		
	Little Lane, Infant - 11	200	195	142 4 0
407	Sutton-Bonnington, Boys Endowed - - Ch. 4	*123	38	23 11 0
	Sutton-Bonnington, Girls - - - - Ch. 4	*166	79	56 8 0
432	*Sutton-on-Trent* - - 2	†166	121	108 7 0
429	Teversal - - - P. 6	86	43	25 19 0
433	Thorney - - - Ch. 2	40	15	23 18 0
430	Thrumpton - - - Ch. 7	67	20	30 10 0
430	Trowell - - - - Ch. 10	101	84	57 0 9
427	*Tuxford* - - - 12	200	105	77 14 0
432	Upton - - - - N. 4	*89	33	23 13 0
432	Walesby - - - Ch. 12	49	28	30 6 0
426	Walkeringham - - Ch. 7	131	59	29 19 0
	Walkeringham - - W. 7	74	72	58 2 0
429	Warsop - - - Ch. 6	336	161	121 19 0
430	West Bridgeford - - Ch. 7	*81	51	29 3 2
432	Weston - - - - N. 12	*75	40	27 11 0
426	*West Stockwith* - - 7	160	135	112 6 0
430	Westwood (Selston), Infants - - - N. 10	150	132	85 16 0
434	Whatton - - - Ch. 7	75	50	40 4 0
			14	5 3 6
407	*Willoughby-on-the-Wolds* 3	*89	57	39 18 0
432	Winkburn - - - 12	45	29	37 4 0
433	*Winthorpe* - - - 2	80	47	38 10 0
430	Wollaton - - - Ch. 10	135	92	67 16 0
430	Woodborough, Wood's Foundation - - 12	190	115	56 16 4
428	WORKSOP:			
	Abbey - - - - N. 1	*653	504	408 3 0
	St. John's District - N. 1	*668	449	278 10 8
	St. Mary's - - - R. 1	155	79	61 0 0
407	Wysall - - - - Ch. 3	68	57	46 9 0

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d Date of inspection deferred.

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	OXFORDSHIRE.					
155	Adderbury - - - N. 1	*309	186	127	14	0
148	Aldbury and Tiddington - 3	52	38	38	7	0
155	Alkerton - - - N. 2	72	26	34	9	0
153	Alvescott - - - N. 4	91	64	47	4	0
151	*Ambrosden* - - - 5	101	56	42	2	0
	Ambrosden, Arncott - 5	67	23	16	4	0
	Ambrosden, Blackthorne 5	67	28	20	0	0
151	Ardley - - - - N. 5	76	41	25	16	0
154	Ascot-under-Wychwood N. 3	*124	92	59	15	0
			20	6	17	6
147	Assendon - - - R. 6	69	52	36	6	0
148	Aston Rowant - - N. 3	*125	58	34	16	0
153	Aston-in-Bampton - N. 7	*165	117	78	19	0
115	Baldon Toot - - - P. 4	46	29	34	18	0
155	Balscott - - - N. 2	54	20	29	19	0
153	Bampton - - - N. 7	281	164	114	18	0
	Bampton Lew - - 7	64	25	28	0	0
155	Banbury - - - B. 2	*483	406	352	19	0
	Banbury - - - N. 2	662	381	313	12	8
	Banbury, St. John's - R. 2	199	164	125	4	0
155	Barford, St. Michael's N. 4	*91	54	33	19	0
149	Beckley - - - N. 4	86	66	52	3	0
117	Benson - - - - B. 1	163	132	104	15	0
	Benson - - - N. 4	*184	54	36	10	0
151	Bicester - - - N. 5	†*537	377	276	10	0
			46	15	19	0
147	*Bix* - - - - 5	48	56	31	0	0
153	Black Bourton - - 7	58	22	24	17	0
152	Bladon - - - - N. 3	110	82	51	11	0
151	Bletchingdon - - P. 3	163	104	86	15	4
155	Bloxham - - - N. 1	*239	193	104	7	0
155	Bodicote - - - Ch. 1	124	90	66	15	0
			10	3	10	0
147	*Brightwell* - - - 5	90	63	39	13	0
153	*Brize Norton* - - 7	123	87	56	3	0
153	Broadwell - - - Ch. 7	80	32	33	1	0
153	Broughton-cum-Filkins Ch. 7	*107	99	65	9	0
151	Bucknell - - - Ch. 5	66	51	47	5	0
115	Burcott - - - - Ch. 4	63	24	31	6	0
153	*Burford* - - - - 7	323	200	153	18	0
153	Burton Abbot's - - N.	*				
148	Cadmore End - - N. 4	*54	36	39	9	0
152	Cassington - - - Ch. 11	84	54	35	13	0
147	Caversham - - - B. 7	279	103	81	18	0
	Caversham - - - P. 7	*263	260	213	3	0
153	Chadlington - - - N. 3	236	118	99	18	0
			26	9	9	0
148	*Chalgrove* - - - 3	131	99	64	12	0
154	Charlbury - - - B. 6	*178	124	71	17	0
	Charlbury, Infants - N. 6	104	61	42	6	0
151	Charlton - - - - P. 5	206	71	36	19	4
154	Chastleton - - - N. 6	49	22	26	8	0
155	Cherwell - - - B. 2	436	345	304	8	0
151	Chesterton Village - Ch. 6	73	50	32	11	0
142	Chinnor - - - - B. 3	*115	82	56	10	0
	Chinnor - - - N. 3	*149	109	74	9	0
154	Chipping Norton - B. 6	*324	283	213	17	0
	Chipping Norton - N. 6	†*320	224	180	4	0
	Chipping Norton, Trinity - - - R. 6	66	70	37	5	0
154	Churchill and Sarsden N. 6	357	103	84	4	0
153	Clanfield - - - N. 7	*110	72	56	17	0
155	*Claydon* - - - - 1	75	46	40	3	0
152	Clifton - - - - N. 4	60	41	24	13	0
115	Clifton-Hampden - Ch. 2	124	67	51	2	0
152	Combe (Woodstock) - Ch. 3	100	93	66	15	0
154	Cornwell - - - Ch. 6	32	15	25	15	0
151	Cottisford - - - N. 5	50	33	32	10	0
142	Cowley, St. John's - Ch. 10	318	433	373	4	0
	OXFORD—*cont.*					
149	Cowley, St. Mary's - N. 10	109	84	47	12	0
	Cowley Village, St. James - - - N. 11	102	42	16	7	0
155	Cropredy - - - N. 2	*148	106	84	17	0
117	Crowmarsh - - - 4	95	a57	40	5	0
	- - - - 4	—	64	50	3	0
149	Cuddesdon - - - N. 4	*127	74	56	1	0
115	Culham - - - N. 2	*85	55	32	2	0
	Culham, Oxford Diocesan Practising - 2	*142	47	39	3	0
152	Deddington - - N. 1	*442	189	142	5	0
117	Dorchester, Boys - N. 4	†89	50	42	11	0
	Dorchester, Girls and Infants - - - N. 4	204	81	54	9	0
155	Drayton - - - N. 4	76	44	41	15	0
153	Ducklington - - N. 11	*98	92	77	17	4
147	Dunsden - - - Ch. 6	154	91	66	17	0
152	Dunstew - - - Ch. 5	99	53	32	18	0
149	Elsfield - - - P. 3	39	27	14	8	6
147	Emmergreen - - Ch. 7	92	90	59	1	0
153	Ensham - - - N.	*				
154	ENSTONE:					
	Church Enstone - 3	91	38	25	5	0
	Neat Enstone - - 3	†104	81	60	5	0
155	Epwell - - - - N. 4	60	28	28	8	0
117	Ewelme - - - N. 4	161	93	61	14	0
153	*Eynsham* - - - 6	332	174	94	10	1
	Eynsham, Infant - Ch. 6	108	54	34	14	0
154	Fifield with Idbury - Ch. 7	92	41	20	8	9
156	Finmere - - - Ch. 6	74	43	39	7	0
154	Finstock and Fawler - N. 3	*117	102	78	19	0
153	Freeland - - - 7	85	46	35	19	0
151	Fringford - - - N. 5	72	66	43	2	0
151	Fritwell - - - N. 7	*114	62	39	11	0
153	Fulbrook - - - N. 7	94	49	29	9	0
149	Garsington - - - Ch. 6	105	98	80	17	0
			10	2	0	0
152	Glympton - - - 12	68	31	38	9	0
118	Goring - - - - N. 1	170	53	25	16	0
	Goring & Southstoke - B. 12	67	29	16	12	0
155	Great Bourton - - Ch. 2	59	27	21	2	0
148	Great Milton - - N. 3	178	103	51	13	2
			34	15	13	6
154	Great Rollright - - N. 6	*98	56	29	7	0
154	Great Tew, Endowed - 4	96	79	64	4	0
153	Hailey - - - - N. 7	*108	103	69	18	0
153	Hanborough - - Ch. 7	294	156	124	11	0
155	*Hanwell* - - - 4	65	38	25	0	0
147	Harpsden - - - P. 6	51	45	38	8	0
149	HEADINGTON:					
	Church of England - 5	67	61	44	10	0
	Mixed - - - N. 5	*190	144	99	11	0
	New, Infant - - Ch. 5	75	57	40	2	0
	Quarry - - - Ch. 4	186	142	120	15	0
147	Henley-on-Thames - N. 6	668	383	263	9	5
	Henley-on-Thames, Southfield Endowed B. 6	213	142	111	2	0
151	Hethe - - - - N. 5	75	38	23	16	0
	Hethe, S. Philip's - R. 5	47	10	6	16	0
154	Heythrop - - - Ch. 4	144	66	57	16	0
147	Highmore - - - Ch. 5	68	47	22	16	0
153	Holywell - - - N. 11	127	37	24	14	0
155	Hook Norton - - N. 2	*229	157	103	18	0
			25	10	17	6
149	Horspath - - - N. 4	94	48	20	13	7
149	Horton-cum-Studley - Ch. 4	*59	37	35	17	0
142	Ibstone - - - Ch. 3	55	43	30	8	0
149	Iffley - - - - Ch. 7	228	93	59	4	0
151	Islip, Dr. South's Charity - - - 7	140	90	56	4	4
153	Kencott - - - Ch. 4	62	32	29	8	7
152	Kiddington - - - N. 12	104	41	39	18	0

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	OXFORD—*cont.*					
152	Kidlington - - - N. 7	*256	197	154	5	0
147	Kidmore End, St. John the Baptist - - Ch. 6	*103	95	54	14	0
154	Kingham - - - N. 6	116	103	71	8	0
148	Kingston Blount - N. 3	56	37	27	18	0
151	Kirtlington - - - N. 3	163	119	89	12	0
114	Langford - - - N.	*				
151	Launton - - - N. 5	*137	100	81	2	0
154	Leafield - - - N. 3	†*226	138	95	15	0
148	Lewknor - - - N. 3	†*156	90	63	1	0
114	Little Faringdon - Ch. 7	40	31	34	17	0
148	Little Milton - - N. 3	*85	65	48	9	0
149	Littlemore - - - Ch. 6	156	111	75	17	0
154	Little Tew - - - N. 3	†*88	40	41	12	0
151	Lower Heyford - - Ch. 4	*94	67	56	2	0
149	Marston - - - N. 3	78	75	60	8	0
151	Merton - - - N. 5	*64	22	29	10	0
151	Middleton Stoney, Earl of Jersey's - - - Ch. 5	180	76	53	2	0
154	*Milton* - - - - 3	201	123	77	12	0
	Milton, Lyneham - 3	84	18	11	12	0
155	Milcombe - - - 1	38	35	33	6	0
153	Minster Lovell - - N. 7	*118	88	67	1	0
156	Mixbury - - - Ch. 6	71	49 12	51 4	3 0	0 6
155	Mollington - - - 1	64	50	42	2	0
148	Moreton - - - Ch.	*				
147	*Nettlebed* - - - 5	130	95	51	18	0
117	Newington - - - N. 1	50	40	22	17	0
153	Newland (Cogges), The Blake - - - - 11	146	89	80	13	4
450	New Osney - - - N. 11	529	247	198	16	0
151	Newton Purcell - - 6	34	17	25	14	0
151	Noke - - - - 5	48	31	35	18	0
152	North Aston - - Ch. 4	76	34	35	0	0
153	North Leigh - - N. 5	†110	83	50	2	0
153	Northmoor - - - Ch. 7	68	50	30	13	0
155	North Newington - N. 2	101	91 14	67 5	8 13	0 6
147	*Nuffield* - - - 5	65	38	40	12	0
115	Nuneham - - - N. 2	159	29	31	0	0
154	Over Norton, Mixed - 6	106	45	27	9	0
150	OXFORD:					
	Central - - - 10	197	143	128	0	0
	Girls' - - - B. 10	372	142	82	19	0
	Infants, Practising - 10	85	65	41	3	2
	Practising - - - 10	139	84	73	10	0
	St. Aldate's - - N. 10	†274	199	143	12	0
	St. Aloysius', Boys - R. 11	56	19	5	15	0
	St. Barnabas' - - 10	775	424	351	16	0
	St Clement - - N. 10	311	174	134	3	11
	St. Clement's, Infant N. 10	176	165	110	18	0
	St. Ebbe's - - - N. 11	348	265	209	15	0
	St. Giles' - - - N. 11	†274	124	81	11	0
	St. Ignatius - - R. 5	114	77	51	18	0
	St. Mary Magdalene - N. 11	326	123	82	9	0
	St. Michael's Alworth 11	79	39	26	16	0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 11	*367	116	91	14	3
	St. Peter's-in-East - Ch. 10	163	121	93	0	0
	St. Peter - - - Ch. 10	154	129	95	18	0
	St. Philip's and St. James' - - - N. 10	266	184	147	16	0
	St. Thomas-the-Martyr N. 10	311	190	99	11	0
	Trinity - - - N. 11	*521	253	189	3	0
	Trinity, Convent - 10	195	94	73	2	0
	Wesleyan - - - 10	*365	280	272	12	0
147	Peppard - - - B. 6	71	43	25	18	0
151	Piddington - - - N. 4	*84	37	35	7	0
147	Pishill - - - - Ch. 5	52	44	17	2	0
153	Ramsden - - - N. 3	*112	63	47	6	0
161	Ronsham - - - Ch. 4	61	31	32	10	0
147	Rotherfield Grey's - N. 6	76	52	33	15	0
147	Rotherfield Grey's, Trinity, Mixed - - N. 6	135	112	72	3	0
147	Rotherfield Peppard - N. 6	67	43	26	9	0
154	Salford - - - Ch. 6	64	55	40	16	0
115	Sandford-on-Thames - N. 4	109	52	41	9	0
152	Sandford, St. Martin's N. 3	*104	81	46	11	0
155	Shenington - - - N. 1	78	55	40	11	0
153	Shilton - - - N. 6	67	46	41	5	0
147	Shiplake - - - - 6	112	61	46	9	0
152	Shipton-on-Cherwell - 3	41	16	25	8	0
154	Shipton-under-Wychwood - - - N. 6	*136	93	69	14	0
148	Shirburn - - - Ch. 3	62	53	34	4	0
154	*Shorthampton (U.D.), Chilson* - - - - 6	57	34	33	0	0
155	Shutford - - - N. 2	59	42	30	14	0
155	Sibford Gower, Endowed - - - Ch. 1	91	56	32	8	0
151	Somerton, Mixed - N. 4	54	45	36	2	0
151	Souldern, Minn's and Westcarr's - - N. 1	*98	75	47	6	0
153	South Leigh, St. James' N. 7	*82	60	38	13	0
155	South Newington, St. Matthew's - - N. 1	†*117	37	35	7	0
117	South Stoke - - N. *e*	*				
	South Stoke - - - 1	166	57	32	11	0
	South Stoke, Woodcote 4	67	50	34	16	0
154	Spelsbury - - - Ch. 3	120	50	26	2	0
115	*Stadhampton* - - 4	68	48	36	16	0
153	Standlake - - - Ch. 6	145	102	51	12	0
153	Stanton Harcourt - N. 6	113	82	62	7	0
149	Stanton St. John's - Ch. 4	112	97	62	5	0
152	Steeple Aston, Infant - N. 3	71	48	36	8	0
	Steeple Aston, Radcliffe's - - - Ch. 3	132	109	102	2	0
152	Steeple Barton - - Ch. 6	221	174	141	13	0
151	Stoke Lyne - - - Ch. 5	73	60	38	5	0
142	*Stokenchurch* - - 3	160	140	100	5	0
	Stokenchurch, Beaconsbottom - - - 3	60	58	39	12	0
147	Stoke Row - - - Ch. 6	58	34	16	19	0
148	Stoke Talmage - - 3	46	30	32	18	0
152	Stonesfield - - - N. 3	127	98	60	12	0
151	Stratton-Audley - N. 5	72	65	51	18	0
149	Summertown - - N. 11	*231	163	125	19	0
154	Swerford - - - N. 6	*97	61	42	8	0
147	Swyncombe - - - Ch. 5	122	75	62	16	0
148	Sydenham, The Wenman - - - - N. 3	*78	80	53	2	0
152	Tackley - - - N. 3	*109	83 10	55 3	14 5	0 0
155	Tadmarton - - - Ch. 1	84	46	30	7	0
153	Taynton - - - Ch. 7	63	35	19	0	0
149	Temple Cowley, Inft. - Ch. 11	94	94	44	6	8
148	*Tetsworth* - - - 3	*105	86	56	6	0
148	Thame - - - N. 3	†*285	189	123	11	0
	Thame-Royal - - B. 3	†363	152	108	14	0
151	Upper Heyford - - Ch. 4	88	68	43	18	8
117	Warborough - - N. 1	*133	83	60	13	0
155	Wardington - - N. 2	155	81	59	14	0
147	*Watlington* - - - 5	262	175	116	3	0
	Watlington - - - N.	*				
151	Weston-on-the-Green - Ch. 5	77	54	30	10	0
153	Westwell - - - N. 7	*80	26	27	5	0
149	Wheatley - - - N. 4	*251	169	100	10	0
118	Whitchurch - - P. 1	*155	136	116	5	0
155	Wigginton - - - N. 4	*89	43 4	41 1	6 3	0 6
153	Witney - - - N. 7	†*454	269	153	10	4
	Witney - - - W. 11	473	251	285	4	0
	Witney, West End - N. 7	100	45	14	0	0
117	Woodcote - - - N.	†				
152	Woodstock - - - N. 3	*433	245	181	7	0

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	OXFORD—*cont.*					
152	Woodstock, Old - - N. 3	51	44	32	18	0
152	*Woolvercote* - - 11	165	110	74	12	0
152	Wootton - - - Ch. 3	205	125	93	4	0
155	Wroxton - - - Ch. 2	112	72	50	2	0
147	Wyfold - - - Ch. 5	76	35	11	14	11
152	Yarnton - - - Ch. 4	52	44	37	6	0
	RUTLANDSHIRE.					
411	Ashwell, St. Mary's - Ch. 2	63	42	43	1	0
			11	3	1	6
412	Barrowden - - - N. 11	169	90	78	6	0
412	Belton - - - - 4	95	78	64	2	0
412	Bisbrooke - - - Ch. 4	88	46	37	2	0
411	Braunston - - - N. 11	*98	72	58	12	0
411	Burley - - - - Ch. 2	89	52	55	8	0
412	*Caldecott* - - - 10	68	36	27	9	0
413	Clipsham - - - N. 7	*97	52	48	15	0
411	Cottesmore - - - N. 4	142	88	82	3	0
411	Edith-Weston - - Ch. 11	91	50	40	13	0
411	Egleton - - - N. 4	38	26	37	13	0
411	Empingham - - N. 11	167	141	116	4	0
			24	10	18	6
413	*Essendine* - - - 10	73	29	27	3	0
411	Exton - - - - N. 4	250	93	76	11	0
413	Great Casterton - P. 5	64	45	24	2	0
411	Greetham - - - Ch. 4	160	105	90	17	0
411	Hambleton Village - N. 4	†*54	35	39	0	0
413	Ketton - - - - N. 10	*193	132	109	2	0
411	Langham - - - N. 4	137	97	80	3	0
			13	5	9	6
412	Liddington - - - N. 11	*124	68	38	11	0
411	Manton - - - - N. 10	*46	38	12	5	7
411	Market-Overton - - N. 2	86	81	77	8	0
			8	2	4	6
412	North Luffenham - Ch. 4	126	70	60	5	0
411	**Oakham** - - - N. 4	*548	294	245	1	0
			32	12	0	6
412	Preston - - - N. 4	83	33	36	1	0
412	Ridlington - - - N. 10	*61	27	28	13	0
413	Ryhall - - - - N. 5	†158	72	39	18	4
412	Seaton - - - - N. 4	*100	49	34	14	0
412	South Luffenham - N. 4	*103	50	44	4	0
411	Stretton - - - Ch. 7	83	35	38	15	0
411	Thistleton - - - 3	53	27	28	13	0
413	Tinwell - - - N. 3	39	28	28	1	0
412	Uppingham - - - N. 4	*363	295	251	4	0
			11	2	19	0
411	Whissendine - - N. 4	*142	126	93	7	8
412	Wing - - - - N. 4	*115	69	50	4	0
	SHROPSHIRE.					
344	Abdon - - - - Ch. 7	61	29	32	11	0
351	Acton Burnell - - N. 4	*74	42	38	10	0
346	Acton Scott, Mrs. S. Acton's - - - 6	60	47	49	0	0
356	Adderley - - - N. 12	68	58	48	4	0
351	Alberbury - - - N. 4	127	67	64	16	0
349	Albrighton - - - Ch. 7	117	53	42	5	0
348	Alveley - - - - Ch. 10	105	76	52	18	0
355	Ash - - - - N. 4	*91	64	54	5	0
344	Ashford Carbonell - 6	100	46	30	4	0
348	Astley Abbots - - Ch. 10	104	78	59	9	0
351	Astley, St. Mary - - Ch. 3	74	35	29	12	0
352	Aston, Lady F. Lloyd's 3	50	36	43	6	0
358	Aston - - - - N. 4	*195	121	86	0	0
356	Aston-in-Woore - - N.	*				
351	Atcham - - - N. 3	79	54	51	7	0
350	Barrow-cum-Willey - 1	75				
351	Bayston Hill - - Ch. 3	97	71	58	17	0
349	Beckbury - - - N. 7	*90	46	29	10	0
611	Bedstone - - - Ch. 3	56	31	19	0	4
350	Benthall - - - Ch. 1	78	58	18	4	7
351	Berrington - - - N. 3	*109	63	60	18	0
611	*Bettws y Crwyn* - - 10	60	47	46	5	0
351	Bicton - - - - Ch. 3	84	63	46	10	0
345	Bishop's Castle - - N. 5	*135				
	Bishop's Castle - - 5	253	248	197	17	0
344	Bitterley, Grammar - 7	*118	43	37	6	0
351	Bomere Heath - - N.	*				
349	Boningale - - - Ch. 7	35	30	21	18	0
350	Bourton - - - N. 2	70	52	28	11	0
348	BRIDGNORTH:					
	Blue Coat - - - 10	72	57	63	14	0
	St. Mary and St. Leonard - - - N. 10	*541	260	234	15	0
	St. Mary's, Low Town N. 10	*303	193	122	7	0
	Roman Catholic - 10	107	53	39	15	0
345	Brockton - - - N. 10	*110	62	48	19	0
344	Bromfield - - - Ch. 6	126	62	48	11	0
615	Bromlow - - - N. 2	*127	38	33	17	0
352	Bronygarth - - - B. 3	99	84	84	4	0
350	Broseley - - - N. 1	*588	306	185	5	11
355	Broughall - - - Ch. 4	72	51	41	4	0
354	Broughton, Clive, and Grinshill - - - Ch. 11	*226	137	114	11	0
611	Bucknell - - - N. 10	*105	100	46	18	0
350	Buildwas - - - Ch. 1	76	21	22	13	0
377	Burford - - - Ch. 6	95	53	39	6	0
	Burford, Greet, and Hope Bagot - - Ch. 6	*70	42	44	2	0
348	Burwarton - - - Ch. 10	81	56	44	19	0
347	Button Oak - - - B. 7	42	25	30	1	0
344	Cainham - - - N. 7	†57	26	31	2	0
354	Calverhall - - - Ch. 11	110	45	38	19	0
346	Cardington - - - 6	125	54	40	2	0
345	Chapel Lawn - - Ch. 5	64	43	37	6	0
348	Chelmarsh - - - N. 10	*78	49	26	6	0
356	Cheswardine - - N. 12	*176	132	101	15	0
348	Chetton - - - Ch. 10	73	43	22	10	0
348	*Chetton, Deux Hill* - 10	66	64	50	1	0
358	Chetwynd - - - N. 4	*114	103	101	9	0
356	Childs-Ercall - - N. 1	117	100	75	2	0
615	Chirbury - - - Ch. 2	157	77	75	6	0
358	Church Aston - - N.	*				
351	Church Preen - - Ch. 4	61	48	42	1	0
351	Church Pulverbatch - Ch. 4	*81	64	45	4	0
346	Church Stretton - - Ch. 6	*216	126	103	7	0
348	Claverley - - - Ch. 10	255	149	126	16	0
344	Clee Hill - - - W. 7	193	104	68	9	0
344	Cleeton - - - - Ch. 7	68	53	27	19	0
345	Clun - - - - N. 5	284	119	79	11	0
345	Clunbury - - - Ch. 5	*113	92	89	13	0
345	Clungunford, Free - N. 5	*125	58	46	0	0
345	Clunton, Infants - - Ch. 5	63	37	29	12	0
350	Coalbrookdale Company's, Boys - - N. 1	262	119	111	9	0
	Coalbrookdale, Girls and Infants - - Ch. 1	290	151	109	2	0
353	Cockshutt - - - N. 7	*114	82	51	5	0
351	Condover - - - Ch. 4	167	60	25	7	9
347	Coreley - - - - N. 7	*100	73	47	2	0
351	Cound - - - - Ch. 3	71	44	38	16	0
351	Cressage - - - N. 3	*72	36	28	2	0
353	Criftins, by Ellesmere N. 7	108	105	91	17	6
351	Cruckmeole - - - N. 4	*130	77	61	7	0
344	Culmington - - - N. 6	92	86	52	15	0
350	Dawley - - - - N. 2	*181	150	124	9	0

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	SHROPSHIRE—*cont.*					
350	Dawley Bank, National and Infants - - 2	225	215	188	2	6
	Dawley Magna, Langley - - - - 2	487	397	322	1	0
	Dawley, Poole Hill (Coalbrookdale Company's) - - - 1	820	530	463	15	0
344	Diddlebury - - - N. 6	*105	54	37	5	0
348	Ditton Priors - - 10	65	51	44	2	0
349	Donington - - - P. 7	93	84	72	0	0
358	Donnington Wood, Industrial - - - N. 4	367	345	236	2	0
351	Donnington (Wroxeter) Ch. 3	131	63	46	7	0
351	Dorrington - - - Ch. 4	74	49	28	10	7
356	Drayton - in - Hales, Woodseaves - - 12	85	36	23	4	0
353	Duddlestone - - Ch. 7	79	62	60	8	0
348	Eardington - - - N. 10	*99	44	38	11	0
351	Eaton Constantine - N. 3	*56	30	34	16	0
356	Eaton - upon - Tern, Prim. Methodist - 1	52	44	25	2	0
358	Edgmond - - - N. 4	156	123	101	8	0
345	Edgton - - - N. 5	*60	26	24	6	0
354	Edstaston - - - N. 11	*104	37	22	1	0
357	Ellerdine, Prim. Meth. 11	56	38	24	16	0
353	Ellesmere - - - N. 7	343	266	232	15	0
357	*Ercall Magna, Crudgington* - - - 11	98	49	43	8	0
	Ercall Magna, High Ercall - - - 11	*127	88	77	0	0
347	Farlow - - - - Ch. 7	83	62	48	18	0
351	Fitz - - - - Ch. 3	38	22	23	2	0
351	Ford - - - - N. 4	*68	54	48	14	0
352	Frankton - - - Ch. 3	*82	45	38	18	0
357	Great Bolas - - - Ch. 11	54	31	32	2	0
351	Great Wollaston - - Ch. 4	105	44	36	9	0
352	Grimpo, Infant - - 4	88	26	19	16	0
355	Grindley Brook - - Ch. 4	86	56	49	0	0
353	Hadnall - - - Ch. 7	116	73	67	19	1
344	Halford - - - Ch. 6	97	46	36	5	0
351	Hanwood - - - Ch. 3	97	45	34	5	10
351	Harley - - - - Ch. 4	*77	29	28	9	0
353	Harmer Hill - - Ch. 7	83	52	45	6	0
354	Heath, Lower, Viscount Hill's - - 11	228	143	145	1	0
347	Highley - - - Ch. 7	52	45	34	3	0
356	Hinstock - - - N. 1	†*173	130	84	9	0
356	Hodnet - - - - N. 12	†129	77	77	3	0
	Hodnet, Heber Percy - 12	194	103	74	19	0
344	Holdgate and Long Stanton - - - N. 10	*51	21	26	4	0
350	Homer, Infant - - Ch. 2	32	12	7	2	0
351	Hook-a-gate - - - Ch. 3	79	70	60	5	0
346	Hope Bowdler - - N. 6	*52	25	15	14	0
615	Hope (in Worthen) - N. 2	*64	70	42	3	0
345	Hopesay and Sibdon - P. 5	*130	92	79	8	0
345	Hopton Castle - - Ch. 5	30	22	32	6	0
347	Hopton Wafers - - Ch. 7	60	60	52	2	0
353	Hordley - - - N. 7	*85	38	44	11	0
352	Ifton Heath - - N. 3	115	35	29	17	0
350	Ironbridge - - - Ch. 1	*462	164	116	16	4
355	Ightfield - - - Ch. 4	63	47	42	9	6
350	Jackfield - - - N. 2	*280	163	127	6	0
349	Kemberton - - - N. 7	*108	48	41	17	0
351	Kenley - - - - N. 4	*52	25	33	13	0
357	Ketley - - - - N. 12	234	202	183	5	0
347	Kinlet - - - - N. 7	*86	50	29	7	8
352	Kinnerley - - - N. 4	*151	64	38	15	0
357	Kinnersley - - - Ch. 11	75	49	45	14	0
352	Knockin - - - Ch. 4	75	59	62	7	0
344	Knowbury - - - Ch. 7	119	147	124	9	0
351	Leaton - - - - P. 3	68	54	49	2	0
351	Leighton - - - N. 3	*62	32	32	17	0
358	Lilleshall, Industrial - N. 4	285	242	217	10	0
353	Lineal - - - - N. 7	86	47	36	18	0
356	Little Drayton - - N. 12	*325	204	150	2	0
350	Little Wenlock - - Ch. 1	90	31	20	19	0
611	Llanfair Waterdine - N. 10	*103	46	34	19	0
352	Llanyblodwell - - Ch. 4	113	39	23	12	0
352	Llanymynech - - Ch. 4	138	85	75	14	0
351	Longden, District - Ch. 4	*86	58	44	17	0
357	Longdon-on-Tern - Ch. 11	56	34	31	19	0
346	Longnor - - - Ch. 6	105	72	62	3	0
354	Loppington - - - N. 11	*88	46	32	7	0
347	Loughton - - - Ch. 7	54	33	25	12	0
344	Ludlow - - - - N. 7	*765	491	398	0	0
	Ludlow - - - - W. 7	175	102	68	0	8
350	Madeley - - - - N. 2	*460	381	250	8	0
352	Madeley - - - - W. 2	238	169	132	12	0
352	Madeley Wood, Lloyd's P. 2	108	90	54	3	0
350	Madeley Wood - - W. 2	*367	163	134	13	0
352	Maesbrook - - - N. 4	56	41	33	1	0
352	Maesbury - - - B. 3	58	59	50	12	0
	Maesbury - - - N. 3	*88	60	51	19	0
345	*Mainstone* - - - 5	45	22	9	16	4
356	Marchamley, Viscount Hill's - - - - *c.*					
356	MARKET DRAYTON:					
	National - - - 12	†*416	256	183	10	0
	Undenominational - 12	109	47	38	13	0
	Wesleyan - - - 12	153	83	66	17	0
615	Marton - - - - N. 2	82	40	35	0	0
351	*Melverley* - - - 4	42	28	36	1	0
351	Meole Brace - - - N. 3	*182	139	100	3	0
353	Middle - - - - Ch. 7	149	67	46	5	0
615	Middleton - - - N. 2	*64	59	58	2	0
348	Middleton Priors - R. 10	35	25	14	2	0
351	Minsterley - - - N. 4	166	83	41	4	5
348	Monk Hopton - - N. 10	48	42	27	11	0
351	Montford - cum - Shrawardine - - - N. 3	111	89	75	11	0
352	Morda - - - - N. 3	83	53	38	6	0
345	More and Lydham - 5	87	35	20	14	0
356	Moreton Say - - N. 12	173	80	50	10	0
352	Moreton - - - Ch. 3	103	65	55	17	0
348	Morville - - - N. 10	*75	46	29	1	0
354	Moston - - - Ch. 11	52	26	31	4	0
350	Much Wenlock - - N. 2	*331	191	145	1	0
344	Munslow - - - N. 6	143	90	68	15	0
352	Nantmawr - - - B. 3	90	62	48	2	0
377	Nash - - - - N. 6	*87	59	44	16	0
347	Neen Savage, Undl. - 7	*76	35	17	14	0
347	Neen Solars, and Milson - - - - N. 7	*56	23	24	9	0
353	Nesscliffe - - - Ch. 7	102	72	68	8	0
345	Newcastle - - - Ch. 5	113	51	32	8	0
358	Newport, Infant - - N. 4	193	74	46	0	8
	Newport - - - - N. 4	*196	156	112	7	0
	Newport - - - - R. 4	179	101	62	5	0
354	Newtown - - - - N. 11	*59	50	39	9	0
345	Norbury District - 5	239	48	40	6	0
345	North Lydbury - - Ch. 5	190	110	85	18	0
356	Norton-in- Hales - Ch. 12	152	98	85	9	0
349	Norton (Stockton) - N. 7	140	102	77	19	0
344	Onibury - - - - N. 6	†134	119	128	1	0
352	OSWESTRY:					
	National - - - 3	*358	359	305	13	4
	Oswestry - - - 3	†414	233	208	16	0
			20	10	15	0
	Ragged - - - Ch. 3	131	88	79	7	0
	St. Oswald's - - R. 3	99	27	22	9	0
	Trinity, Mixed and Infants - - - N. 3	210	182	157	8	0
351	Oxon - - - - N. 3	*53	48	33	10	0
352	Pant - - - - Ch. 3	71	54	49	5	0

c School closed.

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	SHROPSHIRE—*cont.*			
352	Pant Glas, Lord Harlech's - - - - 3	105	77	71 5 0
351	Pitchford - - - Ch. 4	46	42	43 1 0
345	Plowden - - - R. 5	53	55	40 10 0
351	Pontesbury - - - Ch. 4	*312	196	116 2 0
	Pontesbury Asterley - N. 4	*86	48	31 11 0
352	Porthywaen - - - N. 4	†90	52	36 9 0
354	Prees - - - - N. 11	*209	145	139 2 0
352	Preeshenlle - - - B. 3	132	54	39 3 0
351	Preston, Gubbald's - N. 3	76	49	30 15 0
357	Preston-on-the-Wildmoors - - - N. 11	*34	35	27 10 0
349	Prior's Lee - - - Ch. 7	*269	255	135 7 0
348	Quatt - - - - Ch. 10	58	50	34 6 0
345	Ratlinghope, District B. 5	58	31	24 19 0
357	Rhyd-y-Croesau - - N. 3	*81	21	22 4 0
344	Richard's Castle - - Ch. 6	129	88	63 1 0
357	Rodington - - - N. 12	*102	56	35 18 0
346	Rushbury - - - Ch. 6	111	42	25 7 0
352	Ruyton, Eleven Towns N. 4	225	112	109 14 0
349	Ryton - - - - N. 7	*66	49	32 4 0
349	St. George's - - - Ch. 7	*635	606	530 5 0
352	St. Martin's - - - Ch. 3	141	82	75 15 0
	St. Martin's, The Lodge N. 3	*130	131	107 19 0
356	Sambrook - - - N. 4	*88		
352	Selattyn - - - Ch. 3	*159	49	25 2 0
354	Shawbury - - - N. 11	81	74	66 13 0
351	Sheinton - - - N. 3	*51	16	25 0 0
345	Shelve - - - - N. 5	*60	50	Art. 17c.
349	Shifnal - - - N. 7	398	284	225 12 0
351	SHREWSBURY:			
	Abbeyforegate - - B. 2	299	172	147 13 0
	Allatt's Charity - 1	120	78	75 11 0
	All Saints', Castle Fields - - - N. 2	*336	268	228 12 0
	Bowdler's - - - Ch. 2	115	95	82 19 0
	British - - - 2	*381	305	277 18 0
	Coleham - - - N. 2	†*352	309	215 16 10
	Coton Hill, Infant - N. 2	*100	41	28 12 0
	National - - - 2	*264	202	176 11 0
	Old Heath, Mixed - 1	7	45	32 16 0
	St. Alkmond's - - Ch. 2	*340	279 37	244 2 6 14 5 6
	St. Chad's - - - N. 2	†*524	371	268 11 0
	St. George - - - Ch. 1	412	229	144 8 6
	St. Giles', Infants - 1	92	54	32 19 0
	St. Julian's, Infants - Ch. 1	81	70	42 0 0
	St. Mary's (and St. Michael's) - - N. 2	*623	463	328 0 7
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	261	134	111 5 0
346	Smethcote - - - N. 6	56	46	32 19 0
344	Stanton-Lacy, Gravel Hill - - - - N. 7	*215	114	73 14 0
	Stanton-Lacy - - N 6	118	31	17 10 0
354	Stanton-on-Hine Heath (High Hatton) Par. Ch. 11	95	52	53 2 0
	Stanton-upon-Hine Heath - - - N. 11	*66	31	38 13 0
351	Stapleton - - - N. 4	58	41	35 14 0
615	Stiperstones (Hope) - N. 2	233	59	53 10 0
345	Stiperstones (Wentnor) Ch. 5	97	60	38 5 0
350	Stirchley - - - 2	87	42	17 15 4
344	Stoke, St. Milborough N. 7	*104	51	60 15 0
356	Stoke-upon-Tern - - Ch. 12	178	102	94 8 0
344	Stokesay - - - P. 6	*122	86	77 17 0
347	Stottesden - - - N. 7	†*166	64	64 11 0
351	Sundorne - - - Ch. 3	75	71	59 7 0
349	Sutton Maddock - - N. 7	62	42	24 10 0
353	Tetchil - - - - N. 7	83	30	30 0 0
358	Tibberton - - - Ch. 4	147	97	83 4 0
355	Tilstock - - - N. 4	†142	81	65 10 0
350	Tong - - - - P. 7	105	62	36 16 0
352	Trefonen - - - Ch. 3	*139	113	98 17 6
348	Tuck Hill - - - N. 10	*64	43	23 8 9
351	Upton Magna - - N. 3	*118	90	91 0 0
357	Waters Upton - - Ch. 11	50	41	41 19 0
351	Wattlesborough - - Ch. 4	80	60	60 4 0
357	WELLINGTON:—			
	Hadley - - - 1	378	333	256 13 0
	Lawley - - - 1	257	202	202 17 0
	Roman Catholic - 12	183	59	49 6 0
	Wellington - - 1	*565	338	272 18 8
	Wesleyan - - - 12	*328	196	165 15 0
	Wrekin Road - - 1	294	117	60 5 5
353	Welsh Hampton - - N. 7	*90	73	53 2 0
354	Wem - - - - B. 11	†368	112	98 0 0
	Wem - - - - N. 11	*299	175	121 7 0
345	Wentnor - - - Ch. 5	58	35	35 7 0
351	Westbury - - - N. 4	*112	112	104 2 0
	Westbury Forest - N. 4	40	16	25 1 0
352	West Felton - - N. 4	*120	90	70 16 0
354	Weston - - - Ch. 11	72	32	23 7 0
355	WHITCHURCH:			
	Boys - - - - N. 4	*242	113	108 5 0
	Endowed, Girls - N. 4	122	90	76 13 0
	Infants - - - N. 4	163	100	68 10 0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	*278	176	153 17 0
352	Whittington - - N. 3	*218	151	142 10 0
354	Whixall - - - N. 11	*150	52	37 10 0
346	Wistanstow - - - N. 6	*174	96	68 19 0
357	*Wombridge, Ketley Bank* - - - - 12	243	232	175 3 0
	Wombridge - - - N. 12	*262	262	229 5 0
356	*Woore, St. Leonard's* 12	*115	75	57 11 0
348	Worfield, Endowed - N. 10	294	180	175 13 11
615	Worthen - - - N. 2	*102	79	59 14 0
357	Wrockwadine - - Ch. 12	*193	115	104 5 0
	Wrockwardine Wood - N. 12	226	184	122 0 0
	Wrockwardine Wood 11	463	253	170 15 0
351	Wroxeter - - - N.	*		
351	Yockleton - - - Ch. 4	72	51	41 14 0
	SOMERSETSHIRE.			
319	Abbots Leigh - - P. 3	90	55	24 7 4
307	Aisholt and Spaxton District - - - 3	82	45	46 3 0
308	Aller - - - - N. 2	†*92	65	44 17 0
303	Allerford - - - N. 4	158	91	76 11 0
315	Allerton - - - Ch. 4	86	36	30 4 2
310	Ash - - - - N. 2	*76	54	37 14 0
305	*Ashbrittle (U.D.)* - 11	110	66	52 10 0
307	*Ashcott* - - - 10	126	86	70 15 0
309	*Ashill* - - - - 6	80	69	45 16 0
306	Ash Priors - - - 11	42	40	40 12 0
315	Axbridge - - N. 4	162	114	148 13 0
308	Babcary - - - Ch. 1	83	31	24 6 0
319	Backwell - - - N. 3	*151	123	94 16 0
317	Bailbrook (Batheaston) 11	84	34	11 15 4
314	Baltonsburgh - - B. 1	79	35	18 15 11
	Baltonsburgh - - N. 1	128	53	45 9 0
315	Banwell - - - P. 3	*296	175	135 12 4
308	Barrington - - - N. 7	122	62	40 17 0
319	Barrow Gurney - - Ch. 6	94	34	17 16 5
311	Barrow, North and South - - - Ch. 3	44	38	38 5 0
308	Barton - - - - Ch. 1	82	57	45 13 0
310	Barwick - - - 2	90	70	56 1 0
313	Batcombe - - - N. 6	112	91	71 16 0

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	SOMERSET—*cont.*			
317	BATH:			
	Ballance Street, Gratuitous - - - 11	54	34	25 3 0
	Bath Forum - - B. 3	*328	271	237 2 6
	Beacon Hill - - N. 11	150	122	102 8 0
	Kensington Episcopal Chapel - - 11	149	75	38 11 8
	Kingsmead - - 3	261	241	176 2 0
	Lyncombe, Infant - 10	256	146	105 16 0
	Octagon Chapel - N. 12	84	56	47 14 0
	Roman Catholic - 3	416	225	113 1 4
	St. Michael - - - N. 11	383	207	167 6 0
	St. Paul's - - - 11	274	126	72 8 0
	St. Saviour - - N. 10	*299	252	187 16 0
	Walcot, Cleveland, Boys - - - 3	362	74	65 9 0
	Walcot, East, St. Swithin's, Girls and Infants - - 11	*277	217	176 10 0
	Walcot, Guinea Lane N. 11	*655	462	386 4 0
	Walcot, Harley Street - - - P. 11	79	91	78 16 0
	Walcot, Trinity - N. 11	†*304	126	100 10 0
	Weymouth House and Abbey and St. James', Infant - N. 12	*1,023	447	355 2 0
317	Bathampton - - N. 11	74	56	45 6 0
305	Bathealton, Kittisford and West of Milverton - - - - N. 11	85	49	40 18 0
317	Bath Easton - - N. 11	*375	193	143 18 0
317	Bathford - - - N. 10	120	81	65 19 0
317	Bathwick - - - Ch. 11	261	214	178 17 0
	Bathwick, Victoria, Infants - - - 11	180	96	62 6 0
307	Bawdrip - - - P. 12	70	37	28 0 0
312	Beckington - - - P. 6	176	99	70 16 0
319	BEDMINSTER:			
	British - - - 1	*696	547	448 3 0
	Down - - - 10	190	185	149 18 0
	Infant - - - 1	187	136	95 6 0
	Knowle - - - 10	570	573	483 3 0
	National - - - 1	1,034	585	413 0 0
	St. Luke's - - N. 1	1,120	633	397 0 5
	St. Paul's - - - P. 1	†*882	534	398 12 0
312	Berkley (Frome) - Ch. 6	109	54	45 15 0
315	Berrow - - - N. 4	*101	43	28 16 0
303	Bicknoller - - - N. 6	59	39	24 18 0
315	Biddisham - - - N. 4	*50	24	31 9 9
313	Binegar - - - N. 3	*90	54	34 3 3
306	Bishop's Hull - - N. 5	*104	73	61 6 0
306	Bishop's Lydeard - N. 11	*248	137	122 4 0
319	Bishopsworth - - N. 2	*128	54	38 19 0
315	BLAGDON (U.D.):			
	Blagdon - - - 4	134	95	61 3 4
	Charterhouse - - 4	83	13	18 5 3
	Charterhouse - - Ch.	*		
315	Bleadon - - - N. 3	*117	93	73 0 0
310	Bower Hinton - - N. 2	*200	68	54 19 0
313	Bowlish and Darshill N. 5	82	80	53 15 0
305	Bradford - - - N. 5	*96	46	29 6 0
312	Brean - - - - N. 4	33	20	28 14 0
303	Brendon Hill - - Ch. 6	80	52	46 9 4
311	Brewham - - - N. 2	*149	51	28 14 0
307	BRIDGWATER:			
	Albert Street - - 7	671	481	405 3 0
	Eastover - - - 3	564	605	516 0 0
	Girls - - - - N. 12	*203	144	104 4 0
	Infants - - - N. 12	*281	52	34 12 0
	Morgan's - - - N.	*		
	West Street - - N. 12	*285	140	106 0 0
318	Brislington - - - N. 2	*324	180	126 5 0

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	SOMERSET—*cont.*			
320	BRISTOL (*see also* GLOUCESTER):			
	Ashton Gate - - 1	460	532	406 5 0
	Langton Street - - W. 1	297	205	166 9 0
	Redcliffe, Barnard's Place, Infant - Ch. 10	180	124	83 16 0
	Redcliffe Hill, Blue, Girls - - - Ch. 10	52	43	36 1 0
	Redcliffe, Pyle Street Ch. 10	57	53	25 8 0
	St. Mary Redcliffe, Endowed, Boys - N. 10	541	368	306 17 0
	St. Mary Redcliffe, Girls - - - N. 10	*313	290	247 16 0
	St. Mary Redcliffe, Inft. - - - N. 10	303	259	192 2 0
	Temple Church, Colston's - - - 10	*479	339	260 0 2
	Temple Church, Infants - - - 10	331	167	114 2 0
307	Bromfield - - - N. 3	116	35	37 17 0
305	*Brompton Ralph (U.D.)* - - - 7	92	63	48 8 0
304	Brushford - - - N. 4	†42	37	42 19 0
311	Bruton - - - N. 2	*316	163	67 7 11
312	Buckland (Denham) - N. 6	*117	92	80 7 0
309	Buckland, St. Mary - N. 7	128	74	82 14 8
315	Burnham - - - N. 4	*260	130	105 9 0
315	Burrington - - - N. 4	118	95	48 10 10
307	Burrowbridge - - Ch. 1	94	40	16 18 0
315	Butcombe - - - N. 4	91	39	63 0 0
314	Butleigh - - - N. 1	*241	87	65 0 0
316	Cameley - - - P. 7	*123	98	79 16 0
316	Camerton, Mixed - 4	282	164	137 6 0
307	Cannington - - - N. 3	†279	106	87 2 6
	Cannington - - - R. 3	81	40	31 19 0
303	Carhampton - - Ch. 11	89	48	31 1 0
311	Castle Cary and Almsford - - - - N. 2	*446	225	89 2 3
307	Catcott - - - N. 1	*124	61	39 6 0
	Catcott, Burtle - - Ch. 7	63	38	36 12 0
309	*Chaffcombe* - - - 6	40	29	39 0 0
312	Chantry - - - N. 6	*54	34	26 2 0
309	*Chard (Borough)* - 7	350	353	264 17 0
	Chard (E.M.), Parish 6	*501	237	192 16 0
	Chard (E.M.), Tatworth - - - 10	180	108	63 9 11
308	Charlton Adam - - N. 1	47	32	13 10 5
311	Charlton Horethorne - Ch. 2	103	70	38 11 10
311	*Charlton Musgrove* - 2	70	44	22 5 0
307	Charlynch - - - Ch. 3	66	40	43 2 0
315	Cheddar - - - B. 4	*143	120	155 15 6
	Cheddar - - - N. 4	227	96	140 8 0
306	Cheddon-Fitzpaine - N. 2	*74	41	38 19 0
307	*Chedzoy* - - - 7	91	65	58 10 0
316	Chelwood - - - N. 10	47	23	32 3 0
316	*Chew-Magna* - - 7	*198	130	89 18 0
	Chew-Magna, Bishops' Sutton - 7	*115	79	57 19 0
316	Chewstoke - - - N. 5	117	91	73 4 0
314	Chewton Mendip - P. 4	*162	117	94 6 0
316	Chilcompton - - N. 10	83	62	53 7 0
309	Chillington - - - Ch. 6	53	35	35 1 0
310	Chilthorne, District - N. 2	*100	59	64 1 0
307	Chilton-upon Polden, Sunday - - -	†		
305	*Chipstable* - - - 12	60	35	17 8 0
310	Chiselborough - - N. 2	94	61	41 7 0
			18	5 2 0
315	Churchill - - - P. 4	*137	88	61 11 8
316	Clandown - - - N. 7	174	182	150 0 0
319	Clapton-in-Gordano - 6	65	41	45 3 0
303	Clatworthy - - - N. 10	94	39	38 7 0
317	Claverton Village - N. 7	51	—	*d*

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	SOMERSET—*cont.*					
303	Cleeve (Old) - - N. 4	*212	159	139	2	6
319	Cleeve, in Yatton - Ch. 6	*121	52	38	0	0
319	CLEVEDON:					
	British - - - 6	240	74	61	16	0
	East - - - P. 6	63	35	24	12	0
	National - - - 6	†*253	185	157	15	0
	Infants - - N. 6	151	100	66	6	0
	South, St. John's - Ch. 6	222	85	62	2	10
312	Cloford - - - Ch. 7	88	31	41	18	0
316	Clutton - - - B. 11	94	80	31	7	1
	Clutton - - - N. 7	†111	—		*d*	
312	Coleford - - - Ch. 6	†*228	117	97	12	0
	Coleford - - - W. 6	116	100	87	10	0
317	Combe Down - - N. 1	*262	164	128	7	0
306	Combe Florey - - N. 5	*70	56	56	10	0
317	Combe Hay - - - N. 10	57	42	47	1	0
309	Combe, St. Nicholas' - N. 7	222	154	139	12	0
315	Compton, Bishop - N. 4	*81	54	57	19	6
318	Compton Dando - - N. 2	*94	44	30	15	0
308	Compton Dundon - N. 1	*116	56	41	0	0
			12	5	8	0
316	Compton Martin - N. 4	*83	61	50	10	0
311	Compton Pauncefoot - N. 2	80	52	51	11	3
311	Congresbury - - N. 3	*162	80	66	16	0
306	Corfe - - - - P. 5	86	75	65	0	0
318	Corston - - - N. 1	*66	40	28	0	0
311	Corton Denham - - P. 3	93	41	30	9	7
307	Cossington - - - Ch. 12	75	42	48	16	0
314	Coxley - - - - N. 5	*113	81	39	2	1
313	Cranmore, East and West - - - - N. 3	*79	52	30	13	0
306	Creech, St. Michael - P. 11	*195	115	89	3	0
309	CREWKERNE:					
	Clapton - - - 10	125	96	52	18	8
	National - - - 10	*461	346	201	16	8
	Infants - - - Ch. 10	*213	135	62	6	8
	North Street - - 10	139	102	39	11	4
	Wesleyan - - - 10	103	63	33	14	8
313	Croscombe - - - Ch. 5	205	85	53	4	0
303	Crowcombe - - - N. 11	133	65	44	14	0
311	Cucklington - - Ch. 2	78	41	35	10	5
309	*Cudworth* - - - 7	30	25	34	17	0
308	Curry Mallett - - Ch. 10	90	32	19	11	0
308	Curry Rivel - - - P. 5	*213	90	70	0	0
303	Cutcombe - - - P. 4	193	75	61	1	0
314	Dinder - - - - Ch. 5	42	41	40	10	0
313	*Ditcheat* - - - 5	163	87	63	11	0
309	Donyatt - - - N. 7	96	55	44	11	4
313	Doulting - - - N. 3	115	69	55	17	0
309	Dowlish Wake - - Ch. 5	97	71	64	14	7
313	Downhead - - - Ch. 3	51	27	32	15	0
316	Downside - - - N. 7	*106	48	37	13	0
	Downside, St. Benedict's - - - R. 7	119	29	19	12	0
315	Draycot - - - P. 4	104	89	76	13	0
308	Drayton - - - N. 5	82	49	29	11	0
314	Dulcote - - - N. 5	86	46	33	11	0
304	Dulverton - - - N. 4	*257	122	102	1	0
319	Dundry, Baptist - - 4	37	39	21	6	0
	Dundry - - - N. 4	*107	64	44	17	0
317	Dunkerton - - - N. 5	*70	53	31	14	0
303	Dunster - - - Ch. 4	217	142	112	19	0
	Dunster - - - W.	*				
306	Durston - - - P. 11	56	40	42	7	0
303	Dycke - - - - N. 3	95	47	40	5	0
315	East Brent - - - B. 4	129	40	11	15	0
315	East Brent - - - N.	*				
310	East Chinnock - - P. 2	110	103	88	0	0
310	East Coker - - - B. 2	190	139	121	17	0
	East Coker, United District - - - 2	54	21	33	6	0
316	East Harptree - - P. 5	121	99	73	11	0
314	East Horrington - Ch. 5	112	76	54	11	0
	SOMERSET—*cont.*					
313	East Lydford - - Ch. 10	*48	26	35	0	0
313	*East Pennard* - - 6	*73	69	45	19	0
319	Easton in Gordano - N. 2	*81	76	56	7	0
314	Easton (Wells) - - P. 5	52	53	56	8	0
307	Eastover - - - P. 12	*343	332	290	10	0
307	Edington and Chilton-upon-Polden - - N. 1	*114	58	43	18	0
316	Edington, Burtle - Ch. 1	75	46	28	15	0
312	Elm - - - - N. 6	93	43	29	8	0
303	Elworthy - - - N.	†				
317	Englishcombe - - P. 1	89	40	25	6	0
307	Enmore - - - N. 3	67	56	49	6	0
313	Evercreech, Ch. Ch. - N. 6	*286	176	138	19	0
304	Exford - - - N. 4	*113	68	60	13	0
284	Exmoor - - - N. 10	64	27	36	17	0
	" - - - - 7	—	33	28	9	3
304	Exton - - - - Ch. 4	44	29	30	1	0
319	Failand - - - N. 5	†*64	31	18	15	0
316	Farington Gurney - N. 7	95	73	45	15	0
312	Farleigh, Hungerford - N. 11	51	37	40	7	0
316	Farmborough - - P. 7	*133	126	108	3	0
307	Fiddington - - - Ch. 10	45	20	22	12	0
305	Fitzhead - - - Ch. 11	65	39	39	2	0
308	Fivehead and Swell - N. 6	*116	48	37	17	0
319	Flax Bourton - - N. 10	59	29	37	5	0
249	Freshford - - - Ch. 4	*101	91	50	13	0
312	Frome:					
	Christ Church - - N. 7	*258	175	142	2	0
	Milk Street - - B. 7	*542	511	418	10	0
	Trinity - - - N. 7	*233	159	121	19	0
	Wesleyan - - - 7	177	105	88	1	0
	Frome-Selwood:					
	Boys - - - - N. 7	*230	147	121	3	0
	Girls and Infants - N. 7	225	173	146	16	0
	St. John Baptist, Girls - - - Ch. 7	141	60	35	2	0
	St. John Bapt., Infants - - - 7	190	66	46	18	0
	Frome Woodlands, St. Catherine's - - 7	83	43	27	9	0
314	Glastonbury - - N. 1	*501	324	263	18	0
	Glastonbury, St. Benedict - - - - N. 1	220	124	92	19	0
307	Goathurst - - - N. 3	*61	46	43	18	0
307	Greinton - - - N. 10	47	21	26	14	0
306	Halse - - - - N. 11	82	56	33	19	0
308	Hambridge - - - N. 1	*87	51	36	15	0
310	Hardington, Mandeville - - - Ch. 2	119	80	65	6	0
310	Haselbury Plucknett - N. 2	127	90	71	11	0
306	Hatch Beauchamp - N. 10	65	50	34	14	0
304	Hawkridge - - - Ch. 4	47	20	30	5	0
312	Hemington - - - Ch. 7	123	99	84	11	0
311	Henstridge - - - N. 2	*216	143	86	18	4
315	Hewish, St. Ann's - Ch. 3	103	51	32	15	0
315	Highbridge - - - N. 4	*267	244	172	16	0
308	High Ham - - - Ch. 2	*186	85	62	7	0
316	High-Littleton - - N. 7	*184	110	77	16	0
305	*Hillfarrance* (*U.D.*) - 5	110	57	36	11	0
316	Hinton Blewett - - Ch. 10	52	17	18	11	0
317	Hinton Charterhouse - 10	90	53	42	3	0
309	Hinton, St. George - N. 6	*199	74	38	13	0
313	Holcombe - - - N. 5	102	61	33	6	8
	Holcombe - - - W. 5	118	77	41	16	1
311	Horsington - - - N. 2	*159	93	63	5	10
304	Huish-Champflower - N. 10	55	37	27	7	0
307	*Huntspill, East* - - 3	118	84	72	14	0
307	*Huntspill, Westernside* - - - - 7	190	129	114	19	0
307	Hutton - - - - Ch. 4	96	53	46	5	0
310	*Ilchester* - - - 6	87	75	87	4	0
	Ilchester - - - N. 6	†105	62	63	17	4

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	SOMERSET—*cont.*			
309	Ilminster:			
	Ditton Street - - 7	183	159	151 13 4
	Horton - - - 7	73	75	63 14 0
	National - - - 7	*524	214	203 0 6
309	Ilton - - - - N. 7	*81	60	29 5 0
308	*Isle Abbots* - - - 6	48	31	34 8 0
308	Isle Brewers - - P. 6	70	32	36 6 0
308	Keinton-Mandeville - N. 1	*102	63	38 0 0
318	Kelston - - - - P. 10	80	26	33 4 0
319	Kenn - - - - N. 6	*56	41	39 9 0
315	Kewstoke - - - N. 4	111	40	22 19 3
318	Keynsham - - - B. 2	178	99	72 3 0
	Keynsham - - - P. 2	*353	139	111 10 0
312	Kilmersdon - - - Ch. 6	*131	90	74 7 0
	Kilmersdon, Endowed Ch. 6	75	35	24 18 0
257	Kilmington - - - N. 2	*126	67	52 5 0
308	Kilve & Quantox Head P. 3	104	72	46 12 0
304	Kings Brompton - - Ch. 4	96	51	26 9 0
308	*Kingsbury, Episcopi* - 1	267	207	162 15 0
308	Kingsdon - - - N. 1	†90	55	40 2 0
306	Kingston, St. Mary's - P. 3	156	119	104 18 0
319	Kingston Seymour - P. 6	*89	27	22 14 0
308	Kingweston - - - P. 1	48	24	33 2 0
309	Knowle, St. Giles' - Ch. 7	36	11	24 5 0
313	Lamyatt - - - N. 6	48	44	40 5 0
305	Langford Budville - N. 2	114	69	59 5 0
308	*Langport - Eastover (U.D.)* - - - 1	305	216	179 19 0
312	Laverton - - - P. 10	71	17	27 17 0
303	Leighland - - - Ch. 6	105	53	41 3 0
312	Leigh-on Mendip - N. 3	112	75	60 7 0
310	Limington - - - N. 6	†92	37	49 5 4
316	Litton - - - - Ch. 7	85	36	38 5 0
315	Locking - - - N. 4	*51	20	29 6 0
319	Long Ashton - - P. 6	*294	127	113 14 0
303	Longford - - - N.	* -		
310	Long Load - - - N. 2	81	41	26 18 0
308	Long Sutton - - Ch. 1	*195	82	60 0 7
309	*Lopen* - - - - 6	54	56	60 17 4
311	Lovington - - - N. 2	110	41	20 19 5
306	Lowton Hamlet - - 2	72	—	*d*
315	*Loxton and Christon* 3	48	30	40 5 0
312	Lullington - - - Ch. 6	113	62	58 11 0
315	Lulsgate (Wrington) - N. 4	116	54	33 16 8
303	Luxborough - - N. 4	122	72	55 11 0
306	*Lydeard, St. Lawrence* 11	100	80	62 8 0
315	Lympsham - - - Ch. 3	83	57	42 0 0
317	Lyncombe Rushill - Ch. 11	*121	95	72 11 0
	Lyncombe, St. Mark's N. 10	*439	382	327 15 0
307	*Lyng* - - - - - 11	67	52	46 19 0
311	Maperton - - - Ch. 2	44	36	29 9 2
315	Mark - - - - N. 4	*100	85	70 19 0
318	Marksbury and Stanton Prior - - - N. 7	*79	30	20 1 0
312	Marston Biggott - Ch. 7	82	61	47 12 0
266	Marston Magna - - 1	63	40	33 9 0
310	Martock - - - N. 2	*236	144	110 3 0
314	*Meare* - - - - 6	225	134	116 3 0
			24	9 3 6
	Meare, Godney - - 6	65	48	28 13 0
312	Mells - - - - Ch. 6	270	139	124 2 0
309	*Merriott* - - - 6	†265	238	245 2 8
307	*Middlezoy* - - - 12	*108	77	59 7 0
316	Midsomer Norton - N. 7	*255	243	165 16 0
	Midsomer Norton - W. 12	309	150	119 0 0
311	Milborne Port - - B. 2	110	72	52 14 2
	Milborne Port - - N. 2	252	173	109 7 0
313	Milton Clevedon - - N. 6	58	23	30 7 0
305	*Milverton* - - - 2	377	196	173 1 0
303	Minehead - - - P. 4	296	189	150 19 0
267	Misterton - - - N. 8	*131	117	93 6 0
303	Monksilver - - - N. 6	*76	36	33 4 0
317	Monkton Combe - - Ch. 1	68	55	41 5 0
310	Montacute - - - N. 2	*151	113	97 2 0
307	*Moorlynch* - - - 11	45	26	33 15 0
308	Muchelney - - - N. 3	94	48	48 9 0
310	Mudford - - - N. 2	*81	47	30 0 0
319	Nailsea - - - P. 11	213	133	119 9 10
	Nailsea Ch. Ch. - - N. 7	*196	—	*d*
307	Nether Stowey - - Ch. 3	*170	96	85 2 0
303	Nettlecombe Yard - 4	156	41	25 18 0
318	Newton, St. Loe, Endowed - - - N. 1	61	42	35 5 0
	Newton, St. Loe, Infant N. 1	59	30	19 10 0
306	North Cadbury - - Ch. 3	*177	89	69 14 0
311	North Cheriton and Holton, Infants - Ch. 2	109	35	30 6 8
306	North Curry - - N. 2	*192	103	61 3 0
310	North Perrott - - N. 2	78	37	26 14 0
307	North Petherton (U.D.):			
	Northmoor Green - 6	*144	70	47 18 0
	North Newton - - 2	105	99	72 18 0
			18	7 19 6
	North Petherton - 2	396	262	215 5 0
	North Petherton - N.	†*		
314	North Wootton - - N. 5	60	45	41 18 0
310	Norton - - - - Ch. 6	113	95	88 1 4
306	Norton Fitzwarren - N. 11	*113	88	73 6 0
316	Norton Malreward - Ch. 10	50	28	37 7 0
312	Norton, St. Philip's Neilds - - - N. 6	*179	108	95 17 0
312	*Nunney* - - - 6	240	122	94 5 0
305	Nynehead - - - P. 2	88	55	45 12 0
313	Oakhill - - - Ch. 4	102	42	31 9 0
	Oakhill - - - B. 4	151	96	74 18 0
310	Odcombe - - - P. 2	*140	80	61 18 0
307	*Othery* - - - 1	106	97	83 8 0
306	*Otterford* - - - 7	46	35	38 8 0
307	*Otterhampton* - - 10	*100	42	27 5 5
307	Over-Stowey - - Ch. 3	99	83	68 4 0
316	Paulton - - - B. 7	101	69	54 9 0
	Paulton - - - N. 7	*363	228	182 18 0
317	Peasdown, St. John's - Ch. 3	212	149	117 5 0
311	Penselwood - - - N. 2	*51	42	27 3 7
316	*Pensford* - - - 10	48	33	29 8 0
319	Pill, Benevolent - - 3	*476	378	317 16 0
313	Pilton - - - - N. 5	*172	97	61 2 0
311	Pitcombe - - - Ch. 2	92	35	11 4 0
306	Pitminster - - - N. 2	*139	65	51 13 0
308	Pitney - - - - N. 2	66	41	42 11 0
303	Porlock - - - Ch. 4	147	82	66 11 0
319	Portbury - - - Ch. 12	93	60	48 9 0
319	Portishead:			
	Congregational - 5	259	64	45 19 0
	Infants - - - 5	98	63	43 15 0
	National - - - 5	*196	193	138 18 0
266	Poyntington - - Ch. 12	52	21	30 19 0
			5	1 2 6
310	Preston and Brympton N. 2	*75	68	54 6 0
314	*Priddy* - - - 6	104	56	49 5 0
318	Priston - - - - Ch. 6	60	41	45 10 0
316	Publow - - - - N. 7	94	89	53 12 0
308	Puckington - - - Ch. 7	66	29	29 12 0
307	*Puriton* - - - 3	*218	142	124 5 0
313	Pylle, Free - - - P. 10	82	47	35 1 1
311	Queen-Camel - - N. 2	180	51	33 3 0
318	Queen-Charlton - - N. 12	*73	16	23 17 0
316	*Radstock* - - - 7	191	190	163 17 4
	Radstock - - - N. 7	*266	235	162 5 0
315	Redhill (Wrington) - N. 4	*98	86	61 3 4
266	Rimpton - - - N. 12	*58	37	29 17 0
312	Road - - - - W. 6	97	87	59 1 0
305	Rockwell Green - - N. 5	*237	182	131 12 0
314	Rodney Stoke - - Ch. 5	33	25	14 10 0
306	Rowbarton, St. Andrew's - - - Ch. 5	175	162	100 7 0

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315	Rowberrow - - - N. 3	42	28	47 14 10
306	Ruishton - - - N. 5	*84	44	32 18 0
318	Saltford - - - Ch. 10	65	69	32 8 0
305	*Sampford Arundel* 6	51	40	26 18 0
303	Sampford Brett, St. George's - - - N. 4	98	72	72 5 0
266	Sandford Orcas - - N. 12	56	40	36 7 0
309	Seavington - - - N. 6	*100	75	55 7 0
			17	5 18 0
307	Shapwick - - - P. 10	116	63	52 10 0
309	Shepton Beauchamp - N. 7	†*205	116	101 19 1
			11	3 1 6
313	Shepton Mallet - - N. 5	*515	375	309 14 0
	Shepton Mallet, Kilver Street - - - Ch. 5	196	156	96 14 8
311	Shepton, Montague - N. 3	72	36	23 11 0
315	Shipham - - - N. 3	†*74	74	61 11 0
317	Shoscombe, St. Julian's N. 3	107	63	47 1 0
304	Skilgate - - - P. 10	70	40	36 9 0
308	SOMERTON:			
	Evening - - -	—	24	8 18 6
	Free - - - - Ch. 1	166	71	60 3 0
	Monteclefe - - N. 1	177	104	67 12 0
	West Street, Infant - N. 1	63	49	36 14 0
315	South Brent - - N. 4	*170	73	49 4 0
311	South Cadbury - - Ch. 2	52	30	23 1 5
310	South Petherton - - N. 6	241	179	184 0 0
	South Petherton, Endowed 6	174	104	95 12 0
317	South Stoke - - - Ch. 2	88	54	41 19 0
311	Sparkford - - - Ch. 3	44	36	28 2 6
307	Spaxton - - - N. 3	162	86	71 13 0
316	Stanton Drew, Endowed 10	88	40	27 0 0
306	Staple Fitzpaine - - Ch. 10	107	57	23 17 0
306	Staplegrove - - - N. 3	66	41	32 16 0
307	Stawell and Sutton Mallett - - - N. 10	63	42	39 14 0
309	Stockland - - - Ch. 10	94	41	45 9 0
309	Stocklinch, Ottersay - Ch. 10	69	38	31 3 0
303	Stogumber - - - Ch. 4	*167	87	52 17 0
303	Stogursey - - - N. 3	270	200	175 0 0
306	Stoke, St. Gregory - N. 2	*146	97	80 9 0
313	*Stoke, St. Michael's* - 5	95	99	66 6 0
310	Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Undl. 2	*223	168	118 7 0
311	Stoke Trister - - N. 2	*95	46	27 12 6
315	Stone Allerton (Weare) N. 6	57	53	29 1 0
316	Ston Easton - - - Ch. 7	146	73	52 2 0
316	Stowey - - - - Ch. 7	72	31	40 17 0
310	Stratton, Infant - - N. 6	68	59	64 0 0
313	Stratton - - - N. 5	*113	47	50 11 0
314	*Street* - - - - 1	†*465	350	302 19 0
311	Sutton Montis - - Ch. 3	41	12	22 9 0
317	Swainswick - - - P. 10	115	56	40 6 0
306	TAUNTON:			
	Albemarle - - - B. 10	150	77	42 1 0
	British - - - - 11	†*378	218	177 3 0
			424	351 5 0
	Central - - - N. 2	†*517	30	15 12 6
	Mary Street, Unitarian 11	152	60	50 17 0
	Original, Infants - B. 11	*217	79	53 8 0
	St. George - - - R. 7	244	59	45 7 0
	St. James' - - - N. 5	*330	171	139 2 0
	St. John's, Second - Ch. 10	160	86	31 1 0
	Silk Factory, Evg. - B.	—	103	32 19 6
	Tangier, St. John's - N. 2	125	80	55 11 0
	Trinity - - - N. 2	318	209	156 11 0
	Wesleyan - - - 10	363	147	127 17 0
311	Temple Combe - - N. 2	*101	73	46 0 10
315	Theale - - - - N.	*		
309	Thorne Falcon - - Ch. 7	33	29	34 13 0
306	Thurlbear and Stoke St. Mary - - - Ch. 10	101	44	32 9 0
307	Thurloxton - - - Ch. 6	53	46	47 0 0
319	Tickenham - - - N. 6	*73	55	37 14 0
303	Timberscombe, Endowed N. 4	139	51	38 5 0
316	Timsbury - - - N. 7	*274	220	148 10 0
310	Tintinhull - - - Ch. 2	83	57	37 1 0
305	Tonedale (Wellington), Girls and Infants - 11	146	84	70 15 0
303	Treborough - - - Ch. 6	52	23	27 19 2
266	Trent - - - - N. 12	120	91	84 10 0
306	Trull - - - - Ch. 11	162	122	96 7 10
317	Twerton - - - Ch.'11	*370	366	319 16 0
	Twerton, East - - 11	419	308	229 5 0
316	Ubley - - - - P. 4	54	37	27 12 6
315	Uphill - - - - Ch. 4	152	96	76 16 0
304	Upton - - - - Ch. 10	74	38	46 9 0
313	*Upton Noble* - - 6	38	31	12 16 6
312	Vobster, Infant - - 6	33	28	24 0 0
314	Walton - - - Ch. 10	102	69	44 19 0
319	Walton-in Gordano - Ch. 6	83	34	21 17 0
312	Wanstrow - - - N. 3	*77	39	26 10 0
303	Watchet - - - N. 4	203	163	142 12 6
	Watchet Unsectarian - 4	184	130	107 0 0
315	Weare - - - - N. 6	76	55	45 0 0
315	WEDMORE:			
	Blackford - - - 4	140	84	52 14 2
	Theale - - - - 4	115	87	54 1 8
	Wedmore - - - 4	270	205	137 2 8
305	WELLINGTON:			
	British - - - - 11	170	172	163 3 0
			82	28 8 0
	Courtland - - - 5	247	278	252 13 0
	Girls and Infants - N. 5	263	176	140 12 0
	Holywell Lake, and Thorne - - - N. 5	109	62	48 19 0
317	Wellow - - - - N. 3	*96	90	74 3 0
314	Wells, Central - - N. 5	*559	378	298 18 0
	Wells, St. Thomas - N. 5	390	193	137 8 0
316	Welton, Infant - - N. 7	89	51	36 16 0
307	Wembdon - - - N. 3	*201	115	101 4 0
306	West Bagborough - P. 7	†75	75	65 19 0
313	*West Bradley* - - 5	75	42	35 18 0
305	*West Buckland* - - 6	61	41	34 10 0
314	Westbury - - - N. 8	80	64	43 4 0
310	West Camel - - - N. 6	*87	33	44 17 4
308	West Charlton - - N. 1	112	45	33 14 0
310	West Chinnock - - Ch. 2	181	76	52 9 0
310	West Coker - - - N. 2	197	130	108 2 0
316	West Harptree - - P. 5	105	57	43 4 0
306	West Hatch - - - N. 10	75	35	22 4 0
313	West Lydford - - N. 10	*56	27	30 15 0
315	West Mark, Infant - Ch. 4	95	40	28 7 0
306	West Monkton - - N. 7	164	111	82 10 0
311	Weston Bamphylde, Inft. 3	43	6	3 6 0
317	Weston (Bath) - - N. 11	*410	246	199 5 0
	Weston (Bath), St. John's - - - Ch. 11	163	125	79 19 0
319	Weston in Gordano - N. 6	62	37	31 1 0
315	WESTON-SUPER-MARE:			
	British - - - - 4	*208	186	184 7 8
	Christ Church - - N. 4	347	285	255 0 0
	Emmanuel, Infants - N. 4	184	148	117 16 0
	National - - - 4	*447	359	316 1 0
	United, Infants - Ch. 4	199	164	119 14 0
307	Weston Zoyland - - *c*	*		
	Weston Zoyland - - 7	151	90	85 12 0
314	West Pennard - - Ch. 1	*160	99	88 17 0
	West Pennard - - W. 1	77	39	28 7 0
303	West Quantoxhead, St. Audries - - Ch. 4	86	54	57 5 0
312	Whatley - - - P. 6	38	33	21 12 3
318	Whitchurch Congregl. 3	62	27	10 7 0
	Whitchurch - - N. 3	83	44	24 5 0
309	White Lackington - Ch. 7	59	58	59 5 4
309	Whitestaunton - - Ch. 6	57	30	30 14 0
319	Wick, St. Lawrence - N. 4	55	19	20 18 0

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	SOMERSET—*cont.*			
317	Widcombe - - - P. 10	*529	411	346 10 0
	Widcombe (Infants) - P. 10	220	82	53 2 0
303	Williton - - - N. 4	*204	172	138 11 0
306	Wilton - - - - Ch. 10	125	51	30 18 0
311	*Wincanton* - - - 2	†*359	229	159 16 8
319	Winford - - - N. 7	*100	75	57 0 0
319	Winford, Ridge Hill, St. James - - - 7	41	33	24 14 0
315	WINSCOMBE:			
	British - - -	†		
	Sandford - - - 4	49	28	19 2 0
	Woodborough - - 4	108	59	50 17 0
304	Winsford - - - N. 4	117	63	56 7 0
309	Winsham - - - N. 6	177	114	91 6 0
312	Witham Friary - - Ch. 3	77	53	46 7 6
303	*Withiel Florey, Gupworthy* - - - 10	91	39	33 3 0
303	Withycombe - - Ch. 6	96	48	36 12 0
304	*Withypool* - - - 4	66	42	38 9 0
305	*Wiveliscombe* - - 5	*430	344	344 5 0
314	*Wookey* - - - 5	*171	112	98 13 0
	Wookey Henton - - 5	79	30	24 4 0
	Wookey Hole - - 5	237	107	86 12 0
307	*Woolavington* - - 3	79	48	45 12 0
303	Wootton-Courtney - Ch. 4	88	52	32 16 0
315	Worle - - - - N. 3	*218	157	115 18 0
306	Wrantage - - - N. 2	60	41	32 7 10
319	Wraxall, Upper - - N. 5	176	102	83 4 0
315	Wrington - - - N. 5	†*310	177	122 8 4
312	Writhlington - - N. 7	*69	72	56 9 0
311	Yarlington - - - Ch. 2	38	30	19 10 0
319	Yatton - - - - N. 7	†*162	99	79 5 0
310	YEOVIL:			
	Church Street - - 10	*351	218	120 8 0
	Huish - - - - 10	*255	214	145 11 4
	Hendford - - - 10	*370	283	159 2 8
	Reckleford Street - 10	300	343	181 5 7
310	Yeovilton and Podymore Milton - - N. 6	57	36	53 10 8
	STAFFORDSHIRE.			
366	*Abbot's Bromley* - - 12	*279	140	76 2 10
370	Acton Trussell and Bednall - - - N. 5	*146	71	48 8 0
358	Adbaston - - - N. 4	*122	53	37 5 0
372	Aldridge, Endowed - 5	116	66	55 7 0
	Aldridge - - - N. 5	207	153	116 19 0
	Aldridge, Stubbers Green - - - N. 5	103	83	33 19 0
369	Alrewas (Fradley), Infant - - - N. 11	*50	18	13 4 0
	Alrewas - - - N. 11	*216	182	156 19 0
361	Alsager's Bank - - N. 10	†*238	236	204 13 0
438	Alstonfield - - - Ch. 3	79	61	46 8 0
365	Alton - - - - N. 2	*166	118	79 17 0
	Alton, St. John's - - R. 2	163	50	42 11 0
375	Amblecote - - - N. 1	*500	350	292 1 0
	Amblecote (Dennis' Park) - - - - N.	*		
367	Anslow - - - - P. 10	97	68	38 10 0
376	Arley (Upper) - - N. 4	*192	110	72 16 6
369	Armitage - - - Ch. 11	188	157	118 14 0
56	Ashley - - - - N. 12	*172	114	83 18 0
360	Aston - - - - N. 6	*120	82	71 19 0
361	Audley, Mixed - - N.	*		
	Audley - - - - N. 10	†*368	221	193 7 6
	Audley - - - - W. 10	468	229	181 13 0
364	Ball Haye Green - - Ch. 7	176	128	87 10 0
360	Barlaston - - - N. 6	128	91	66 19 0

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	STAFFORD—*cont.*			
367	*Barton-under-Needwood, Boys* - - 10	111	95	87 11 0
	Barton-under-Needwood, Girls and Infants 10	226	131	95 14 0
359	Berkswich - - - N. 3	†91	70	54 11 0
361	Betley - - - - N. 10	*238	171	132 8 0
448	Biddulph - - - Ch. 3	182	92	81 18 0
	Biddulph Moor - - N. 3	*219	188	154 10 0
371	BILSTON:			
	British - - - - *c*	†		
	St. Edward's - - N. 3	301	210	146 3 0
	St. Leonard - - N. 3	*550	469	408 18 0
	St. Luke's - - - N. 3	*306	320	251 0 0
			35	14 2 6
	St. Mary's - - - N. 3	*571	284	189 16 8
	Trinity - - - R. 3	340	202	147 16 0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	564	329	283 3 0
373	Birchfield (Handsworth) 6	270	223	160 19 0
370	Bishop's-Wood - - N. 5	*90	54	29 9 0
372	Blakenhall - - - N. 5	203	154	122 9 0
	Blakenhall Heath - N.	*		
366	Blithfield - - - Ch. 12	128	66	67 19 0
438	Blore and Swinscoe - N. 10	*65	36	31 12 0
372	Bloxwich - - - N. 5	*584	418	321 0 0
	Bloxwich - - - R. 5	108	104	81 15 0
350	Blymhill - - - P. 7	*147	81	71 2 0
365	Blythe Marsh, Endowed 2	125	46	30 8 0
448	Bradley Green, Primitive Methodist - - 3	312	220	112 1 5
371	Bradley, St. Martin's - N. 3	*642	324	256 3 0
364	Bradnop - - - - 6	90	68	59 12 0
366	Bramshall - - - Ch. 12	68	47	42 9 0
369	Brereton, N. and Infts. 10	*206	147	122 8 0
	Brereton, Girls - - N. 10	115	90	76 13 0
370	Brewood - - - - N. 6	*280	182	113 19 0
	Brewood, St. Mary's - R. 6	110	59	50 11 0
375	Brierley Hill - - N. 2	†*536	419	338 0 0
	Brierley Hill - - R. 2	110	97	64 17 0
370	Bridgetown, Cannock, Girls and Infants - N. 5	129	103	88 11 0
375	Brockmoor - - - N. 11	*150	148	121 8 0
364	Brown Edge - - N. 6	*202	153	142 19 0
	Brown Edge, Infant - 6	97	54	41 4 0
363	Bucknall - - - N. 10	*358	284	232 4 6
			34	9 16 0
369	Burntwood, Evening - Ch.	—	25	11 5 0
	Burntwood No. 1 - 11	303	196	136 1 0
	Burntwood, Cannock Chase - - - - 11	406	319	236 2 0
			30	12 7 6
362	BURSLEM:			
	Hill Top - - - 11	700	567	466 5 0
			35	16 5 0
	Longport - - - 11	195	126	70 1 4
	Middleport - - 11	935	801	723 10 0
	Milton - - - 10	161	96	59 5 9
	Newport St., Infant - 11	104	65	44 0 0
	North Road - - 11	550	421	379 4 0
	St. John's - - - N. 11	*790	448	377 6 0
	St. Paul's, Dale Hall N. 11	†*451	336	289 0 0
	St. Paul's, Dale Hall, Sytch, Infant - - N. *c*	*		
	Wesleyan - - - 11	*877	330	229 6 9
367	BURTON-ON-TRENT:			
	Anderstaff Lane, Mixed - - - N. 10	*109	108	82 0 0
	Bond Street - - 9	211	190	140 6 8
	Branstone - - - 9	110	134	121 18 0
	British - - - -	*		
	Christ Church - - N. 9	*888	810	708 15 0
	Grange Street - - 9	940	643	461 16 4
			6	1 9 0
	Guild Street - - 9	700	561	520 5 8
			16	5 11 6

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	STAFFORD—*cont.*					
367	Burton-on-Trent—*cont.*					
	Horninglow - - 9	307	244	176	10	0
	St. Modwen's - - R. 9	186	100	65	3	0
	Stapenhill, Boys - 9	280	234	224	3	0
	Stapenhill, Girls and Infants - - - 9	452	168	126	5	6
	Stapenhill, Mission Room - - - 9	240	171	131	12	4
	Stretton - - - 9	228	156	133	14	0
	Trinity - - - N. 10	*476	416	357	9	0
	Uxbridge Street - 9	839	747	667	14	0
	Victoria Road - - 9	986	1,189	1,025	16	0
	Wellington Street - 9	286	216	144	10	0
	Wetmoor Road - - 9	244	117	96	13	0
	Winshill, Boys - - 9	*153	145	134	12	0
	Winshill, Girls and Infants - - - 9	248	243	150	5	2
370	Bushbury - - - N. 5	278	189	137	9	0
364	Butterton (Leek) - Ch. 6	58	41	39	8	0
360	Butterton (Newcastle under Lyme) - - N. 6	65	36	24	0	0
372	Caldmore - - - N. 3	*234	189	142	2	0
438	Calton, Infants - - 1	58	22	13	1	0
369	Cannock Chase Colliery 11	422	345	265	9	0
370	CANNOCK:					
	Endowed - - - N. 5	183	159	147	8	8
	Five Ways - - - 6	377	344	213	17	0
	Girls - - - - N. 5	68				
	Hednesford - - 6	509	529	406	2	0
	Hednesford, High Town 5	117	94	52	0	5
	Hednesford, West Hill, Evening - - -	—	24	10	16	0
	Infant - - - Ch. 5	114	92	70	2	0
	Rawnsley - - - 5	192	165	109	11	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 5	148	88	53	13	0
	Walsall Road - - 5	346	286	244	5	0
			18	10	7	0
365	Cauldon - - - Ch. 2	*64	51	31	10	0
	Cauldon Low - - N. 2	*107	102	87	8	0
365	CAVERSWALL:					
	East Vale - - - N. 2	*191	191	167	8	0
	Hulme & Werrington 2	182	94	63	9	0
	National - - - 2	*153	123	107	12	6
	Roman Catholic - 2	89	30	18	4	0
	The Meir - - - 2	280	181	142	0	0
370	Chadsmoor - - - N. 5	386	323	224	7	4
361	Chapel Chorlton - - N. 7	68	30	21	4	0
365	Cheadle - - - N. 2	*628	413	335	6	0
	Cheadle, St. Giles' - R. 2	176	137	96	12	0
360	Chebsey - - - N.	*				
365	Checkley - - - N. 2	158	48	34	5	0
365	Cheddleton - - - N. 6	*186	148	130	15	0
370	Cheslyn Hay - - B.	†				
	Cheslyn Hay (Great Wyrley) - - - - N. 5	*158	101	52	13	4
362	Chesterton - - - N. 7	*490	392	338	5	0
	Chesterton, Dunkirk - Ch. 7	161	51	36	10	0
361	Chorlton - - - N.	*				
370	Church Eaton - - Ch. 5	*74	61	40	13	0
372	Clayhanger Branch of Walsall Wood - - N. 5	56	56	38	13	0
368	Clifton Campville - N. 1	101	70	50	7	0
362	Cobridge - - - N. 11	505	328	268	9	4
	Cobridge, St. Peter's - R. 11	302	169	122	0	10
371	Codsall - - - - N. 5	*221	225	182	13	0
369	Colton - - - - Ch. 11	185	112	72	16	0
359	Colwich - - - Ch. 3	268	102	74	7	0
365	Consall - - - - B. 6	90	30	37	10	0
374	Corngreaves, British Iron Company's - 7	411	352	296	5	0
374	COSELEY:					
	Christ Church - - N. 6	*500	471	394	17	0
	Darkhouse Chapel - B. 6	†275	137	88	3	0

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	STAFFORD—*cont.*					
371	Coseley—*cont.*					
	Prince's End - - N. *c*	*				
	West - - - - N. 6	*350	328	256	13	0
			24	9	8	6
360	Cotes Heath - - N. 6	*100	48	41	0	0
370	Coven - - - - Ch. 5	*192	98	61	2	0
360	Cranberry Alley (Cote's Heath) - - - N.	†				
365	Creswell, St. Mary's - R. 2	100	48	26	14	4
362	Cross Heath - - - 1	174	39	15	17	8
360	Croxton - - - N. 6	*159	65	59	6	0
	Croxton, Boys - - N.	*				
372	DARLASTON:					
	All Saints - - - Ch. 5	229	214	187	5	0
	British - - - -	†				
	Old Church - - N. 5	*515	519	454	2	6
	St. George's - - N. 5	*254	230	149	7	0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 5	128	98	72	8	0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	440	348	304	10	0
365	Denstone - - - Ch. 12	83	53	26	16	5
365	Dilhorne, Endowed - 2	192	73	60	15	0
366	Draycott-in-Hanbury - N. 12	*97	93	76	2	0
365	Draycott-le-Moors - N. 2	*108	38	24	11	0
360	Dresden - - - Ch. 11	574	452	354	0	0
360	Eccleshall - - - N. 6	*275	162	128	14	0
363	Edensor - - - Ch. 3	*354	266	227	4	0
	Edensor, Edward St. - Ch. 3	91	46	28	2	0
369	Elford - - - - 11	177	56	31	12	0
438	Ellastone - - - N. 10	*178	92	78	10	0
359	Ellenhall - - - N. 3	64	37	30	10	0
364	Endon - - - - P. 6	138	53	43	14	0
371	Enville - - - - P. 5	173	120	88	6	0
370	Essington - - - N. 5	*175	155	135	12	6
363	Etruria - - - - N.	*				
374	Ettingshall - - - N.	†*				
371	Ettingshall, St. Saviour's - - - N. 4	278	248	131	13	5
	Ettingshall - - - W. 4	*416	310	256	1	4
372	Fallings Heath - - Ch. 5	152	85	62	2	0
369	*Farewell and Chorley* 11	45	37	38	9	0
368	Fazeley - - - - Ch. 1	*311	244	158	15	8
363	FENTON:					
	China Street - - N. 3	259	225	166	0	0
	Low, Infant - - N. 3	192	184	135	4	0
	National - - - 3	*631	535	481	15	0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	366	226	170	9	5
371	Finchfield, Mixed - 11	87	31	21	4	10
365	Foxt (Ipstones) Branch 6	61	38	18	18	0
359	Forebridge - - - N. 3	*468	323	268	5	0
365	Forsbrook - - - N. 2	*76	60	32	5	0
359	Fradswell - - - 3	61	28	38	14	0
365	Freehay, St. Chad's - N. 2	*120	98	72	6	0
360	Fulford - - - - Ch. 6	123	46	31	11	0
370	Gailey - - - - Ch. 5	80	47	49	14	0
359	Gayton, Earl Harrowby's - - - P. 3	67	51	40	2	0
373	Gentleshaw - - - Ch. 11	74	72	44	17	0
448	Gillowshaw Brook - W. 3	252	162	129	17	0
375	Glynne - - - - N. 12	*131	106	79	1	0
358	Gnosall - - - - P. 4	*258	155	99	8	0
362	Goldenhill - - - N. 6	*286	285	232	1	0
	Goldenhill, St. Joseph's R. 6	170	103	61	13	0
374	Gornal - - - - B. 6	†335	228	149	2	0
	Gornal, Lower - - N. 7	*163	251	23	3	0
	Gornal, Upper - - N. 6	*146	139	110	17	0
372	Great Barr - - - N. 5	*239	122	82	2	0
366	Great Gate (Croxden) Ch. 2	60	35	36	2	0
359	Great Haywood - - Ch. 3	195	104	68	1	0
	Great Haywood, St. John the Baptist's - R. 3	*92	20	14	8	0
370	Great Wyrley - - W. 5					
364	Grindon, Free - - Ch. 6	87	33	19	14	2
356	Hales - - - - Ch. 12	96	63	53	18	0

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	STAFFORD—*cont.*					
361	Halmer End - - N. 9	*236	190	145	14	0
369	Hammerwich - - Ch. 11	124	69	52	0	0
369	Hamstall-Ridware - N. 11	84	70	52	2	0
373	Hamstead (Handsworth) - - - Ch. 6	89	34	21	17	0
367	Hanbury - - - N. 12	*90	89	66	16	0
373	Handsworth, Old - N. 6	218	213	180	19	0
	Handsworth, St. James' N. 6	*488	480	401	0	0
	Handsworth, St. Michael's - - - N. 6	*459	448	350	9	6
360	Hanford - - - N. 10	*221	114	61	10	0
363	HANLEY:					
	Broom Street - - 4	750	664	533	1	0
	Cannon Street - - 4	786	525	419	2	0
	Eastwood Vale - - 4	619	434	300	0	6
	Etruria - - - 4	649	370	327	10	11
	Great York Street - 4	800	580	432	6	11
	National - - - 4	797	645	562	8	0
			79	32	1	0
			372	307	0	0
	Roman Catholic - 4	478	13	5	2	0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	878	525	402	16	5
	Wharf Lane, Girls and Infants - - 4	261	336	250	0	0
385	HARBORNE:					
	Harborne Heath, St. John's - - - Ch. 10	*304	250	194	8	0
	National - - - 10	†*432	252	199	5	0
	St. Mary - - - R. 10	97	48	28	16	0
	Smethwick, Brass House Lane - - 10	495	526	454	13	0
	Smethwick, Corbett St. 10	726	795	661	9	0
	Smethwick, Slough Lane 10	194	231	155	14	0
	West Smethwick - 10	544	507	430	9	0
	York Street - - 10	398	248	221	14	0
368	Harlaston - - - Ch. 1	68	34	30	6	0
363	Hartshill - - - N. 4	220	204	179	18	0
359	Haughton - - - Ch. 3	81	63	40	1	0
370	Hednesford - - - Ch. 5	*139	95	46	9	0
358	High Offley - - - N. 4	*83	60	42	1	0
360	Hilderstone - - - N. 6	188	104	97	0	0
368	Hints, Lord de Clifford's N. 1	64	35	34	19	0
369	Hixon, St. Peter's - N. 3	*127	75	63	0	0
369	Hoar Cross - - - N. 10	76	48	40	15	0
365	Hollington - - - N. 12	108	71	58	19	0
364	Hollinsclough - - Ch. 6	67	34	12	12	0
368	Hopwas - - - 1	*96	68	50	4	0
367	Horninglow - - - N. *c*	*				
364	Horton Lee - - - N. 6	*122	61	36	7	2
359	Hyde Lea, Infant - Ch. 3	*64	42	20	13	7
359	Ingestre - - - P. 3	17	19	13	6	0
365	Ipstones - - - P. 6	*270	159	137	19	0
	Ipstones, Berkham Sitch 6	63	40	32	7	0
361	Keele - - - - Ch. 7	120	86	60	2	0
362	Kidsgrove - - - N. 6	548	300	199	2	0
369	Kings Bromley - - P. 11	*115	79	53	9	0
365	Kingsley, Endowed - 2	286	209	170	19	0
366	Kingstone - - - Ch. 12	82	58	36	8	1
375	KINGSWINFORD:					
	Brierley Hill, Bank St. 2	445	402	329	19	0
	Brierley Hill, Moor St. 2	684	870	778	11	0
	Oak Farm Ironworks N. *Pensnett* - - - 3	* 242	*a*257	221	7	0
	" - - 3	—	233	202	0	0
			141	41	6	6
	Quarry Bank - - 2	590	695	577	1	0
			21	8	19	0
	St. Mary's - - - 2	*456	313	241	3	0
	Wallheath - - - N. 2	196	100	63	18	0
371	*Kinver* - - - - 5	†*590	322	201	2	0
358	Knightley - - - N. 4	*88	61	45	9	0
362	Knutton - - - N. 7	314	215	186	8	0
448	Knypersley - - - Ch. 3	237	202	176	10	0

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	STAFFORD—*cont.*					
370	Lapley and Wheaton Aston - - - - N. 5	*134	103	69	17	0
364	LEEK:					
	Alsop St., The Hargreaves 7	304	110	85	11	0
	British - - - 7	189	118	113	11	0
	Brunswick- - - W. 7	400	244	198	10	0
	Compton, Mixed - 7	334	133	85	17	0
	Girls and Infants Congregational - 7	223	137	117	5	0
	Mill Street - - - W. 7	165	52	41	10	0
	Parish Church - - N. 7	†*602	282	214	11	0
	Parish Church, Mill Street Branch - 7	259	127	71	17	3
	Roman Catholic - 7	138	105	78	1	0
	St. Luke's - - - N. 7	*490	290	225	5	0
	Wesleyan - - - 7	523	319	302	19	8
366	Leigh - - - - N. 2	*227	113	92	19	0
361	Leycett - - - - Ch. 11	140	96	71	4	0
369	LICHFIELD:					
	Beacon Street, Girls and Infants - - 11	79	83	61	16	0
	Boys - - - - N. 11	296	171	154	6	0
	Christ Church - - 11	142	113	91	0	0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 11	79	49	38	15	0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 11	*472	270	209	17	0
	St. Michael - - - Ch. 11	*223	226	174	7	0
369	Little Aston - - - Ch. 11	76	45	33	0	0
372	Little Bloxwich - - N. 5	131	56	44	3	0
362	Longbridge, Hay's Girls and Infants - N. 1	165	94	64	3	0
369	Longdon - - - N. 11	*173	99	64	12	0
364	Longnor - - - Ch. 6	162	59	43	4	0
364	Longsdon, Mixed - - 6	68	56	35	13	0
363	LONGTON:					
	High Street - - 3	636	583	453	6	0
	National - - - 3	†*863	619	601	4	0
	St. Gregory's - - R. 3	569	377	278	7	0
	St. John's - - - 3	440	235	209	17	0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	562	409	357	17	6
	Wodehouse - - 3	554	406	434	0	0
361	Madeley, Endowed - 3	179	147	121	15	0
	Madeley Heath - - Ch. 3	117	118	98	8	0
361	Maer - - - - P. 7	118	37	25	17	0
366	Marchington - - N. 12	77	45	28	16	0
	Marchington, Woodlands - - - Ch. 12	67	46	42	19	0
373	Maryvale - - - R. 6	133	95	46	16	0
438	Mayfield - - - N. 10	*233	181	133	1	0
364	Meerbrook - - - N. 6	93	62	39	7	6
360	Milwich - - - N. 6	101	57	43	17	0
360	Moddershall - - - N. 6	*90	29	20	10	0
358	Moreton (in Gnosall) - N. 4	*109	72	38	6	0
362	Mowcop - - - N. 6	*192	140	97	7	0
	Mowcop - - - W. 6	182	144	87	6	11
373	Moxley - - - N. 4	†*329	149	85	6	0
356	Mucklestone - - Ch. 12	77	37	25	7	0
	Mucklestone, Knighton 12	108	62	51	1	0
366	Newborough - - N. 12	135	77	59	1	0
361	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME:					
	British - - -	†*				
	Friar's Wood - - 11	553	462	367	5	0
	Hassells Street - - 10	619	527	438	13	6
	National - - - 11	*520	332	283	2	0
	Ryecroft - - - 11	859	663	563	0	0
	St. George's - - N.	†*				
	St. Patrick - - - R. 11	377	334	257	18	0
362	Newchapel - - - N. 10	*363	133	114	15	0
358	Norbury - - - N. 4	*63	48	26	17	0
360	Normacot - - - N. 11	407	383	306	6	0
363	Northwood - - - N. 10	*679	681	514	8	11
370	Norton Canes - - N. 5	*447	288	196	11	0

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	STAFFORD—*cont.*			
364	NORTON-IN-THE-MOORS:			
	Milton, Boys - - 10	*115		
	Milton, Girls and Infts. 10	149	118	92 13 0
	National - - - 6	*210	202	149 4 5
	Norton Green - - 10	86	78	28 0 10
	Smallthorne - - 10	847	428	333 10 0
370	NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK:			
	Brownhills, Infant - 11	150	112	76 12 0
	Coppice Lane - - 11	122	76	45 19 0
	Ogley Hay - - - 11	*321	247	189 14 0
	Shelfield - - - 11	142	93	0 0
	Watling Street - - 11	470	290	218 9 0
365	Oakamoor - - - N.	*		
	Oakamoor Mills - - 2	160	97	66 12 0
374	Ocker Hill - - - N. 10	*353	279	215 4 0
360	Offley Hay (Eccleshall) N. 6	*115	55	29 11 0
369	Ogley Hay (Brownhills) St. Thomas' - - Ch.	*c		
364	*Onecote* - - - 6	96	33	25 18 5
361	Onneley - - - N. 7	*89	43	26 2 0
373	Oscot - - - - Ch. 6	108	52	41 0 0
360	Oulton - - - - N. 6	*120	61	38 6 0
371	Pattingham - - - N. 5	276	187	143 13 0
372	PELSALL:			
	British - - -	†		
	National - - - 5	*407	185	119 17 0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	253	189	127 8 0
370	Penkridge - - - N. 5	360	248	188 4 0
371	Penn, St. Philip - - N. 5	212	107	76 14 0
	Penn, Wynn's Endowed 5	198	136	99 6 0
375	Pensnett - - - N. 3	*481	322	258 5 0
			23	11 2 0
373	Perry Barr, Boys - Ch. 6	137	128	75 9 3
	Perry Barr, Girls - Ch. 6	137	64	40 17 0
372	Pleck and Bescott - N. 3	*350	275	229 13 0
364	Quarnford - - - Ch. 6	93	57	32 5 4
375	Quarry Bank - - N.	*		
374	Reddal Hill - - - Ch. 6	272	113	72 4 7
	Reddal Hill, Endowed Ch. 7	543	506	442 15 0
362	Redstreet (Chesterton) N. 7	*106	62	45 6 0
359	Rickerscote, Mixed - N. 3	71	41	45 12 0
366	Rocester - - - N. 12	*292	162	143 15 0
367	Rolleston - - - Ch. 10	90	77	62 16 0
	Rolleston, Free Grammar 10	71	31	16 8 0
359	Ronton - - - N. 3	*98	53	17 13 7
374	ROWLEY REGIS:			
	Blackheath - - 7	726	531	423 8 0
	Cradley Heath - 7	597	591	500 3 0
	Endowed - - - Ch. 6	258	229	190 11 0
	National - - - 6	*241	213	180 15 0
	Old Hill - - - 7	681	661	510 4 0
	The Knowle - - 7	402	263	214 13 0
	Tividale - - - 7	368	297	231 14 0
369	Rugeley, Girls, - - N. 10	158	147	124 3 0
	Rugeley (Prince of Wales') N. 10	*329	287	228 1 0
	Rugeley - - - R. 10	131	99	78 6 0
372	*Rushall* No. 2. - - 5	298	146	114 10 0
	Rushall - - - N. 5	*157	62	37 4 0
364	Rushton, Spencer - Ch. 6	138	57	38 13 0
359	Salt - - - - Ch. 3	107	105	84 8 0
360	Sandon - - - P. 6	59	75	58 7 0
362	Sandyford, Tunstall - N. 1	*188	104	57 3 11
374	SEDGLEY:			
	Bilston Street - - 4	385	196	150 15 0
	Coseley, Mount Pleasant 4	493	344	272 19 0
	Daisybank - - 4	432	333	217 18 0
	Dudley Road - - 4	522	283	222 8 0
	Lanesfield, Wood St. 4	151	77	44 8 0
	Lower Gornal, Red Hall 4	458	444	307 3 0
	Roman Catholic - 6	183	118	99 17 0
	St. Mary's - - 4	317	314	259 9 0
			47	16 18 0
	Straits and Can Lane N.	†		

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	STAFFORD—*cont.*			
359	*Seighford* - - - 3	*181	73	53 12 0
370	Shareshill - - - P. 5	*123	81	39 17 0
364	Sheen - - - - N. 6	114	74	55 3 0
363	SHELTON:			
	Evening - - - N.	—	17	5 13 0
	Granville - - - N. 11	470	451	397 9 0
			48	12 17 0
	National - - - 5	†*663	523	373 11 5
369	Shenstone - - - N. 11	†*186	75	39 16 0
349	Sheriff Hales, Duke of Sutherland's - - 7	168	93	74 5 0
371	Short Heath- - - W. 10	127	124	67 2 0
362	Silverdale - - - N. 7	*562	409	331 12 0
360	Slindon - - - Ch. 6	63	27	31 19 0
364	Smallthorne - - N. 10	*158	149	85 10 11
	Smallthorne, St. Mary's R. 10	105	86	57 1 0
385	SMETHWICK:			
	Chance's - - - N. 3	751	479	414 6 0
	Hill Street - - - N. 3	170	99	69 12 0
	National - - - 3	*511	400	349 11 0
	Old Church - - Ch. 3	199	147	118 10 6
	Roman Catholic - 3	*317	117	102 7 6
	St. Matthew's - - N. 3	*558	404	338 1 0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	*300	296	218 2 0
362	Sneyd - - - - N. 11	*335	215	101 13 1
359	STAFFORD:			
	British - - - 10	†281	198	172 2 0
	Christ Church - - N. 10	355	250	194 14 0
	Ch. Ch., Rowley St. - N. 10	457	344	275 0 0
	Eastgate St., Infants 10	88	92	80 10 0
	St. Augustine's - - R. 10	159	127	102 13 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 10	*546	489	427 17 6
	St. Mary's, Broad Eye N. 10	225	106	89 17 0
	St. Patrick - - - R. 10	100	97	98 4 0
	St. Thomas' - - Ch. 3	*276	263	219 12 0
360	Standon - - - Ch. 6	97	31	21 4 0
438	Stanton - - - Ch. 3	84	58	47 0 0
363	STOKE-UPON-TRENT:			
	Bagnall - - - 5	84	103	80 7 0
	Berry Hill - - - Ch. 5	106	48	27 17 1
	Boothen Branch - 5	348	314	272 6 0
	Bucknall - - - 5	304	218	180 14 0
	Clayton - - - 5	54	28	23 2 0
	Cliffe Vale - - - 5	214	178	118 8 0
	Cross Street - - 5	538	551	500 2 0
	Fenton, Market St. - 5	742	609	485 8 0
	Harpfield - - - 5	250	243	203 18 0
	Mt. Pleasant Branch 5	348	309	270 17 6
	National - - - 5	1,042	715	639 14 0
			37	11 15 6
	Penkhull - - - 5	*496	275	212 8 0
	St. Peter's, Girls - R. 5	369	187	144 4 0
	St. Thomas' - - R. 5	253	99	85 19 0
360	STONE:			
	Christ Church - - N. 10	*369	228	156 9 0
	Parochial - - - 10	*335	230	185 14 0
	St. Dominic's - - R. 10	502	241	210 17 6
	Stonefield Ch. Ch. - N. 10	*128	130	87 10 0
369	Stonnall - - - N. 11	*220	107	66 15 0
359	Stowe, Earl Ferrers - Ch. 3	103	64	57 0 0
369	Stowe, Lichfield Endowed - - - Ch. 11	*158	91	63 8 0
366	Stramshall - - - Ch. 12	67	37	17 10 1
371	Swindon - - - Ch. 4	*123	39	12 3 0
360	Swynnerton - - R. 6	70	73	45 14 0
	Swynnerton, Yarnfield R. 6	62	43	5 19 9
361	TALK-O'-THE-HILL:			
	Butt Lane - - - N. 9	*185	135	101 14 0
	Butt Lane, Primitive Methodist - - 9	371	179	125 7 0
			60	21 5 0
	National - - - 9	†*227	168	131 11 0
	New Road - - - W. 9	153	101	70 4 0
			46	16 6 6

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	STAFFORD—*cont.*					
368	*Tamworth* - - - - 1	*786	743	650	2	6
	Tamworth, St. John's - R. 1	211	117	98	6	0
365	Tean - - - - - B. 2	707	208	177	9	0
371	Tettenhall, Ch. Ch. - 11	308	247	191	3	0
	Tettenhall - - - N. 11	*403	258	206	10	0
374	TIPTON:					
	Bloomfield Road, Infants - - - 9	412	77	59	18	0
	Burnt Tree - - 9	635	325	267	0	0
	Dudley Port - - 9	700	586	464	3	0
	Great Bridge - - 10	486	797	631	18	0
	Great Bridge - - W. 10	*570	477	417	7	6
	St. John's - - - N. 10	233	198	118	6	0
	St. Martin's - - N. 10	*603	298	247	5	0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 10	*425	264	209	8	0
	St. Paul's, Waterloo Street, Infants - N. 10	162	144	106	15	0
	Tipton Green - - 9	787	641	405	8	0
	Tipton Hall, Infants - 10	169	147	104	14	0
	Wesleyan - - - 10	400	197	176	10	0
360	Tittensor - - - N. 6	120	61	48	8	0
359	Tixall - - - - Ch. 3	75	35	30	13	0
360	TRENTHAM:					
	Blurton, Mixed - - 6	84	32	23	12	0
	Boys - - - - N. 6	141	49	35	4	0
	Girls - - - - Ch. 6	80	54	44	18	0
	Hanchurch - - Ch. 6	66	32	20	19	0
363	Trent Vale - - - N. 4	*253	161	128	15	0
371	Trysull, Endowed - 5	*129	68	35	6	6
362	TUNSTALL:					
	National - - - 1	†*556	424	323	19	0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 1	*510	400	283	12	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 1	374	261	183	17	4
	Wesleyan - - - W. 1	717	295	235	16	0
367	Tutbury, Endowed, Boys - - - - Ch. 10	*159	156 / 39	146 / 11	13 / 11	0 / 0
	Tutbury, Girls - - Ch. 10	253	206	164	19	0
			354	280	9	0
366	Uttoxeter - - - N. 12	*505	17	5	8	0
	Uttoxeter, St. Joseph's R. 12	84	69	33	5	1
	Uttoxeter - - - W. 12	270	113	91	19	0
369	Wall - - - - N. 11	*90	52	40	4	0
372	WALSALL:					
	Bath Street - - 3	553	601	503	5	0
	Bloxwich - - - 3	560	660	517	19	4
	Blue Coat - - - N. 3	*843	841	722	19	0
	Butts - - - - 3	*529	571	461	1	0
	Centenary - - - W. 3	*251	179	103	16	0
	Queen Street - - 3	229	121	95	14	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	346	249	211	1	0
	St. Patrick's - - R. 3	410	278	220	10	0
	St. Peter's (Birchills) N. 3	*115	74	48	2	0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 3	*538	422	337	10	0
	Tantarra Street - 3	560	595	501	17	0
	Wednesbury Road - 3	215	191	106	10	0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	*594	435	338	9	0
	Wisemore - - - 3	574	770	634	10	0
	Wood - - - - N. 5	*185	187	143	15	0
364	WARSLOW:					
	Upper Elkstone - 7	48	33	34	15	0
	Warslow - - - 7	66	57	51	6	0
438	Waterfall - - - P. 7	75	37	20	5	0
373	WEDNESBURY:					
	British - - - 4	295	238	234	7	0
	Holyhead Road - W. 4	486	349	305	7	6
	Kingshill - - - 4	271	243	190	3	0
	Lower High Street - 4	558	397 / 22	329 / 6	13 / 18	0 / 0
	Newtown - - - 4	201	180	131	6	0

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	STAFFORD—*cont.*					
373	Wednesbury—*cont.*					
	St. Bartholomew - N. 4	*480	418	345	12	0
	St. James' - - - N. 4	*831	312	206	11	0
	St. John's - - - N. 4	*659	369	291	0	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	371	179	155	4	0
	St. Peter's - - - 4	175				
	Wesleyan - - - 4	459	298	242	7	0
371	WEDNESFIELD:					
	British - - -	†				
	Heath - - - N. 10	*361	298	247	7	0
	Heath - - - W. 12	*337	305	263	3	0
	Moseley Village - 6	280	222	182	2	0
	National - - - 11	*400	299	252	14	0
	Wood End Branch - N. 11	*152	88	52	3	0
369	Weeford - - - Ch. 6	*80	36	32	18	0
363	Wellington (Hanley) - N. 4	*418	418	365	15	0
373	WEST BROMWICH:					
	All Saints' - - - N. 10	*449	412	304	9	10
	Ch. Ch., Walsall St. - N. 10	*574	447	343	7	0
	Dartmouth Street - 2	224	154	91	16	0
	Ebenezer - - - 2	*567	411	339	18	0
	Golds Hill - - - 2	570	332	255	19	0
	Greet's Green - - 2	914	743	544	19	0
	Guns Village - - 2	758	672	577	16	0
	Hill Top - - - W. 2	786	463	394	10	0
	Lyng - - - - 2	826	600	475	16	0
	Mayer's Green and Queen Street - - 2	686	672	525	6	5
	Moor Street - - 2	490	343	293	19	0
	Park Village - - 2	236	113	76	10	0
	St. James' - - - N. 2	*532	581	401	14	8
	St. John's, Newhall Street, Infants - N. 10	321	152	107	17	4
	St. Michael's - - R. 6	143	125	95	18	0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 1	*427	328	242	18	0
	Spon Lane - - 1	380	297	234	4	0
	Summit - - - 2	521	453	364	11	0
	Trinity - - - N. 1	*518	454 / 55	338 / 15	11 / 10	0 / 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	*722	347	263	7	0
359	Weston (Stafford) - N. 3	130	100	72	7	0
349	Weston-under-Lyzeard 7	129	54	42	2	0
365	Wetley Rocks - - N. 6	*120	83	70	18	0
438	Wetton - - - - Ch. 4	117	35	37	13	0
365	Whiston - - - Ch. 2	*101	70	43	15	0
361	Whitmore - - - Ch. 11	68	32	22	1	0
369	Whittington, Endowed Ch. 11	*85	62	39	12	0
368	Wigginton - - - N. 1	112	86	53	3	0
371	WILLENHALL:					
	Holy Trinity - - N. 10	*239	184	110	1	0
	Little London - - 2	*451	462	404	5	0
	Portobello - - - 2	523	413	302	17	0
	Primitive Methodist - 5	†415	248	207	10	0
	St. Ann's - - - N. 10	*244	229	194	7	0
	St. Giles' - - - N. 10	*410	378	284	15	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 11	108	108	71	11	0
	Short Heath - - 2	279	184	152	15	0
	Walsall Road - - 2	400	383 / 22	253 / 9	1 / 18	0 / 0
	Wesleyan - - - 10	452	365	302	10	0
362	WOLSTANTON:					
	Brindley Ford - - 10	164	188	128	14	0
	Chell - - - - 10	568	368	299	11	0
	Chesterton - - - 10	464	350	273	10	4
	Goldenhill - - 6	352	379	172	16	8
	Harriseahead - - 10	490	184	162	15	0
	Kidsgrove - - - 10	651	302	245	9	4
	National - - - 1	*581	331	270	6	0
	Silverdale - - - 10	573	464 / 17	358 / 8	15 / 13	0 / 0
	Tunstall, Cross Street 10	921	480	403	16	0
	Wesleyan - - - 1	345	219	149	3	0

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	STAFFORD—*cont.*					
371	WOLVERHAMPTON:					
	Blue Coat - - - Ch.	*				
	Brick Kiln Street - 1	*774	605	514	2	0
	Causeway Lake - - 11	*178	172	108	11	0
	Dudley Road - - 1	528	476	420	2	0
	Monmore Green - 1	604	444	358	9	8
	Red Cross Street - 2	1,191	975	865	9	4
	St. Andrew - - N. 11	*457	313	218	0	0
	St. George's - - N. 11	*485	284	217	11	0
	St. George's Branch - N. 11	*262	177	129	7	0
	St. James' - - - N. 11	*480	364	280	14	0
	St. John's - - - N. 3	†*749	461	381	14	4
	St. Joseph's - - R. 12	465	273	229	7	0
	St. Jude's - - - Ch. 11	*300	256	181	8	0
	St. Luke's (New Blakenhall) - - - Ch. 3	*428	343	281	14	0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 3	*521	387	308	15	0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 11	*445	344	281	2	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 12	211	155	133	17	0
	St. Mary's, Snow Hill R. 12	285	213	181	12	0
	St. Mary's, Springfield N. 11	218	99	64	14	0
	St. Patrick's - - R. 12	*408	324	275	8	0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 3	*745	699	528	2	0
	St. Peter's, Collegiate N. 12	*871	701	601	12	0
	St. Peter's and St. Paul's - - - R. 12	443	237	207	7	6
	Steelhouse Lane - 11	409	271	196	6	6
	Walsall Street - - 1	†683	449	372	18	0
	Wesleyan - - - 4	*700	372	323	1	0
	Willenhall Road - 1	*610	457	394	15	0
371	Wombourn - - - N. 5	*287	191	139	10	0
361	Woodlane - - - Ch. 9	137	118	84	10	0
375	Wordsley - - - N. 12	*668	466	347	4	0
369	Yoxall - - - - N. 10	238	124	77	18	0
	SUFFOLK.					
203	Acton - - - - P. 1	114	77	54	12	0
215	Aldeburgh - - - N. 5	*404	274	221	6	0
214	Alderton - - - N. 5	*88	85	46	16	0
204	*Aldham* - - - 2	45	25	26	5	0
216	Aldringham - - - N. 7	*125	121	91	2	8
203	Alpheton - - - N. 2	*48	21	21	15	0
211	*Ashbocking* - - 7	54	37	29	17	0
211	*Ashfield-cum-Thorpe, The Henniker* - 10	91	38	30	16	0
208	Ashfield, Magna - - Ch. 10	*78	56	37	4	0
203	Assington - - - Ch. 2	124	86	65	15	0
209	*Bacton* - - - - 10	122	84	54	2	0
210	Badingham - - - Ch. 11	135	76	46	6	0
205	Bardwell - - - Ch. 8	149	105	69	3	0
			27	9	5	6
211	Barham - - - - 7	63	44	37	15	0
218	Barnby - - - N. 7	50	30	22	3	0
240	Barnham, St. Gregory's N. 7	103	61	41	5	0
			14	5	16	0
240	Barningham - - Ch. 7	*86	61	47	2	0
205	Barrow Endowed, Infant 6	81	41	33	16	0
	Barrow - - - - N. 6	*87	70	47	6	0
217	Barsham and Shipmeadow 6	88	59	36	9	0
207	Barton Mills - - Ch. 6	*101	47	29	10	0
			10	3	10	0
211	*Battisford* - - - 7	84	83	72	12	6
214	Bawdsey - - - N. 5	*72	41	15	10	6
211	Baylham - - - N.	*				
214	*Bealings District* - 12	167	100	73	12	0
217	*Beccles* - - - - 2	†*608	369	279	7	0
	Beccles, Boys, Evening	—	20	8	2	6
	Beccles - - - - N. 2	†*478	392	289	12	0
210	Bedfield - - - N. 11	*68	35	15	10	0
	SUFFOLK—*cont.*					
210	Bedingfield - - - 10	60	52	27	11	8
212	Belstead - - - P. 3	60	37	38	0	0
218	Belton - - - - N. 6	*117	90	75	16	0
215	Benhall - - - N. 4	219	148	101	14	0
			21	8	6	6
212	Bentley - - - N. 3	*123	57	36	14	0
208	*Beyton* - - - - 3	73	37	17	8	4
204	*Bildestone* - - - 4	*158	104	91	12	0
211	*Blakenham, Claydon* - 1	148	93	57	1	0
	Blakenham, Somersham 3	84	64	46	13	0
215	Blaxhall - - - N. 4	97	78	39	1	2
218	Blundeston - - - N. 6	*167	136	85	10	0
216	*Blythburgh* - - - 11	*140	73	48	9	8
204	Boxford - - - N. 2	*179	130	92	5	0
214	Boyton - - - - N. 5	62	51	36	13	0
205	Bradfield Combust - N. 4	47	25	31	1	0
	Bradfield St. Clare - Ch. 4	42	36	32	5	0
	Bradfield St. George - 4	65	40	24	4	0
218	Bradwell - - - N. 6	*90	57	38	19	0
216	Bramfield - - - N. 8	164	104	66	17	0
			16	6	6	6
218	Bramford - - - N. 2	*133	159	127	2	8
216	Brampton - - - Ch. 10	54	37	35	0	0
215	Brandeston Hall - - 4	107	85	55	9	0
240	*Brandon, High Street* 12	*321	229	177	3	0
	Brandon, Town Street 12	90	43	25	12	0
212	Brantham - - - P. 3	*89	42	30	6	0
209	Brayesworth - - Ch. 10	45	18	27	9	0
214	*Bredfield* - - - 4	*73	70	28	17	10
204	Brent Eleigh - - N. 2	75	35	28	3	0
204	Brettenham - - - Ch. 4	84	50	26	4	0
205	*Brockley* - - - 4	67	43	36	1	0
209	Brome and Oakley - N. 11	119	74	57	9	0
214	Bromeswell - - - N. 3	*37	30	17	18	2
210	*Brundish* - - - 11	78	45	20	2	4
214	Bucklesham - - - N.	*				
	Bucklesham (U.D.) - 3	100	93	71	0	0
217	*Bungay* - - - 6	684	414	320	18	0
	Bungay - - - - B. *c*	†				
	Bungay - - - - N. *c*	†*				
203	Bures - - - - N. 2	†*400	226	206	6	0
209	Burgate - - - N. 10	*95	29	30	14	0
218	Burgh Castle - - N. 6	*115	39	19	18	0
212	Burstall - - - Ch. 3	48	38	22	18	1
206	BURY ST. EDMUND'S:					
	Botolph Bridge - - 5	256	98	71	10	0
	Eastgate Street - - 5	140	94	73	12	0
	Feoffment, Girls - 5	237	164	144	13	0
	Guildhall, Feoffment, Boys - - - 5	322	232	209	10	0
	Roman Catholic - 5	90	45	31	19	0
	St. James' - - - N. 5	*598	464	387	7	0
	St. John's, Infants - N. 5	209	212	163	6	0
	St. Mary's - - - P. 5	335	195	163	6	0
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 5	183	98	64	6	0
	The Short Brackland, Boys - - - N. 5	156	49	14	5	6
215	Butley - - - - N. 5	*90	87	51	10	0
208	*Buxhall* - - - 7	88	59	43	12	0
215	Campsea Ashe - - Ch. 3	*98	59	39	19	0
			17	7	0	6
212	Capel, St. Mary's and Wenham - - - N. 5	*159	100	64	2	0
218	Carlton Colville - - N. 6	*181	131	84	7	0
203	Cavendish - - - B. 2	195	93	69	16	0
	Cavendish - - - N. 2	*127	98	72	9	0
207	Cavenham - - - N. 6	137	24	31	9	0
205	Chedburgh and Depden N. 4	84	62	41	17	0
216	Chediston - - - Ch. 7	40	34	19	16	11
212	Chelmondiston - - N. 5	*197	185	144	5	0
			15	4	7	6
204	Chelsworth - - - N. 2	*65	40	39	19	0
205	Chevington - - - N. 6	*84	84	63	16	0

c School closed.

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	SUFFOLK—*cont.*					
202	*Clare* - - - - 3	*420	258	208	1	0
214	*Clopton* - - - 3	72	69	53	5	0
204	Cockfield - - - N. 4	*148	127	87	18	0
215	Coddenham - - - N. 7	*143	78	43	17	0
208	*Combs* - - - - 7	212	139	91	5	0
240	Coney Weston - - Ch. 7	63	35	37	9	0
212	*Copdock* - - - 3	153	97	64	4	0
212	Copdock and Washbrook N.	*				
218	Corton - - - - Ch. 6	144	86	21	13	4
209	Cotton - - - - N. 11	*108	72	33	5	1
202	*Cowlinge* - - - 3	*134	87	71	5	2
215	Cransford - - - N. 3	*68	50	43	10	0
216	Cratfield - - - Ch. 7	117	109	68	0	4
211	Creeting, St. Mary, All Saints and St. Olave's N. 7	138	57	44	12	0
215	*Cretingham* - - - 4	60	37	22	8	0
211	Crowfield, Middleton - 7	74	36	25	17	0
181	Dalham - - - Ch. 4	*110	55	38	3	0
214	Dallinghoe - - - N. 4	*145	57	49	7	0
216	Darsham - - - Ch. 10	85	52	25	13	8
214	Debach - - - - N.	*				
211	Debenham - - - - N.	†				
	Debenham, Sir R. Hitcham's - - - 11	163	119	102	19	0
210	Denham, Infant - - 10	52	18	13	6	0
210	Dennington - - - Ch. 11	155	99	56	5	0
202	Denston - - - Ch. 8	49	46	39	1	0
208	Drinkstone - - - N. 5	*91	44	30	5	0
216	Dunwich and Dingle Hamlet - - - N. 7	99	45	35	17	0
215	*Earl Soham* - - - 4	124	68	42	3	4
212	East Bergholt - - N. 5	130	114	73	8	0
204	Edwardstone - - Ch. 2	78	46	31	8	0
204	Elmsett - - - N. 2	99	59	50	13	0
208	Elmswell - - - N. 3	118	83	57	1	0
212	Erwarton - - - N.	†				
240	Euston - - - - N. 7	76	26	30	1	0
181	*Exning* - - - - 10	240	63	40	8	0
209	Eye - - - - N. 3	*383	261	194	9	8
			29	9	8	6
215	Eyke - - - - P. 4	*107	37	24	16	0
240	Fakenham Magna - Ch. 7	76	32	41	1	0
208	Felsham with Gedding Ch. 5	88	53	35	11	0
208	Finborough - - - 7	157	107	86	9	0
209	Finningham - - N. 5	*72	55	33	19	0
205	Flempton - - - Ch. 6	77	51	42	13	0
			13	5	12	0
217	Flixton - - - - 7	90	45	46	16	0
205	*Fornham, All Saints* - 7	96	61	43	17	0
			19	5	16	0
	Fornham, St. Martin' - 7	85	59	40	15	0
215	Framlingham - - Ch. 12	503	286	229	11	0
207	Freckenham - - N. 6	*67	53	32	15	0
210	Fressingfield - - N. 11	*184	133	92	4	0
218	Fritton - - - - N. 6	*46	42	34	18	0
216	Frostenden - - - N. 11	98	27	21	16	0
181	Gazeley - - - N. 10	*81	51	31	16	0
209	Gislingham - - - N. 11	64	46	29	1	0
203	*Glemsford* - - - 2	479	389	327	15	0
218	Gorleston and Southtown - - - - N. 2	*386	346	214	0	0
211	*Gosbeck* - - - 7	54	38	31	18	0
205	Great Barton - - Ch. 6	81	54	37	11	0
202	Great Bradley - - P. 3	90	52	45	5	0
211	Great Bricet - - Ch. 7	63	42	24	8	8
203	*Great Cornard* - - 1	147	108	56	17	7
215	Great Glemham - - N. 3	70	45	21	18	4
205	Great Saxham - - Ch. 12	61	29	28	15	0
202	Great Thurlow - - Ch. 3	85	52	24	1	0
203	Great Waldingfield - N. 2	*120	101	83	10	0
205	Great Welnetham - N. 4	*91	48	36	9	0
202	Great Wratting - - N. 3	101	46	36	18	0

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	SUFFOLK—*cont.*					
218	*Great Yarmouth, Stradbroke Road. See* Norfolk.					
204	Groton - - - - Ch. 2	75	58	40	12	0
214	*Grundisburgh (U.D.)* 3	234	164	126	10	0
	Grundisburgh and Burgh, Evening - Ch.	—	37	15	11	0
215	Hacheston - - - Ch. 4	133	57	32	2	0
204	Hadleigh - - - B. 2	†*355	244	202	14	0
	Hadleigh - - - N. 2	*528	208	137	16	0
216	Halesworth - - - N. 8	*433	360	293	14	6
205	Hargrave - - - Ch. 6	71	39	21	4	0
212	Harkstead - - - N. 4	*74	45	26	19	0
203	Hartest - - - - 2	169	100	74	5	0
214	Hasketon - - - Ch. 5	75	66	34	9	0
208	Haughley, Crawford's- Ch. 7	169	98	82	9	0
202	*Haverhill. See* Essex.					
203	Hawkedon - - - - N. 8	*60	39	17	15	10
205	Hawstead - - - Ch. 5	94	27	17	2	0
211	Helmingham - - Ch. 10	390	122	98	13	0
	" - - " 8	—	130	88	4	2
214	Hemley, Newbourne, and Waldringfield District 5	90	74	43	18	0
216	Henham and Wangford N. 11	*209	102	81	9	4
211	*Henley* - - - - 3	†48	34	33	10	0
216	Henstead - - - P. 6	99	74	47	8	0
240	Hepworth - - - N. 7	*80	68	45	11	0
307	Herringswell - - Ch. 6	35	33	38	15	4
208	Hessett - - - N. 6	*83	52	34	18	0
216	Heveningham - - Ch. 8	*85	70	32	5	0
208	Hinderclay - - - N. 11	*59	42	24	0	0
212	Hintlesham and Chattisham - - - - N. 4	*138	82	52	18	0
204	Hitcham - - - - N. 4	*158	107	84	19	0
212	Holbrook - - - N. 3	*121	129	103	15	0
214	*Hollesley* - - - 5	100	66	42	0	0
216	Holton - - - - N. 11	*114	101	62	11	0
240	Honington - - - N. 7	81	70	56	16	0
215	Hoo and Letheringham N. 4	*80	36	23	15	0
240	Hopton (by East Harling) - - - - N. 7	*107	69	49	12	0
218	Hopton (by Lowestoft) N. 6	*82	42	27	3	0
210	Horham - - - N. 10	*79	65	39	12	0
210	Hoxne and Denham - N. 10	174	126	98	4	0
202	*Hundon* - - - 3	174	145	123	8	0
216	Huntingfield - - Ch. 8	73	48	29	18	0
207	Icklingham - - - Ch. 6	81	75	48	1	0
			8	2	12	0
205	Ickworth & Horringer 6	143	117	94	12	0
215	Iken - - - - N. 5	52	36	28	5	0
217	Ilketshall, St. Andrew and St. John - - N. 7	94	77	52	12	0
	Ilketshall, St. Lawrence 7	99	70	25	9	0
	Ilketshall, St. Margaret's N. 7	*45	41	24	6	0
205	Ingham and Timworth N. 5	96	68	59	18	0
213	IPSWICH:					
	Argyle Street - - 12	767	673	526	18	0
	British - - - 1	*521	416	344	9	0
	California Boys - 12	205	126	110	0	0
	Cavendish Street - 1	236	232	202	13	0
	District - - - N. 11	*578	423	356	8	0
	Foundation Street, Girls 11	172	109	82	1	0
	Holy Trinity - - N. 2	*315	172	118	3	0
	London Road - - 12	414	396	313	7	0
	Nottidge - - - N.	*				
	St. Clement - - N. 11	*699	599	461	9	0
	St. John's, California N. 11	*325	248	191	14	0
	St. Margarets - - N. 12	*490	355	284	16	0
	St. Mary Elms - - 1	200	184	173	10	0
	St. Mary Stoke - - Ch. 1	364	325	292	11	0
			34	10	1	0
	St. Pancras - - R. 1	100	47	19	19	7
	St. Peter's - - - N. 11	*572	286	211	2	0
	Tanners' Lane Mission 1	161	88	54	15	0

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	SUFFOLK—*cont.*			
213	Ipswich—*cont.*			
	Trinity Street, Infants 12	250	191	138 16 0
	Westerfield - - 11	111	54	40 9 0
	Wherstead Road - 12	702	477	416 8 0
	Whitton - - - 1	163	111	78 12 0
	Wilberforce Street - 2	161	108	61 5 6
205	Ixworth - - - N. 5	*160	120	99 1 0
202	Kedington - - - N. 3	*140	109	91 9 0
216	Kelsale and Carlton - P. 3	276	154	122 2 0
215	Kenton - - - - N. 4	66	42	40 14 0
204	Kersey - - - - N. 2	*118	53	25 11 0
218	Kessingland - - - N. 6	263	228	152 7 2
204	Kettlebaston - - N.	†		
215	*Kettleburgh* - - - 4	54	29	28 9 0
218	Kirkley - - - P. 6	271	231	166 16 0
216	Knoddishall - - N. 12	74	35	24 10 0
205	Lackford - - - - N. 5	50	30	34 3 0
			11	5 4 0
207	*Lakenheath* - - - 7	291	220	113 10 8
			19	6 18 6
204	Lavenham - - - B. 4	190	111	74 13 0
	Lavenham - - - N. 4	†*184	131	98 0 0
203	Lawshall - - - Ch. 4	*178	112	81 9 0
210	Laxfield - - - - N. 10	*123	83	40 15 0
	Laxfield, Smith's Endd. 10	74	50	29 10 0
204	Layham - - - - N. 2	90	63	48 9 0
203	Leavenheath - - N. 2	*78	66	47 14 0
216	Leiston - - - - N. 12	*479	295	257 15 0
181	*Lidgate* - - - 10	78	54	30 10 0
203	Little Cornard - - Ch. 1	77	45	14 10 0
215	Little Glemham - - Ch. 3	64	50	45 0 0
211	Little Stonham - - 7	68	38	20 16 0
262	Little Thurlow - - N. 3	*90	73	60 5 0
203	*Little Waldingfield* - 2	*71	76	56 11 0
205	Little Welnetham - N. 4	*46	25	26 6 0
202	Little Wratting - - N. 3	*45	23	26 14 0
205	Livermere - - - P. 10	96	77	45 11 0
203	Long-Melford - - N. 4	*334	244	197 16 0
218	Lound - - - - Ch. 6	*82	72	49 5 0
218	LOWESTOFT:			
	Boys - - - - N. 2	*182	175	106 15 0
	British - - - 2	260	210	191 19 0
	Ch. Ch. Infants - - 2	263	152	111 2 0
	Clapham Rd., Infants 2	196	197	145 14 8
	Flensburgh Street - W. 6	234	184	113 8 0
	Girls - - - - N. 2	*226	223	180 11 0
	St. John's - - - N. 2	*612	386	287 9 0
	Wylde's, Endowed - 6	134	104	91 6 0
204	Lyndsey - - - N. 2	52	21	23 1 0
240	Market-Weston - - N. 7	*58	47	49 12 0
215	Marlesford - - - Ch. 3	64	40	21 3 11
214	Martlesham - - - P. 5	85	64	35 17 4
203	Melford - - - B. 4	269	134	81 17 0
209	Mellis - - - - P. 5	67	58	42 12 0
214	Melton - - - - N. 3	*118	91	65 1 0
210	*Mendham* - - - 10	142	73	44 4 0
209	Mendlesham - - Ch. 10	138	68	46 0 0
	Mendlesham, Endd., Boys 10	59	32	18 3 0
210	Metfield - - - - 10	124	124	83 14 0
216	Middleton-cum-Fordley Ch. 11	110	61	43 15 0
207	MILDENHALL:			
	Beck Row - - - 6	137	112	79 0 0
			19	7 8 6
	Kennyhill - - - 6	68	27	17 15 0
	Sir C. Bunbury's, Boys B. 6	169	70	42 5 0
	Sir C. Bunbury's, Girls B. 6	100	60	40 8 0
	West Row - - - 6	*238	117	77 3 0
			16	4 11 6
215	Monewden, Undenoml. 4	*48	35	28 2 6
204	Monks-Eleigh - - N. 2	*145	83	64 4 6
			6	1 2 0
210	Monk Soham - - Ch. 4	*85	62	44 8 8
			5	2 15 0
181	Moulton - - - - 3	94	82	51 1 0
218	Mutford and Rushmere N. 6	82	60	27 1 10
214	Nacton - - - - Ch. 3	123	91	55 15 4
203	Nayland - - - N. 2	218	146	122 18 0
204	*Nedging* - - - 2	51	37	27 2 0
211	Needham-Market - B. 3	210	175	150 4 0
	Needham-Market - N. 3	116	71	51 9 0
181	*Newmarket, St. Mary* 7	*406	271	207 11 0
	Newmarket, St. Mary, Evg.	—	48	20 2 0
203	Newton - - - - N. 1	†99	61	41 12 0
217	North Cove - - - Ch. 7	120	52	32 7 0
208	Norton - - - - N. 6	††148	111	91 9 0
209	*Occold* - - - - 10	131	86	51 9 0
211	Offton & Willisham - N. 7	*98	60	38 10 0
208	Old Newton - - - Ch. 7	114	86	53 19 0
214	*Otley* - - - - 4	91	45	22 0 1
218	*Oulton* - - - - 2	154	174	121 0 9
181	Ousden - - - - Ch. 3	62	59	48 4 0
218	Pakefield (Cunningham) N. 6	*248	239	172 5 0
205	Pakenham - - - Ch. 6	160	91	80 2 0
209	Palgrave - - - N. 10	119	81	50 11 0
215	Parham - - - - N. 3	*90	58	29 10 5
216	*Peasenhall* - - - 8	167	140	102 11 0
204	*Polstead* - - - 2	117	84	70 15 0
	Polstead Heath - - 2	34	30	19 2 0
202	Poslingford - - - N. 2	*91	55	38 6 0
204	Preston - - - - N. 4	*58	49	45 17 0
214	*Ramsholt* - - - 5	33	29	35 10 0
208	Rattlesden - - - N. 5	*182	146	102 13 4
212	*Raydon* - - - - 5	135	41	17 0 0
205	Rede - - - - P. 8	34	29	27 10 0
209	Redgrave and Botesdale N. 11	*132	84	61 18 0
209	Redlingfield - - - N. 10	*40	34	34 9 0
215	Rendham - - - N. 3	*120	73	47 18 0
215	Rendlesham - - - Ch. 4	108	91	62 18 0
208	Rickinghall - - - N. 3	*166	96	78 17 0
211	Ringshall - - - Ch. 7	54	43	31 9 0
205	Risby - - - - Ch. 5	*123	87	54 18 4
205	Rougham - - - - N. 5	*133	114	80 5 0
216	*Rumburgh* - - - 7	*93	67	51 4 0
214	Rushmere, St. Andrew's N. 5	*111	80	42 9 7
240	Sapiston - - - Ch. 7	90	45	34 6 8
215	Saxmundham Infant - 12	40	36	22 10 11
	Saxmundham - - N. 12	187	114	96 11 0
210	Saxtead - - - - Ch. 4	76	33	19 12 0
212	Shotley - - - - N. 5	*114	85	62 11 0
214	Shottisham - - - Ch. 4	*87	37	23 9 0
216	Sibton - - - - Ch. 8	137	91	78 4 0
215	Snape - - - - N. 1	107	106	80 11 0
218	Somerleyton - - - B. 6	164	94	81 15 0
	Somerleyton - - - Ch. 6	106	82	59 12 0
217	Sotterley & Willingham N. 7	97	71	53 12 0
217	South Elmham, St. Cross, Infants - - - 7	35	28	20 0 0
217	South Elmham, St. James - - - Ch. 7	65	34	18 17 8
217	South Elmham, St. Margaret's - - - Ch. 7	*94	42	27 9 0
216	Southwold - - - N. 11	*441	234	170 5 0
212	Sproughton - - - N. 3	103	55	42 11 0
205	Stanningfield - - - N. 4	*81	27	12 7 1
202	*Stansfield* - - - 2	115	53	32 17 0
203	Stanstead - - - - N. 2	*60	37	17 5 0
205	*Stanton* - - - - 7	175	122	94 4 0
209	Stoke Ash - - - Ch. 10	65	37	36 2 0
202	Stoke by Clare - - N. 3	*135	119	99 13 0
203	Stoke by Nayland - N. 2	181	143	114 10 0
211	Stonham-Aspal - - N. 7	*153	109	80 10 0
208	Stowmarket - - - B. 6	440	359	310 2 0
	Stowmarket - - - R. 8	39	30	15 18 1

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	SUFFOLK—*cont.*					
208	Stowmarket and Stow-Upland - - - N. 6	†330	232	165	6	0
208	*Stow-Upland* - - 6	165	165	142	18	0
210	Stradbroke - - - Ch. 11	*213	155	126	11	0
			13	5	4	6
202	*Stradishall* - - - 3	72	38	7	19	7
215	Stratford, St. Andrew's N. 3	69	36	22	11	0
212	*Stratford, St. Mary's* 5	*149	89	66	16	0
212	Stutton - - - - Ch. 4	102	80	65	6	0
215	Sudbourne and Orford N. 5	*251	166	94	15	0
			23	11	17	0
	Sudbourne and Orford, Subsidiary - - - N. 5	64	65	33	5	0
203	Sudbury, All Saints' - N. 1	*249	135	72	17	0
	Sudbury - - - B. 1	*559	393	300	14	0
	Sudbury, St. Gregory and St. Peter - - N. 1	*419	311	244	11	0
214	Sutton - - - - N. 4	*102	52	38	5	0
211	*Swilland* - - - 7	64	33	30	7	0
210	Syleham - - - P. 10	67	38	31	0	0
210	*Tannington* - - - 4	41	26	23	2	7
212	Tattingstone - - N. 3	*78	73	54	4	0
216	Theberton - - - N. 1	†*72	59	30	8	0
240	Thelnetham - - - Ch. 7	99	50	34	12	0
209	Thorndon - - - N. 10	*130	83	44	17	0
209	Thornham, Magna and Parva - - - - N. 11	98	57	33	11	0
204	Thorpe Morieux - - Ch. 4	69	45	23	9	0
209	Thrandeston - - N. 3	*65	24	28	8	0
208	Thurston - - - N. 3	*134	93	63	11	0
214	*Trimley* - - - 5	305	288	209	9	0
214	*Tuddenham St. Martin's* 3	*74	66	51	12	0
215	Tunstall - - - N. 4	*120	68	49	15	0
214	*Ufford* - - - - 3	81	74	46	12	0
216	Ugeshall & Sotherton N. 11	*56	38	26	7	10
216	Walberswick - - Ch. 11	89	23	23	4	0
216	Walpole and Cookley - 8	*126	75	46	15	0
			10	4	5	0
208	Walsham-le-Willows (Boys) - - - N. 5	*89	52	24	0	0
	Walsham-le-Willows, Girls - - - - N. 5	99	56	45	2	0
	Walsham-le-Willows, Inft. 5	72	72	54	16	0
214	*Walton* - - - - 5	*280	237	152	10	2
208	Wattisfield - - - P. 5	*84	28	17	13	0
204	Wattisham - - - N. 4	†50	22	29	5	0
216	Westhall - - - N. 11	*112	34	18	6	0
216	Westleton - - - N. 7	*199	134	103	13	0
209	*Westhorpe* - - - 10	48	33	30	15	0
208	Wetherden - - - N. 6	69	64	42	4	0
209	Wetheringsett - - Ch. 10	*168	85	52	14	0
210	Weybread - - - N. 11	*117	86	49	19	11
204	Whatfield - - - N. 2	56	39	33	5	0
205	*Whepstead* - - - 5	106	115	88	8	0
212	Wherstead - - - 3	60	35	25	10	9
202	*Whixoe* - - - 2	69	51	42	1	0
202	*Wickhambrook* - - 4	238	126	78	17	0
	Wickhambrook - - N.	†				
215	Wickham Market - B.	†				
	Wickham Market - N. 3	*274	134	79	16	0
209	*Wickham Skeith* - - 10	*141	61	36	10	0
210	Wilby - - - - N. 11	*121	55	30	15	0
210	Wingfield - - - N. 11	*125	56	40	16	0
211	Winston - - - Ch. 10	64	24	24	19	0
216	*Wissett* - - - 7	*69	40	17	8	0
202	Withersfield - - Ch. 3	*103	89	60	1	0
214	Witnesham - - - Ch. 3	*109	56	18	12	7
214	Woodbridge - - - B. 1	*241	178	120	10	0
	Woodbridge - - - N. 1	451	241	162	11	0
208	*Woolpit* - - - 7	172	113	39	15	7
	Woolpit - - - N. *c*	†				
217	Worlingham & Ellough Ch. 6	72	41	38	14	0
207	Worlington - - - - 6	54	49	36	13	0
210	Worlingworth Endowed Ch. 4	*135	88	63	18	0
209	Wortham - - - - N. 11	144	110	73	3	0
	Wortham, Ling's - - N. 11	55	20	15	10	0
216	*Wrentham* - - - 11	†*167	124	57	14	5
	Wrentham - - - - N. 11	†237	66	41	13	0
209	Wyverstone - - - Ch. 10	47	31	30	6	0
209	Yaxley - - - - Ch. 5	*97	54	34	14	0
216	Yoxford - - - - N. 11	†150	106	53	0	0
	SURREY.					
35	Abinger - - - - Ch. 10	81	43	34	14	0
	Abinger, Lower - - 10	67	38	29	7	0
38	Addington - - - - N. 5	149	86	74	9	0
	Addington Hills, Infts. 5	55	39	29	4	0
31	Addlestone - - - - Ch. 2	254	208	163	0	0
	Addlestone, Princess Mary's Village Homes 2	279	45	30	8	0
	Addlestone, Princess Mary's Village Homes, Station District, Inft. 2	97	35	20	0	0
32	Albury - - - - - N. 3	†237	168	120	2	0
34	*Alfold* - - - - 6	75	47	29	13	0
33	Ash - - - - - N. 7	154	121	98	6	0
	Ash Common - - N. 7	69	52	39	16	0
30	Ashtead - - - - Ch. 6	286	148	109	19	7
38	Bandon Hill (Beddington) - - - - - Ch. 3	130	102	75	18	0
30	*Banstead* - - - 6	*319	174	139	17	0
	Banstead, Kingswood 6	193	136	117	19	0
40	*Barnes Green, G. & I.* 6	222	128	102	10	0
	Barnes, Westfield, Boys 6	337	189	133	4	0
	Barnes, Westfield, G. & I. 6	172	169	119	8	0
38	Beddington and Wallington - - - - N. 3	*206	143	116	0	0
	Beddington Corner - 3	109	92	58	14	0
30	Benhilton - - - - N. 10	208	182	157	6	0
36	*Betchworth* - - - 1	180	138	107	16	0
	Betchworth, Brockham 1	255	120	95	4	0
31	Bisley - - - - - N. 2	*141	67	35	4	0
	Bisley Farm - - N. 7	232	87	81	0	0
	Bisley Shaftesbury - 7	141	79	59	9	0
37	*Bletchingley* - - 1	266	216	173	0	0
37	Blindley Heath - - N. 7	*145	91	65	15	8
31	Botleys and Lyme - Ch. 2	119	59	41	15	0
34	Bramley - - - - N. 5	256	174	139	12	6
36	Buckland - - - - N. 1	87	38	23	18	0
30	Burgh Heath - - - W. 7	153	51	36	16	0
36	*Burstow, Outwood* - 11	93	74	49	16	8
	Burstow, Smallfield - 11	*180	91	66	12	0
32	Busbridge - - - - N. 3	102	101	59	0	0
31	Byfleet - - - - - N. 2	*220	165	126	0	0
33	Cambridge Town (Farnboro'), St. Tarcisius - R. 7	87	57	35	10	0
35	Capel - - - - - Ch. 5	183	116	61	11	2
30	*Carshalton, Camden Rd.* 12	406	259	205	0	0
	Carshalton, Infant - N. 12	127	117	82	18	0
37	*Caterham* - - - 11	393	306	229	17	0
	Caterham - - - - R. 11	42	15	10	18	2
	Caterham Valley - - Ch. 11	144	61	38	5	0
	Caterham Valley, Mixed 11	168	102	84	14	0
37	Charlwood, Girls & Infts. 11	156	56	41	8	0
	Charlwood, Miss Clayton's - - - - - 11	105	43	34	1	0
30	Cheam and Cuddington, Boys - - - - N. 4	*346	76	73	11	0
	Cheam and Cuddington, Girls and Infants - 4	166	100	86	10	0
	Cheam Common, Infant 4	180	84	64	19	0
37	Chelsham - - - - N. 12	55	41	22	11	0

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	SURREY—*cont.*					
31	Chertsey, Infant - - Ch. 2	168	77	54	18	0
	Chertsey - - - N.	*				
	Chertsey, Sir W. Perkins, Endowed - - Ch. 2	523	359	252	14	0
30	Chessington - - - N. 7	104	53	20	4	1
	Chessington and Hook N. *c*	*				
34	Chiddingfold, Ansted Brook - - - - N. 5	41	29	17	5	0
	Chiddingfold - - N. 5	†*185	106	83	14	0
			22	8	3	0
36	Chipstead - - - P. 1	153	141	117	9	0
31	Chobham, St. Laurence's - - - Ch. 2	*238	175	150	1	0
	Chobham, Trinity - Ch. 2	71	63	38	10	0
	Chobham Valley End. Ch. 2	*112	95	57	13	0
33	Churt, St. John's - N. 4	*133	95	63	15	0
30	Cobham - - - N. 6	388	276	269	19	0
35	Coldharbour, Free - Ch. 10	92	51	46	13	0
	Coldharbour Capel, Infants - - - Ch. 10	50	28	23	6	0
32	Compton - - - N. 7	*82	82	57	5	0
38	Coulsdon - - - Ch. 7	90	76	57	7	0
34	Cranleigh - - - N. 6	*309	210	178	6	0
37	Crowhurst - - - N. 7	*83	59	47	18	0
38	CROYDON:					
	Archbishop Tenison's Ch. 2	170	153	136	14	0
	Beulah Road - - 3	550	461	341	11	0
	Boys - - - - B. 10	*326	325	375	0	0
	Brighton Road - - 3	544	440	291	16	8
	Christ Church - - N. 2	*399	333	261	9	0
	Christ Church, Thornton Heath - - N. 2	100	47	32	4	0
	Christ Church, Wildbore's, Infant - 2	*151	64	44	2	0
	Girls - - - - B. 10	*189	145	131	5	0
	Girls and Infants - N. 10	345	229	178	0	0
	Good Shepherd, Girls and Infants - - 10	159	83	47	16	0
	Infants - - - - B. 10	*96	96	64	18	0
	Lahore Road - - 3	146	110	83	14	0
	Mitcham Road - - 3	1,035	624	391	2	0
	Oval Road - - 3	489	521	370	7	5
	Princess Road - - 3	657	575	409	2	0
	St. Andrew - - N. 2	*282	263	181	14	8
	St. James' - - - N. 2	*418	345	292	12	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 11	188	101	65	11	0
	St. Michael's Orphanage 3	112	30	29	0	0
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 2	*172	125	83	18	0
	St. Saviour's, G. & I. Ch. 2	143	105	69	4	0
	South Norwood - 3	611	507	373	14	0
	Whitgift's, Boys - N. 10	260	238	202	14	0
35	DORKING:					
	British - - - 3	*245	156	137	6	0
	Cold Harbour Road - B. 10	50	19	13	4	0
	Pixham, Infant - - Ch. 9	93	25	17	19	8
	St. Martin's - - N. 10	*403	230	193	16	0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 10	*350	234	189	3	0
34	Dunsfold - - - N. 5	99	106	75	2	0
32	East Clandon - - N. 10	52	35	26	10	0
32	East Horsley - - Ch. 3	72	44	37	0	0
39	East Moulsey - - N. 7	*446	278	213	17	0
35	Effingham - - - N. 5	*110	73	40	11	0
123	Egham - - - - Ch. 11	379	237	163	6	0
34	Elstead - - - N. 4	*152	126	105	12	0
123	Englefield Green - N. 11	*338	251	160	15	0
30	Epsom - - - - B. 1	193	156	123	1	0
	Epsom - - - - N. 1	*458	479	392	4	0
39	Esher - - - - N. 11	*416	240	201	15	0
	Esher, West End, Inft. 11	90	17	12	8	0
30	Ewell - - - - N. 5	*419	264	203	4	0
34	Ewhurst - - - N. 6	*125	84	59	5	0
	Ewhurst Ellen's Green N. 6	*52	33	24	2	0
32	Farncombe - - - N. 3	*434	293	227	9	0
33	Farnham - - - B. 4	†394	227	199	17	0
	Farnham - - - N. 4	*544	4	2	1	0
			376	320	1	0
	Farnham, St. Thomas on the Bourne - - Ch. 4	145	134	90	11	0
30	Fetcham - - - Ch. 5	93	71	57	19	0
33	Frensham - - - Ch. 4	131	119	93	10	0
33	Frimley - - - - N. 7	*201	124	89	0	0
36	Gatton - - - - Ch. 1	56	23	24	7	0
32	Godalming - - - B. 3	*396	257	200	4	0
	Godalming - - - N. 3	*491	260	229	4	0
37	Godstone - - - N. 7	*226	176	131	6	0
	Godstone Station - Ch. 1	64	35	24	17	0
34	Grafham - - - N. 5	*78	60	38	12	0
34	Grays Wood - - N. 5	31	29	21	16	0
30	Great Bookham - - N. 5	313	152	117	6	0
32	GUILDFORD:					
	British - - - 3	†*182	114	82	5	0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 1	90	39	10	17	11
	St. Mary's and Trinity N. 3	*471	493	408	10	0
	St. Nicholas' - - N. 1	*306	217	179	10	0
33	Hale, Bishop Sumner's Ch. 4	355	311	265	2	0
39	Ham, Boys - - - N. 7	†*70	50	37	3	0
	Ham, Girls and Infants N. 7	126	112	90	15	0
34	Hambledon - - - N. 5	102	77	54	19	0
34	Hascombe - - - Ch. 5	80	70	56	12	0
34	Hazlemere - - - N. 1	243	176	126	3	0
30	Headley - - - Ch. 7	87	62	51	17	0
32	Holmbury, St. Mary - Ch. 9	132	65	52	1	0
35	Holmwood - - - N. 10	*202	140	111	11	0
			21	8	19	0
	Holmwood, North - 10	170	90	57	2	0
39	Hook, St. Paul's - - N. 4	*144	134	118	9	3
36	*Horley* - - - - 11	†274	206	139	5	4
	Horley, Salford - - 11	80	64	43	17	0
37	Horne - - - - P. 7	46	44	29	18	0
31	Horsell - - - - N. 2	*234	116	91	10	0
40	Kew, The Queen's - 11	98	73	58	4	0
39	KINGSTON-ON-THAMES:					
	National - - - 11	699	346	283	6	0
	Public - - - 11	434	288	252	0	0
	Public, Infant - - 11	128	127	85	2	0
	St. John's - - - N. 11	434	275	241	4	0
	Kingston Hill, St. Paul's N. 4	*419	380	305	16	0
	Kingston Vale, Robin Hood - - - - 7	78	59	43	6	0
30	Leatherhead - - B. 6	83	52	35	7	0
	Leatherhead - - N. 6	†*417	324	273	10	0
21	Leatherhead Common, Infant - - - - N. 6	75	51	36	6	0
36	Leigh - - - - N. 7	*103	86	45	13	0
37	Limpsfield, Boys - - Ch. 7	76	59	53	7	0
	Limpsfield - - - Ch. 7	*106	84	64	5	0
	Limpsfield Common - 7	116	30	21	0	0
74	LINGFIELD:					
	Baldwin's Hill - 6	70	53	36	9	0
	Dorman's Land - 6	175	94	49	17	0
	Lingfield - - - 6	*252	177	124	13	0
	London—Greenwich Division.					
	Hatcham, Cold Blow Lane 2	1,000	249	100	16	1
	Hatcham, St. James' - - N. 12	*370	85	46	3	0
	Penge, Melvin Road - - 1	600	343	260	18	0
	Penge, St. John's - - - Ch. 5	*338	774	744	17	0
	Penge, St. Paul's - - - Ch. 5	236	195	168	19	0
	London—Lambeth Division.					
	Balham, St. Mary's - - Ch. 3	*500	395	308	18	0
	BATTERSEA:					
	Bolingbroke Road - - 3	770	835	978	1	4
	Falcon Grove - - - 10	*587	526	420	9	0
	Fields, St. George - - N. 6	*608	505	370	11	0

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SURREY—*cont.* *London*—cont.					
BATTERSEA:					
Fields, St. George New St., Infants - - - - Ch. 12	171	130	87	8	0
Gideon Road - - - 10	777	1,017	911	4	0
Grove - - - - - B. 4	*195	144	119	2	0
Holden Street - - - 7	1,104	1,018	905	14	0
Landseer Street - - 11	235	167	152	17	0
Lower Wandsworth Road R. 5	211	144	114	15	0
Mantua Street - - - 11	1,104	990	750	9	0
Old Battersea - - - R. 3	326	95	55	15	8
Park - - - - - 10	1,193	1,348	1,289	4	0
Park Road, Sleaford St. - 5	1,078	970	855	16	8
Park, St. Saviour's, Infants Ch. *c*	*				
Plough Lane, Girls - - B. 4	*191	183	139	1	0
Rise, St. Mark's - - - 6	99	78	51	10	0
St. John's - - - - N. 4	*741	475	377	19	0
St. Mary's, Green Lane - P. 6	*780	561	463	0	0
St. Mary's, Girls and Infants - - - - R. 5	312	236	177	12	0
St. Peter's - - - - Ch. 10	250	89	78	1	0
Sir Walter St. John's - P.	*				
Tennyson Road - - 6	1,224	1,242	1,114	19	0
Winstanley Road - - 3	1,084	1,012	849	16	0
BRIXTON:					
East, St. Jude's - - - Ch. 3	265	208	140	9	0
Hill - - - - - W. 12	446	213	183	7	0
Effra Parade - - - 7	594	590	510	15	0
Jessop Road - - - 10	872	843	757	2	0
Lyham Road, All Saints - 5	232	136	123	19	0
Lyham Road - - - 12	792	638	568	14	0
Mill Lane - - - -	†				
New Park Road - - 12	197	131	85	5	0
North, Ch. Ch. - - - N. 9	*316	260	202	15	4
North, Ch. Ch., Infants - 9	128	110	64	10	0
North, St. John's (Angel Town) - - - - N. 2	*609	403	279	11	0
St. Matthew's, Church Rd. N. 2	*339	346	267	7	0
Stockwell Road - - - 6	820	711	626	6	0
Trinity Chapel - - - B. 6	262	100	69	19	0
CAMBERWELL:					
Albany Row, Neate Street 3	775	894	724	1	0
Albany Row, Neate St., Evg.	—	26	14	1	6
Boundary Lane - - 5	1,214	1,088	914	10	0
Boundary Lane, Evening -	—	22	8	15	6
Camberwell Road - - 1	*965	636	563	10	0
Camden Chapel - - - 10	*638	570	451	17	0
Canterbury Road - - 6	963	912	815	19	0
Christ Church - - - N. 5	*614	482	411	2	0
Christ Church, Ragged and Industrial - - - 6	*154	154 / 48	104 / 16	6 / 14	0 / 6
Crawford Street - - 10	*501	287	219	11	0
Denmark Hill, St. Matthew, Boys - - - N. 6	218	197	178	18	0
Denmark Hill, St. Matthew, Girls - - - N. 6	176	165	146	11	0
Denmark Hill, St. Matthew, Infants - - - N. 6	153	144	114	14	0
Free - - - - - Ch. 10	172	84	66	18	0
Gloucester Road - - 4	1,016	1,012	921	9	0
Green Coat - - - - N. 10	*934	720	602	11	0
Leipsic Road - - - 6	749	746	614	8	0
Leipsic Road - - - B.	†				
Leipsic Road, Evening -	—	10	3	15	0
Pitman Street - - - R. 6	457	271	227	11	0
St. George's - - - N. 5	528	458	335	0	0
St. Giles' - - - - Ch. 11	380	181	138	15	0
St. Giles', Queen's Row - Ch. 9	91	42	33	4	0
St. Saviour's, Herne Hill Road - - - - Ch. 10	219	181	151	9	0
Southampton Street - - 2	634	615	441	2	0

c School closed.

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SURREY—*cont.* *London*—cont.					
CLAPHAM:					
Acre Square - - - 3	278	140	99	11	0
Carter Home, Evening -	—	22	6	3	0
Chip St. Parl., Infants - 6	101	72	47	7	8
Christ Church - - - P. 3	216	131	94	16	0
Larkhall Lane - - - 3	668	690	606	0	0
Park Road, Acre Lane - 5	*617	399	328	5	0
Parochial - - - - - 6	†623	399 / 52	330 / 28	12 / 6	0 / 0
St. James', White Square, Infant - - - - 5	78	56	38	14	0
St. John's - - - - Ch. 6	*465	277	236	2	0
St. Mary's - - - - R. 4	428	196	153	19	8
St. Paul's - - - - P. 7	397	348	230	14	2
Wandsworth Road Commercial - - - - - 7	687	249	204	15	0
Wirtemberg Street - - 10	*458	324	255	5	5
Dulwich - - - - Ch. 3	*290	192	114	19	2
Dulwich, East, St John's District - - - - N. 5	*510	398	281	14	0
Dulwich, East, Lordship Lane - - - - - 7	212	216	185	0	0
KENNINGTON:					
Church Street - - - 7	802	721	565	5	4
East (Bolton Street) - - N. 5	*380	163	124	5	0
Esher Street - - - - B. 10	201	132	57	7	6
Oval - - - - - N. 11	*447	352	328	17	0
Park, St. Agnes - - - N. 9	470	330	288	9	0
Park, St. Catherine's Preparatory - - - - - 7	101	37	22	8	0
St. James', Regency Sq. - N. 2	*391	359	316	17	0
St. John's - - - - N. 4	*985	637	439	6	0
South, St. Barnabas' - N. 2	*513	250	147	14	0
South Lambeth Road - 2	1,212	1,099	963	5	0
Kent Road - - - - B. 12	523	191	142	13	0
LAMBETH:					
Addington Street - - 12	572	549	445	14	0
All Saints' - - - - Ch. 2	*416	188	124	12	0
Archbishop Tenison's, High Street, Girls - - - N. 11	*324	224	149	14	0
Benevolent Society of St. Patrick - - - - 2	592	410 / 32	315 / 9	19 / 8	0 / 0
Chapel (China Terrace) - W. 11	493	183	122	19	0
East Street - - - 4	1,201	802	601	11	0
George Street - - - 11	*354	244	118	9	1
65, High Street, Free Evg. *e*	*				
Holy Trinity District & N. 1	*321	238	178	16	0
Lower Marsh, Johanna St. 10	799	639	424	8	0
St. Andrew's - - - N. 3	*1,414	617 / 13	495 / 6	5 / 12	0 / 0
St. John's (Waterloo Rd.) N. 12	470	349	281	10	0
St. Mary's, Boys - - P. 2	†*681	351	324	6	0
St. Mary's, Infants - - 11	243	131	79	6	0
St. Mary-the-Less - - N. 6	*677	475 / 18	370 / 7	11 / 7	7 / 0
St. Mary-the-Less (Salamanca) St. Saviour's - N. 6	*259	211 / 9	100 / 2	10 / 1	5 / 0
St. Philip's, Archbishop Sumner's Memorial - 7	654	510	404	16	0
Vauxhall Street - - 2	1,182	880	727	13	8
Walnut Tree Walk - - 2	800	667	544	17	0
Waterloo Road - - - 12	565	547	359	9	0
LOWER NORWOOD:					
Gipsy Hill Road - - 10	670	614	544	8	0
Salter's Hill - - - 7	602	637	548	10	0
Wesleyan - - - - 11	188	83	60	3	0
NEWINGTON BUTTS:					
St. Matthew's - - - N. 4	*553	432	384	14	0
St. Mary's - - - - N. 7	*1,165	922 / 42	682 / 14	1 / 15	0 / 6
Trinity - - - - N. 7	*566	482	424	10	0

e School extinct.

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SURREY—*cont.*					
London—cont.					
New Kent Rd., Harper St. 12	1,090	1,015	873	9	0
New Wandsworth, Belleville Road - - - 3	828	688	610	2	0
Nine Elms, Ponton Road - 10	*872	276	189	5	0
Norwood, St. Luke's - - N. 11	352	285	215	5	0
Nunhead, Hollydale Road - 1	1,228	1,198	1,013	15	0
Old Kent Rd., Oakley Place W. 7	261	78	63	9	0
PECKHAM:					
Bellendon Road - - 11	1,228	1,218	1,091	8	0
Cator Street - - - 7	1,202	1,027	836	4	0
High Street - - - 2					
Hill Street - - - 10					
Lower Park Road - - 5	1,104	1,129	969	15	0
Melon Grounds - - - 12	190			*d*	
New Town, St. Francis - R. 4	433	426	351	17	0
Peckham Park Road - 7					
St. Mary Magdalene - - N. 4	*603	578	476	18	0
Sumner Road - - - 11	920	1,050	897	15	0
Wesleyan - - - - 3	567	406	334	12	0
Woods Road - - - 2	1,398	690	216	18	4
Putney, St. Mary's - - N. 5	*1,031	638	485	11	0
Putney Upper Grade - - N. 5	106	71	67	17	0
Roehampton - - - - P. 11	287	158	112	4	0
Roehampton, Sacred Heart R. 11	159	25	19	2	0
South Lambeth, All Saints, Belmore Street - - - 2	88	54	35	14	0
South Lambeth, All Saints, Heman's Street, Girls - 2	100	100	74	0	0
South Lambeth, St. Stephen's, Dorset Road - - N. 1	*418	323	238	0	0
South Lambeth, "The Eldon" - - - - - Ch. 11	163	94	53	12	0
Southlands (Battersea) Practising - - - - - W. 4	557	382	263	14	0
Stockwell Green - - B. 6	341	265	195	8	0
Stockwell, Lingham Street N. 3	414	346	272	14	0
Stockwell, Practising - 11	*837	595	513	6	0
Stockwell, St. Michael's, Infants - - - - - N. 2	158	94	64	12	0
Streatham - - - - - N. 4	559	319	229	8	0
Streatham, Ch. Ch. - - N. 5	405	293	268	6	0
Streatham Common, Immanuel - - - - - Ch. 4	*443	270	218	1	0
Streatham, South, Infant - Ch. 5	138	46	30	6	0
Summers Town, Tooting - 5	347	288	244	12	0
Tooting Graveney - - 5	*461	404	338	12	0
Tooting, Upper, Church Institution, Evening -	—	67	23	0	6
Tooting, Upper - - - N. 11	317	184	137	16	8
Tulse Hill, Trinity - - Ch. 2	406	225	179	18	0
Vauxhall, St. Anne's - - R. 1	417	170	125	10	10
Vauxhall, St. Paul's - - N. 1	*616	440	334	11	0
Vauxhall, St. Peter's - - N. 6	*694	390	304	4	0
Vauxhall Walk - - - 11					
WALWORTH:					
All Saints' - - - - N. 9	*770	526	384	2	8
Beresford Street - - 1	1,283	1,196	1,009	3	0
East Street - - - 7	422	187	113	9	0
Flint Street - - - 3	1,059	914	752	4	0
Heygate Street, Jewish - 2	242	120	95	19	0
Horsley Street - - - 3	226	165	132	4	0
Mount Street - - - - B.	†				
Penrose Street - - - 5	748	818	796	2	0
Richmond St., Temporary 2	236	185	18	4	2
St. John's, Barlow Street, Infants - - - - - N. 7	*169				
St. John's, Locks-fields. Infants - - - - - N.	*				
St. John's, Wadding Street, Infants - - - - - 7	205				
St. Paul's - - - - Ch. 12	*540	361	242	19	0

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SURREY—*cont.*					
London—cont.					
WALWORTH:					
St. Peter's - - - - N. 9	*500	392	292	18	0
Victory Place - - - 4	1,300	1,266	1,098	9	0
Westmoreland Road - 3	1,062	1,146	1,038	17	0
York Street, Girls - - 1	53	49	32	4	0
York Street - - - N. 7	*731	614	414	1	4
WANDSWORTH:					
All Saints' - - - - N. 1	†*478	359	298	14	0
Frogmore - - - - B. 11	*414	340	320	3	0
Garrett Lane - - - 3	572	417	341	4	0
Roman Catholic - - - 11	127	51	38	17	0
Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, Boys - - 9	276	76	67	2	11
Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, Girls - - 10	370	114	117	1	0
		38	14	4	6
St. Anne's - - - - Ch. 4	*487	357	253	13	4
St. Anne's, Garratt Lane, Infants - - - - Ch. 4	*151	77	48	12	0
St. Joseph's Practising - R. 2	371	200	110	18	1
St. Michael's Branch - 1	144	67	44	9	0
Summer's Town, Infants - N.	*				
Warple Way - - - 10	1,003	538	399	19	10
Wandsworth Road, Belmont B. 12	294	146	112	11	0
Wandsworth Road - - B. 3	355	245	191	19	0
Wandsworth Road, New Road 5	1,084	883	768	9	0
Westow Hill, Norwood - 11	425	334	281	7	0
London—Southwark Division.					
BERMONDSEY:					
Abbey Street - - - 10	†245	131	112	11	0
Alexis Street - - - 10	828	1,089	937	3	0
Bacon's Free - - - - 1	107	77	59	3	4
Dock Head - - - - R. 4	532	367	256	14	0
Dockhead, Arnold's Place 1	200	102	72	10	0
Dockhead, London St. - *c*					
Drummond Road, Herold's B. 7	793	472	407	2	0
Farncombe Street - - 5	1,119	895	745	13	0
Flockton Street - - 6	1,060	454	250	13	1
Galleywall Road - - 9	1,223	1,151	977	13	0
Keeton's Road - - - 9	1,104	991	854	11	0
Laxon Street - - - 3	784	743	580	19	0
Monnow Road - - - 5	1,167	1,336	1,254	5	0
Mounow Road, Evening -	—	38	14	9	6
National - - - - 5	*773	557	524	19	0
Neckinger Road - - 6	848	796	676	15	0
Nelson Street - - - 5	*411	316	196	5	0
Parker's Row - - - *c*	*				
Riley Street - - - 7	769	663	563	18	0
Rolls Road - - - 10	1,066	1,061	929	11	0
Rouel Rd., Tempy. Boys' - 10	313	131	88	1	0
St. Andrew's - - - Ch. 5	224	142	77	12	6
St. James' - - - - N. 2	*611	519	446	4	0
St. Mary's, Grange Walk - P. 5	156	118	83	4	0
St. Mary Magdalene's (Grange Walk), Infant - - N. 5	*250	191	140	12	0
Star Corner - - - N. 5	295	163	134	12	0
Snow's Fields - - - 4	800	240	115	5	4
Southwark Park - - 4	1,058	923	785	14	0
Upper Grange Road - 10	271	132	75	9	0
Webb Street - - - 12	799	656	462	0	0
Old Kent Road, John Street W 11	376	177	154	7	0
ROTHERHITHE:					
Albion Street - - - 4	828	735	633	4	0
Amicable Society's - 2	198	119	98	19	0
Christ Church - - - 2	*247	93	58	14	0

c School closed.

d Date of inspection deferred.

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SURREY—*cont.*					
London—cont.					
ROTHERHITHE:					
Clarence Street, Ragged -	*				
Clarence Street, School of Industry - - - 2	*330	205	139	5	0
Deptford Rd. (St. Mary's) N. 2	†*721	266	197	1	0
Goodson Road - - - 6	800	468	357	4	4
Midway Place - - - 11	1,229	737	579	7	0
New Road - - - 12	841	806	705	5	0
Our Lady of Immaculate Conception - - - R. 3	141	137	104	15	0
Paradise St., St. Joseph's R. 4	226	148	114	17	0
St. Barnabas, Gomm - N. 4	*424	260	185	12	4
St. Paul's (Surrey Canal) - N. 2	*205	129	79	2	0
Silver Street - - - B. *c*	†				
Trinity - - - - N. 1	*727	309	241	2	0
SOUTHWARK:					
Belvedere Place, Borough Road - - - - 10	1,074	949	781	15	0
Borough Road Model - B. 10	*450	229	207	2	0
Brent's Court, High St. - R. 2	956	346	293	11	0
Broadwall - - - - N. *e*	*				
Chapel - - - - W. 11	424	266	210	11	0
Charles Street - - - 6	637	452	315	7	0
Christ Church - - - P. 3	†472	315	294	5	0
Hatfield Street - - - 3	1,104	1,067	930	4	8
Holland Street - - - 1	828	598	461	7	0
Hunter Street - - - 3	1,168	990	833	14	0
Lant Street - - - 3	828	744	582	3	0
Magdalen Street - - 6	272	123	70	17	0
Marlborough Street - - 6	1,021	924	781	15	0
Melior Street - - - R. 2	388	212	185	10	0
Orange Street - - - 4	802	632	460	19	0
St. George the Martyr - N. 2	†*537	344	293	11	0
St. George's - - - R. 1	574	295	236	6	0
St. John's Charity, Girls - 6	229	209	208	7	0
St. Jude's - - - - N. 6	552	334	246	2	0
St. Mary's - - - - N. 11	*547	488	412	16	0
St. Olave's English Free - 6	609	370	325	9	0
St. Olave's, Girls - - 6	75	41	22	1	0
St. Paul's - - - - Ch. 11	*370	145	89	9	0
St. Peter's - - - - N. 2	*413	223	165	11	0
St. Saviour's - - - Ch. 11	751	534	447	15	0
St. Saviour's, Infant - - Ch. 11	264	79	36	13	6
St. Stephen's - - - N.	*				
Tooley Street, All Saints' - R. 4	358	159	139	11	6
Webber Row - - - 3	410	403	339	11	0
Westcott Street - - - 7	828	705	555	1	0
31 Long Cross - - - Ch. 2	61	41	30	4	0
39 Long Ditton - - - N. 5	*309	229	183	7	0
36 Lowfield Heath - - - 11	84	49	37	10	0
39 Malden - - - - N. 10	*162	118	103	6	0
Malden, New, - - Ch. 6	*357	214	165	16	0
36 Meadvale - - - - B. 1	100	74	57	16	0
32 Merrow - - - - Ch. 1	98	74	57	17	0
36 Merstham - - - - Ch. 1	132	116	77	0	0
38 Merton - - - - N. 1	418	227	195	1	0
Merton, Abbey Road, Infant - - - - N. 1	†99	67	50	10	0
35 Mickleham - - - - N. 10	*100	81	68	11	0
34 Milford - - - - Ch. 5	150	116	93	11	0
38 MITCHAM:					
British - - - 4	246	197	175	8	0
Lower - - - 4	†645	533	437	19	0
Roman Catholic - 11	56	34	23	5	0
Singlegate - - - 4	347	257	187	12	0
38 Morden - - - - N. 11	137	70	33	1	10
40 MORTLAKE:					
British - - -	*				
National - - - 1	*846	524	472	16	0
St. Mary's - - - R. 11	*160	97	59	7	0
West End - - - N. 1	74	51	33	19	0

c chool closed.

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	SURREY—*cont.*					
35	Newdigate Endowed - Ch. 10	143	75	46	1	0
			6	2	9	0
31	New Haw - - - Ch. 2	92	32	29	1	0
39	Norbiton - - - N. 4	*638	546	433	13	0
38	NORWOOD:					
	Convent Orphanage - R. 10	472	288	228	13	0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 7	93	54	32	5	0
	St. Mary's Convent - R. 7	138	102	70	7	0
	South, St. Mark's - Ch. 1	*199	153	118	4	0
	Upper - - - N. 10	299	209	169	14	0
36	Nutfield - - - N. 1	*162	173	142	4	0
35	Oakwood District - Ch. 4	151	78	57	14	0
			13	7	7	0
32	Ockham, St. Mary's - 4	131	58	38	9	0
35	Ockley - - - P. 5	115	96	81	11	0
			12	5	13	0
	Ockley, Grenehurst Estate, Evening -	—	6	3	9	0
31	Ottershaw - - - Ch. 2	*137	119	82	9	0
37	Oxtead - - - - N. 7	*203	176	133	3	0
			18	7	17	0
40	Petersham - - - B. 10	115	100	88	16	0
32	Pirbright - - - Ch. 3	*129	104	83	14	0
32	Puttenham - - - N. 4	154	110	89	2	0
30	Ranmore, St. Barnabas' Ch. 10	124	62	44	2	0
36	REDHILL:					
	St. John's - - - N. 11	*366	303	256	2	11
	St. Joseph's - - R. 12	61	15	7	15	0
	St. Matthew's - - Ch. 7	*598	422	369	5	0
	St. Matthew's Mission 7	225	50	13	16	4
	Wesleyan - - - 12	*293	269	201	8	2
36	REIGATE:					
	British - - - 12	171	115	90	16	0
	National - - - 11	*414	254	173	17	6
	Holmesdale - - 12	221	98	91	15	0
	LesbourneLands, Infts. N. 11	108	61	27	9	0
	St. Luke's - - - N. 12	*191	144	108	14	0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 11	284	189	138	10	10
40	RICHMOND:					
	British - - - 10	502	374	348	13	0
	Kew Road - - - W. 10	250	151	130	2	0
	Parochial - - - 6	823	555	470	12	4
	St. Elizabeth's - - R. 11	154	63	56	19	0
	St. John's (Clarence Street) - - - N. 2	*519	227	168	5	0
	St. John, Sands Lane Branch - - - N. 2	146	61	31	8	0
	Trinity - - - N. 2	*515	374	321	11	4
	Trinity, Princes Road, Infant - - - N. 2	300	96	64	18	0
38	Riddlesdown - - - N. 7	*119	114	84	11	0
32	Ripley - - - - N. 3	*160	88	73	2	0
38	*Sanderstead* - - - 1	77	37	36	11	0
33	Seal and Tongham - N.	*				
	Seale - - - - - 7	79	59	43	19	0
	Seale, the Sands - - Ch. 7	70	43	29	13	0
38	Selhurst, Holy Trinity N. 2	*157	169	147	17	6
32	Send - - - - N. 3	*137	115	96	6	0
	Send and Ripley, Mrs. C. Marshall's, Infant Ch. 3	83	70	54	4	0
32	Shackleford, St. Mary's N. 3	*119	95	75	0	0
34	*Shalford* - - - 6	*200	192	145	11	0
32	Shere - - - - N. 9	*258	136	86	3	0
38	Shirley - - - - Ch. 5	156	116	96	3	0
33	Shottermill - - - 1	99	99	54	14	0
36	Sidlow Bridge - - Ch. 7	103	58	47	6	0
39	South Teddington - Ch. 10	143	79	58	9	0
32	Stoke-next-Guildford - Ch. 1	*486	411	319	7	0
	Stoke-next-Guildford, Haydon Place - - 1	*140	64	49	5	0
	Stoke Hill - - - N. 1	174	79	54	7	0
39	Surbiton, St. Matthew's N. 5	178	60	39	5	0
	Surbiton (St. Mark's) N. 4	*553	407	332	2	0

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	SURREY—*cont.*					
39	Surbiton Hill, Ch. Ch. P. 4	*465	427	355	2	0
	Surbiton Park - - 4	306	105	71	6	0
30	Sutton, Benhill Street 1	104				
	Sutton, New Town - 1	366	346	267	13	0
	Sutton, West Street - 1	*335	275	231	18	0
37	Tandridge - - - Ch. 7	*123	62	44	5	0
37	Tatsfield - - - Ch. 7	*85	29	28	18	0
39	*Thames Ditton* - - 5	*316	245	203	17	0
	Thames Ditton, Claygate - - - 7	†129	97	66	18	0
123	Thorpe - - - - N. 11	*111	79	52	3	0
34	Thursley - - - N. 4	*158	91	64	14	0
33	Tilford, All Saints, New District - - - 4	119	51	34	17	0
37	Titsey, Girls and Infts. N. 7	33	19	25	7	0
33	Tongham - - - Ch. 4	79	64	38	0	0
123	Virginia Water, Ch. Ch. N. 11	*125	63	34	18	0
38	Wallington, Holy Trinity - - - - Ch. 4	248	192	149	12	0
36	Walton-on-the-Hill - N. 12	161	72	48	6	0
31	*Walton-on-Thames* - 2	*429	194	162	8	8
	Walton - on - Thames, Hersham - - - 1	*385	275	200	19	0
	Walton - on - Thames, Infants - - - 2	88	73	42	10	8
	Walton - on - Thames, Oatlands - - 2	269	154	112	19	7
32	Wanborough - - 4	72	60	52	2	0
37	*Warlingham* - - 12	144	109	87	5	0
32	West Clandon - - Ch. 10	*83	58	36	6	0
35	Westcott - - - N. 10	*232	175	120	0	0
39	*West Moulsey* - - 5	†146	77	53	0	0
31	Weybridge - - - N. 1	*362	285	220	3	0
	Weybridge and Oatlands - - - B. 2	166	45	32	0	0
39	WIMBLEDON: Cottenham Park Branch, Infant - - - 6	127	53	37	8	0
	National - - - 6	†667	414	402	6	0
	South - - - N. 6	435	351	272	14	0
	South, Holy Trinity - 6	448	430	364	0	0
31	*Windlesham* - - 2	*178	157	113	14	0
	Windlesham, Bagshot 2	198	194	146	7	0
34	Witley - - - - N. 5	168	147	118	9	0
32	WOKING: *Church Street* - - 11	111	54	28	17	10
	Knaphill - - - 11	260	107	85	0	0
	Maybury - - - 11	232	281	223	2	0
	St. John's - - - 11	*323	277	247	16	0
	Westfield - - - 11	*197	114	75	4	0
34	Wonersh - - - N. 5	*250	182	148	13	0
38	Woodmansterne - - N. 6	72	43	37	14	0
38	Woodside - - - N. 2	115	86	54	1	0
32	Worplesdon - - - Ch. 4	*171	114	90	19	0
32	Worplesdon, Wood Street, Infant - -	*				
35	Wotton - - - - P. 4	118	57	29	16	8
33	Wrecclesham - - N. 3	*262	187	160	5	0
33	York Town, and Cambridge Town - - N. 7	*234	254	197	12	0
	SUSSEX.					
75	Albourne - - - N. 5	*80	52	37	8	0
83	*Aldingbourne* - - 3	131	69	57	14	0
70	*Alfriston* - - - 3	*144	83	61	8	0
			16	6	9	0
81	Amberley - - - N. 11	*158	74	60	14	0
82	Angmering, Older's Charity - - - 11	140	132	106	1	0

a School sold.

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	SUSSEX—*cont.*					
82	Angmering, St. Wilfrid R. 11	117	35	23	8	0
75	Ardingley - - - N. 5	166	132	92	18	0
71	*Arlington, Park Mead* 2	142	39	33	17	0
82	Arundel - - - Ch. 1	517	286	227	2	0
	Arundel, Houghton, St. Edmund's - - - R. 1	272	79	60	7	0
	Arundel, St. Philip's - R. 1	585	213	180	13	0
69	*Ashburnham* - - 3	166	74	61	6	0
73	Ashdown Forest - - N. 4	80	56	37	0	0
81	Ashington - - - N. 12	*115	68	46	15	0
78	Ashurst - - - N. 12	*85	58	55	4	0
75	Balcombe - - - Ch. 5	*236	157	124	16	0
76	Barcombe - - - Ch. 2	158	119	89	14	0
	Barcombe (Church Meadow) - - - N.	†				
69	Battle and Langton - N. 2	*348	314	273	17	8
67	Beckley - - - N. 5	181	112	97	15	0
			15	6	17	6
76	Beddingham - - N. 7	*54	42	29	7	0
80	Bedham (Fittleworth) Ch. 4	60	28	22	6	3
79	Beeding, Lower, Holy Trinity - - - N. 5	129	82	62	12	0
78	Beeding, Upper - - N. 2	*106	71	56	4	0
76	Berwick - - - N. 3	*96	43	47	14	0
69	BEXHILL: Bellhill, Infants - 7	70	30	20	4	0
	National - - - 7	173	141	123	2	0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 7	99	74	46	19	0
	Sluice, St. Mark's - N. 7	46	31	29	17	0
79	Billingshurst - - Ch. 5	228	172	158	5	0
83	Birdham - - - N. 3	150	125	94	7	0
76	Bishopstone - - - N. 7	*85	45	38	14	0
81	Bodiam - - - - N. 1	60	59	35	6	0
71	Bodle Street Green, St. John's - - - Ch. 2	*138	96	73	17	0
			23	7	19	6
75	Bolney - - - - N. 11	†*151	119	100	3	0
86	Bosham - - - - N. 11	†177	72	21	18	5
83	Boxgrove - - - Ch. 2	127	111	79	16	0
	Boxgrove, Boys - - Ch. 2	118	43	35	18	0
78	Bramber and Botolph's Ch. 2	52	46	32	10	0
67	Brede - - - - N.	*				
	Brede, Broad Oak - 5	174	134	113	19	0
69	Brightling - - - N. 2	*149	96	77	11	0
77	BRIGHTON: All Saints', Infant - N. 4	168	167	135	10	0
	All Souls' - - - Ch. 7	*913	478	361	9	0
	Annunciation - - Ch. 4	627	287	198	6	0
	Belgrave Street - 6	416				
	Central - - - N. 7	*1,027	512	486	1	0
	Christ Church - - N. 4	464	331	313	5	0
	Church Street, Infant Branch - - - 7	87	74	53	4	0
	Circus Street - - 6	242	190	153	4	0
	Eastern Road, Royal B. *c*	*				
	Elliott Meml., Park Road - - - 7					
	Finsbury Road - 5	850	695	478	1	9
			11	4	6	6
	Hanover Terrace - 6	585	613	541	4	0
	Kemp Town, St. Mark's - - - N. 7	322	243	184	8	0
	Kent's Court - - N.	†				
	Lewes Road - - 6	615	595	542	16	0
	Middle Street - - 5	†600	661	609	1	0
	Model - - - - 4	*307	266	189	18	0
	North Lane - - B. *a*	†				
	Pelham Street - - 5	766	717	679	4	0
			23	9	2	0
	Preston Road - - 6	600	568	539	8	0
	Puget - - - - 6	393	282	218	0	0
	Richmond & Sussex Streets - - - 6	840	606	561	5	0
	St. Bartholomew - Ch. 4	510	282	212	9	0

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	SUSSEX—*cont.*					
77	Brighton—*cont.*					
	St. George - - - N. 7	*557	285	229	2	0
	St. John's - - - 5	*700	636	525	3	0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 5	215	55	32	13	0
	St. Margaret's Industrial - - - - 7	412	177	149	19	0
	St. Martin's, Lewes Road - - - N. 4	525	264	201	7	0
	St. Mary's, Bristol Road - - - R. 5	440	147	112	2	0
	St. Mary, Dorset St. Free - - - 7					
	St. Mary's, Julius Elliott Memorial - N. 7	*465	436	392	1	0
	St. Mary Magdalen - R. 5	100	42	35	11	0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 4	538	253	194	6	0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 7	560	376	347	18	0
	St. Stephen - - N. 7	*150	147	141	0	0
82	Broadwater - - N. 10	*232	101	81	7	0
81	Buncton and Wiston - P. 12	96	74	60	15	0
82	Burpham - - - N. 1	*47	50	49	18	0
72	Burwash - - - N. 1	*314	184	145	17	0
	Burwash Weald, St. Philip - - - - Ch. 1	110	97	62	18	0
80	Bury - - - - N. 5	*107	56	35	4	0
73	Buxted - - - N. 4	*197	104	87	13	0
67	Camber and Broomhill N. 4	72	34	35	2	0
69	Catsfield - - - N. 2	*119	115	91	10	0
76	Chailey - - - N. 7	*285	155	123	4	0
84	CHICHESTER:					
	Bishop Otter's, Practising - - - 11	132	71	45	12	0
	Central - - - N. 2	569	374	312	10	0
	Free, Evening - -	—	49	17	16	0
	Infants - - - 2	179	123	91	12	0
	Little London - - B.	*				
	St. Pancras' Infants - N. 2	*157	85	59	16	0
	St. Peter's, Infants - N. 2	113	106	74	12	0
	St. Richard's - - R. 2	74	51	35	18	0
	Tower Street - - B. 2	*471	403	308	19	0
71	*Chiddingley* - - 2	*163	107	72	1	0
86	Chidham - - - Ch. 11	52	36	25	3	0
82	Clapham and Patching N. 3	104	62	41	18	0
75	*Clayton (U.D.)*:					
	Northern District - 11	†486	298	220	14	0
	South Keymer - - 12	242	65	53	13	0
82	Climping - - - N. 1	*60	43	28	11	0
80	Coates District - - 5	86	30	30	14	0
85	Cocking - - - N. 5	*124	94	58	3	0
81	Cold Waltham, St. James' - - - N. 11	*96	57	49	9	0
79	Colgate - - - Ch. 5	142	72	53	6	0
86	Compton & Upmarden N. 11	*116	82	63	1	0
74	Copthorne - - - Ch. 6	133	98	54	3	0
72	Coseley Wood (Waddhurst) - - - Ch. 1	184	70	37	7	11
71	Cowbeach - - - Ch. 2	68	41	22	2	0
75	Cowfold - - - N. 5	164	107	84	8	0
79	Crawley and Ifield - B. 6	277	178	155	15	0
	Crawley and Ifield - N. 6	181	147	115	15	0
	Crawley Down - - N. 6	162	89	62	2	0
74	Crowborough, St. John's Ch. 6	*137	132	115	9	0
	Crowborough, Sir H. Fermor's Charity - 6	137	98	70	8	0
69	Crowhurst - - - N. 2	97	81	57	10	0
75	Cuckfield - - - B. 5	105	49	26	12	0
	Cuckfield - - - N. 4	*384	231	189	15	0
69	Dallington - - - N. 2	*178	116	91	15	0
73	Dane Hill - - - N. 4	*240	134	105	6	0
79	Dial Post (West Grinstead) - - - - Ch. 5	120	64	45	7	0
76	Ditchling - - - N. 7	†178	109	91	1	0
83	Donnington - - - N. 3	67	33	22	0	0
80	Duncton - - - Ch. 5	62	54	35	0	0
83	Eartham - - - Ch. 3	67	48	51	16	0
85	Easebourne - - - P. 6	217	167	128	19	0
70	EASTBOURNE:					
	Christ Church - - N. 3	*357	354	258	7	4
	Compton Place, Infants Ch. 3	55	60	47	0	0
	National and Infts. - 3	*510	416	328	1	8
	St. Saviour's - - N. 3	197	177	164	11	0
	Trinity District - N. 3	*566	505	425	14	0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	257	210	185	16	0
76	East Chiltington - - N. 7	80	55	44	3	0
83	East Dean - - - Ch. 2	90	59	45	2	0
70	Eastdean and Friston Ch. 3	84	59	34	4	0
83	Eastergate & Barnham N. 3	†100	45	34	4	0
74	EAST GRINSTEAD:					
	Ashurst Wood - - 6	153	102	67	1	4
	East Grinstead - 6	*476	473	399	7	0
	Saint Hill - - - Ch. 6	138	32	29	17	0
	St. Margaret's Orphanage - - - Ch. 6	125	59	50	12	0
67	East Guldeford - - N. 4	61	25	33	17	0
73	East Hoathley - - N. 4	*231	184	146	7	0
73	East Preston - - 11	62	41	35	5	0
78	Edburton - - - Ch. 5	70	54	30	19	0
85	Elsted - - - - N. 11	†79	61	42	3	0
72	Etchingham - - N. 3	*85	100	57	5	0
69	Ewhurst - - - 1	78	48	34	12	0
76	Falmer - - - N. 7	145	77	57	10	0
83	Felpham - - - N. 2	*83	58	32	16	0
85	*Fernhurst* - - - 6	203	152	93	7	0
82	Ferring - - - Ch. 10	50	28	19	13	0
81	Findon - - - P. 10	*144	107	82	19	0
86	Fishbourne (Old and New) - - - - 11	79	71	44	11	0
80	Fittleworth - - - N. 5	*121	69	52	0	0
73	Fletching - - - N.	*				
72	Flimwell - - - N. 1	*108	75	43	6	0
70	Folkington - - - P. 3	40	10	3	9	6
74	Forest Row - - - N. 6	*250	161	127	7	0
73	Framfield - - - N. 4	†163	65	32	4	0
	Framfield, Black Boys' N. 4	112	105	85	13	0
73	Frankham - - - Ch. 4	123	89	63	9	0
72	Frant - - - - N. 6	328	195	153	1	0
86	*Funtington* - - - 10	178	119	85	17	0
76	Glynde - - - - N. 3	*83	65	44	0	0
82	Goring, Endowed - 2	108	60	40	19	0
68	Guestling - - - P. 5	150	110	91	4	0
73	Hadlow Down - - N. 4	†*117	95	54	6	0
71	*Hailsham* - - - 2	332	212	212	15	0
	Hailsham - - - N. 2	*96	110	74	8	0
68	Halton, St. Clement's N. 7	393	352	305	0	0
74	Hartfield, Ashdown Park, Memorial - - 6	66	53	45	6	0
	Hartfield - - - N. 6	*169	109	72	8	0
85	Harting - - - Ch. 6	199	144	116	14	0
68	HASTINGS:					
	All Saints' & St. Clements - - - N. 7	†*671	431	310	13	4
	Bourne Walk - - 6	150	123	111	3	0
	Cavendish Place, Infant 7	152	120	86	10	0
	Girls' - - - - 6	†392	312	235	3	0
	Holy Trinity and St. Michael's - - Ch. 6	282	139	106	16	0
	Mount Pleasant - 8	210	136	93	10	0
	St. Andrew - - N. 7	*351	326	262	18	0
	St. Leonards, London Road - - 7	500	258	225	18	0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 6	*567	495	400	6	0
	Silverhill - - - 7	320	240	174	0	0
	Silverhill, St. Matthew's - - - Ch. 8	232	118	67	14	10
72	Hawkenbury - - Ch. 6	100	66	42	4	0

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	SUSSEX—*cont.*			
71	*Heathfield, Maynard's Green* - - - 2	99	63	35 14 0
	Heathfield - - - N. 2	*122	121	99 11 0
	Heathfield, Punnett's Town - - - 2	99	61	47 18 0
71	Hellingley - - - N. 2	*220	151	127 12 0
78	HENFIELD:			
	Boys - - - - N. 10	190	108	94 10 0
	Girls - - - - N. 10	111	101	88 7 6
	Infants - - - N. 10	*81	88	65 18 0
85	Heyshott - - - N. 6	*111	72	55 13 0
74	Highbrook - - - Ch. 6	112	29	30 5 0
73	High Hurst Wood, Endowed - - - - Ch. 4	121	93	78 15 0
69	*Hollington, Boys* - 7	185	92	85 9 0
	Hollington Evening - N.	—	25	8 15 0
	Hollington, Girls and Infants - - - 7	198	162	118 6 0
85	Hollycombe - - - 6	142	94	76 8 0
71	Hooe - - - - - N. 2	*110	75	55 4 0
			7	2 5 6
79	HORSHAM:			
	All Saints, Roffey - N. 5	*189	119	66 9 0
	Broad Bridge Heath 5	54		
	Common - - - R. 5	90	31	15 9 0
	East Parade - - 5	487	267	181 1 0
	Roman Catholic - 5	227	108	65 0 0
	St. Mark's, Boys - N. 5	*177	109	76 12 0
	St. Mary's, Girls - N. 5	161	107	89 9 0
	Trafalgar Road - 5	144	143	90 12 0
75	Horsted Keynes - - Ch. 5	*114	76	67 16 0
78	HOVE:			
	Eastern, Infant - N. 4	124	81	63 2 0
	Ellen Street - - 4	924	459	316 3 0
	Farman Street - - 4	*218	123	109 11 0
	Haddington Street, Boys - - - 4	826	72	59 14 0
	Western - - - N. 4	*598	449	373 2 0
72	Hurst Green - - N. 3	111	105	75 11 0
71	Hurstmonceaux - N. 2	137	113	88 10 0
75	Hurstpierrepoint - N. 10	*319	272	224 2 0
67	Icklesham - - - N. 5	*112	104	81 3 0
67	Iden - - - - N. 4	*99	69	45 14 0
79	Ifield - - - - 5	120	63	47 2 0
76	Iford and Kingston - N. 2	50	35	30 1 0
85	Iping - - - - Ch. 11	*96	88	59 15 0
73	Isfield - - - - N. 4	†97	60	51 5 0
79	Itchingfield - - N. 6	64	55	56 2 0
70	Jevington - - - Ch. 3	96	63	66 13 0
78	Kingston-by-Sea - - Ch. 11	109	37	25 14 0
80	Kirdford - - - 6	128	76	48 15 0
	Kirdford Ebernoe - 6	60	52	33 4 0
	Kirdford, Plaistow - 6	102	96	74 0 0
78	Lancing - - - Ch. 11	*184	137	109 17 0
71	Laughton, Undl. - 2	*145	94	81 2 0
83	Lavant - - - - Ch. 3	126	121	95 8 0
85	Lavington - - - N. 5	127	90	79 1 0
76	LEWES:			
	All Saints' and Southover - - N. 1	134	134	116 7 6
	British - - - 2	*728	394	333 7 0
	National - - - 1	*415	261	289 3 9
	St. Ann's - - - P. 2	*180	113	92 16 0
	St. John's - - - N. 2	158	85	53 11 0
75	*Lindfield* - - - 4	439	194	154 8 0
	Lindfield - - - N.	*		
82	*Littlehampton, Church Street* - - - 1	*182	147	148 18 0
	Littlehampton, East Street - - - 1	267	225	187 2 0
	Littlehampton, St. Catherine's - - R. 1	163	71	51 13 0
73	Little Horsted - - N. 3	61	31	25 17 0
85	Lodsworth - - - N. 6	*115	107	59 11 0
85	Lurgashall - - - N. 1	*117	62	41 3 0
82	*Lyminster* - - - 1	172	191	159 1 0
85	Lynchmere - - - Ch. 6	49	29	17 7 0
			7	1 15 6
83	Madehurst - - - Ch. 3	49	23	26 8 0
86	Marden, East and North - - - N. 11	57	24	28 7 0
73	Maresfield - - - N. 4	136	70	51 8 0
73	Mayfield, Boys - - N. 4	120	63	52 4 0
	Mayfield, Fiveashes - N. 4	*121	89	52 16 0
	Mayfield, Girls - - N. 4	173	107	63 16 0
70	Meads - - - - N. 3	106	50	35 3 0
83	Merston - - - - N. *c*	*		
85	Midhurst - - - N. 11	*255	166	119 8 0
85	Milland - - - - N. 6	48	21	13 12 0
69	Mountfield and Whatlington - - - N. 3	*167	125	98 8 0
69	Netherfield - - - N. 2	148	101	67 4 0
76	*Newhaven* - - - 11	*440	396	329 14 3
76	Newick, Lady Vernon's 4	61	41	30 17 0
	Newick - - - - N. 11	180	48	27 12 11
78	*New Shoreham* - - 11	454	410	291 13 0
75	New Timber - - Ch. 1	48	28	28 13 0
71	Ninfield - - - N. 2	*118	109	73 16 0
80	North Chapel - - Ch. 6	148	96	47 9 6
81	North Heath - - N. 11	*60	60	44 8 0
67	Northiam - - - N. 5	*135	93	76 9 0
	Northiam - - - W. 5	121	61	38 15 0
74	*North Mundham* - 3	106	80	65 18 0
81	Nutbourne - - - N. 11	*60	41	28 0 0
79	Nuthurst - - - N. 5	130	81	65 14 0
73	Nutley - - - - N. 4	*129	111	94 0 0
76	Offham - - - N. 2	*100	83	59 4 0
78	Old Shoreham - - Ch. 10	142	61	49 5 0
68	*Ore* - - - - 6	112	51	30 15 0
	Ore Place - - - 6	104	72	45 5 0
	Ore Village - - 6	313	231	185 4 0
83	Oving - - - - P. 3	122	54	37 3 0
76	Ovingdean - - - N. 7	43	22	31 16 0
83	Pagham - - - N. 3	135	104	83 6 0
78	*Patcham* - - - 10	*116	71	49 1 4
67	Peasmarsh - - - N. 4	*157	106	73 14 0
68	Pett - - - - N. 6	*56	39	34 13 0
80	PETWORTH:			
	Boys - - - - N. 6	216	134	112 0 0
	Byworth - - - Ch. 6	80	55	45 1 0
	Girls - - - - N. 6	191	140	122 10 0
	Infants - - - N. 6	126	118	88 18 0
70	Pevensey - - - N. 3	96	41	30 10 0
76	Piddinghoe - - - P. 7	81	25	23 10 0
67	Playden and East Guldeford - - - - Ch. 4	117	51	51 14 0
76	*Plumpton* - - - 11	†63	72	55 15 10
71	Polegate - - - N. 2	*78	81	56 0 0
82	Poling - - - - N. 11	*54	25	35 7 0
83	Portfield, Infants - Ch. 2	165	106	77 14 0
78	Portslade - - - N. 10	*203	191	106 5 5
	Portslade by Sea - - Ch. 3	510	290	152 6 8
78	Poynings - - - N. 10	*66	55	37 0 0
78	Preston - - - - N. 5	111	103	74 12 0
81	Pulborough - - - N. 11	*190	116	99 0 0
75	Pyecombe - - - N. 2	*56	52	44 0 0
81	Rackham - - - N. 12	119	54	48 3 0
76	*Ringmer* - - - 11	231	160	133 3 11
76	Rodmell - - - P. 7	56	36	30 14 0
85	Rogate - - - - N. 6	*163	132	96 4 0
	Rogate Rake - - N. 6	65	55	42 0 0
73	*Rotherfield* - - - 4	329	219	185 17 0
	Rotherfield Bridge - 4	124	75	48 16 0
	Rotherfield, The Steel Cross - - - - N. 4	136	95	72 19 0
76	Rottingdean - - N. 7	*220	137	100 7 0

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	SUSSEX—*cont.*			
85	Roundhurst - - - Ch. 1	68	33	22 11 0
79	*Rudgwick* - - - 6	136	113	73 4 0
79	*Rusper* - - - 5	*116	64	55 0 0
82	Rustington - - - Ch. 1	*63	44	37 14 0
67	*Rye* - - - - 4	*354	397	298 16 0
	Rye, Gungarden, Infant - - - 11	101		
	Rye Harbour - - Ch. 4	*88	60	45 15 0
76	Rype - - - - N. 3	*93	47	23 8 0
68	ST. LEONARD'S:			
	Bo-peep - - - Ch. 8	102	37	25 12 0
	Christ Church - - 7	451	266	223 10 0
	National - - - 7	†*562	326	251 16 0
	St. Mary Magdalen - Ch. 7	*307	169	145 4 0
	St. Paul's - - - Ch. 7	555	332	233 15 8
75	St. Wilfrid's - - N. 4	290	218	168 5 0
72	Salehurst - - - N. 3	†*232	162	130 5 0
75	Sayer's Common - - N. 10	*96	49	33 11 0
75	Scaynes Hill - - Ch. 4	87	58	48 6 0
70	*Seaford (U.D.)* - - 11	*135	200	162 0 3
69	Sedlescombe - - P. 1	176	148	112 8 0
			16	7 16 6
76	Selmeston - - - N. 3	78	65	53 8 0
83	Selsey - - - - N. 2	154	127	106 11 0
78	Shermanbury - - N. 5	92	59	64 2 0
79	Shipley - - - Ch. 5	*200	113	78 2 0
78	Shoreham, St. Peter's R. 11	141	36	24 0 0
83	*Sidlesham* - - - 3	160	115	90 15 0
69	Sidley, Infant - - Ch. 7	100	41	32 6 0
83	Singleton - - - 2	158	107	86 10 0
75	SLAUGHAM:			
	Handcross - - 5	124	115	103 12 0
	National - - -	*		
	Warninglid - - 5	124	83	75 11 0
83	Slindon - - - N. 3	*85	73	63 9 0
	Slindon, St. Richard's R. 3	92	19	15 0 0
79	Slinfold - - - N. 5	*110	85	72 9 0
	Slinfold, Rural - - B. 6	59	55	33 11 0
78	Sompting - - - N. 11	†*125	102	92 3 0
83	South Bersted - - Ch. 3	100	79	52 1 8
	South Bersted - - 3	494	278	223 13 0
	South Bersted, North Bersted - - - 3	98	48	33 9 0
76	South Heighton and Tarring Neville - Ch. 7	*56	22	28 8 0
76	South Malling - - N. 1	96	84	76 0 0
76	Southover - - - N. 1	233	135	133 12 6
79	Southwater - - - Ch. 5	137	68	50 7 0
78	*Southwick* - - - 11	†370	253	197 0 0
	Southwick, Fishergate N. 11	150	96	49 15 0
86	Stansted - - - Ch. 11	128	99	75 17 0
69	Staplecross - - - W. 1	220	101	90 2 0
75	Staplefield - - - N. 5	134	85	58 4 0
85	*Stedham* - - - 10	98	64	45 11 0
78	Steyning - - - N. 11	*282	230	187 10 0
72	Stonegate, St. Peter's - N. 3	104	81	63 7 0
80	Stopham - - - P. 5	62	52	54 16 0
81	Storrington - - - N. 11	†*221	192	171 7 0
86	Stoughton and Racton N. 11	*93	71	49 7 0
76	Street - - - - N. 7	61	30	38 4 0
81	Sullington - - - Ch. 3	45	38	27 16 0
80	Sutton and Bignor - N. 5	81	58	34 0 5
81	*Thakeham* - - - 11	92	54	29 19 0
72	Ticehurst - - - N. 1	*476	286	234 17 0
72	Tidebrook - - - N. 1	*111	86	41 16 1
85	Tillington - - - N. 6	158	107	81 16 0
73	Twyford - - - N. 3	132	71	46 15 0
73	Uckfield - - - N. 4	*245	219	184 9 0
67	*Udimore* - - - 5	72	59	50 0 0
72	Wadhurst - - - N. 1	†*410	229	166 6 0
83	Walberton and Binsted N. 3	119	68	52 0 0
73	Waldron - - - N. 4	145	128	112 0 0
73	Waldron, Cross in Hand - - - - N. 4	100	96	75 13 0
73	Warbleton - - - N. 2	†178	120	91 18 0
			13	6 2 0
79	Warnham - - - N. 5	*230	159	129 11 0
82	*Warningcamp* - - 12	67	31	20 11 0
71	Wartling - - - N. 2	106	33	22 6 0
81	Washington - - Ch. 12	114	99	77 6 0
86	*Westbourne* - - 11	†266	136	84 10 0
	Westbourne, Prinsted 11	170	118	78 18 0
81	*West Chiltington* - 12	*170	100	81 1 0
86	Westdean (Chichester) N. 10	135	94	68 8 0
69	*Westfield* - - - 1	141	141	104 13 0
76	West Firle - - - N. 7	*181	92	71 13 0
79	West Grinstead, Jolesfield - - - - Ch. 5	*167	93	54 16 0
	West Grinstead - - R. 5	116	99	71 17 0
			21	8 19 0
70	*Westham (U.D.)* - 3	106	66	50 10 0
			11	2 14 0
	Westham (U.D.), Handcombe - - 3	126	67	32 8 0
83	Westhampnett, The March - - - 3	90	46	34 2 0
74	West Hoathley - - N. 6	*207	126	86 4 0
76	Westmeston - - - N. 7	61	36	24 0 0
82	West Tarring - - Ch. 11	146	111	75 7 0
86	West Thorney - - Ch. 11	30	13	32 17 0
83	West Wittering - - P. 2	104	77	63 8 0
82	Wick - - - - 4	49	40	28 15 0
70	Willingdon - - - Ch. 3	*156	129	95 16 0
			20	7 12 6
70	*Wilmington* - - 3	70	31	34 1 0
67	Winchelsea - - - N. 5	*113	85	59 13 0
80	*Wisborough Green* - 10	140	77	49 15 0
	Wisborough Green, Loxwood - - - 10	120	61	52 6 0
74	Withyham, St. Michael's - - - N. 6	107	97	77 2 0
76	*Wivelsfield* - - - 11	146	70	51 9 2
78	Woodmancote - - Ch. 10	77	42	34 16 0
85	Woolbeding - - - N. 5	*99	64	47 10 0
74	Worth - - - - Ch. 6	145	83	33 4 0
	Worth, Turner's Hill - 6	146	94	57 12 0
82	WORTHING:			
	Boys - - - - N. 10	†223	77	55 12 0
	Christ Church - - Ch. 10	149	132	114 19 0
	Davison's Girls & Infants - - - N. 10	253	209	167 18 0
	Girls and Infants - Ch. 10	398	223	180 10 0
	Graham Road, Protestant Evangelical 10	140	138	111 18 0
	Institution - - - B. 10	309	132	114 5 0
	St. George's - - N. 10	227	183	146 9 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 10	118	79	44 7 0
83	Yapton - - - - N. 3	106	91	63 19 0
	WARWICKSHIRE.			
397	Alcester - - - N. 11	*369	260	198 1 4
388	Allesley - - - Ch. 12	142	53	41 15 0
	Allesley, Eastern Green Ch. 12	71	43	24 9 0
396	Alveston - - - Ch. 2	258	151	128 0 0
368	Amington - - - N. 1	127	118	88 13 0
389	Ansley - - - N. 1	*135	86	63 13 0
391	Ansty and Shilton - 2	90	65	51 15 0
390	Arley, St. Wilfred - Ch. 4	77	29	26 5 0
397	Arrow - - - - N. 12	100	65	41 12 0
396	Ashorne - - - B. 5	95	27	18 19 0

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	WARWICK—*cont.*			
396	Ashorne - - - Ch. 4	76	50	37 17 0
395	Ashow, G. & I. - - N. 11	48	28	18 8 1
387	Aston:			
	Albert Road - - 1	1,102	591	294 12 3
	Alma Street - - 11	1,023	949	766 17 0
	Brook, St. Mary - - Ch. 6	*598	364	301 6 0
	Burlington Street - 11	1,024	794	674 4 0
	Erdington - - - 1	*231	110	88 10 0
	Gower Street - - 6	1,128	989	848 17 0
	National - - - 11	*326	74	61 1 0
	St. Mary's Boys - R. 10	182	88	79 6 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 10	352	258	211 11 0
	Saltley, Arden Road 5	362	273	216 19 0
	Saltley, Highfield Road 5	350	185	135 0 8
	Upper Thomas Street 9	1,003	1,012	876 10 0
	Vicarage Road - - 6	1,130	1,125	963 16 0
	Victoria Road - - W. 5	304	105	77 14 0
	Villa - - - - 9	256		
	Ward End - - - 11	*81	68	60 6 0
	Water Orton - - 7	122	50	42 15 0
397	Aston Cantlow - - P. 5	105	83	58 6 0
389	Atherstone, Grammar - N. 1	*411	411	312 8 0
			21	8 4 0
	Atherstone, St. Benedict R. 1	95	76	51 0 0
360	Attleborough - - N. 2	*169	170	139 13 0
155	Avon Dassett - - 1	94	33	32 12 0
394	Baddesley Clinton, St. Joseph's - - - R. 10	93	62	43 18 0
395	Barford, Evening - N.	—	18	9 17 0
394	Barston - - - Ch. 11	53	35	27 10 0
154	Barton-on-the-Heath - N.	*		
396	*Bearley* - - - 2	60	38	30 10 2
396	Beaudesert - - - Ch. 6	51	33	22 12 0
391	BEDWORTH:			
	Central - - - N. 10	416	387	349 14 0
	Collycroft - - - 10	258	159	125 14 0
	Heath - - - - 10	72	47	17 17 0
	Hob Lane, Infant - 10	183	177	125 18 0
392	Bentley Heath, Solihull Ch. 6	86	38	22 7 0
389	Bentley - - - - N. 1	290	192	155 11 0
388	Berkswell, Free - - 11	142	119	94 10 0
394	Bickenhill - - - N. 5	51	23	22 12 0
	Bickenhill, Marston Green, Girls' - - 5	58	25	19 11 0
397	Bidford - - - - N. 5	*363	180	135 8 10
			48	18 2 0
393	Bilton - - - - Ch. 6	96	81	64 1 0
391	Binley - - - - N. 6	91	37	26 14 0
396	Binton - - - - Ch. 1	54	48	37 15 0
393	Birdingbury - - Ch. 12	43	34	12 14 0
385 to 387	BIRMINGHAM:			
	Allcock Street - - 4	1,035	1,000	876 4 0
	All Saints', Central - N. 11	*560	493	392 19 0
	All Saints', Nineveh - 11	234	182	113 1 0
	Ashted, St. James' - Ch. 11	457	294	240 1 0
	Bishop Ryder's - - N. 7	*998	596	508 18 0
	Bishop Ryder's, Stainforth St. - - - N. *c*	*		
	Bloomsbury - - 2	1,031	1,209	1,094 6 0
	Bristol Road - - W. 1	378	173	171 5 0
	Bristol Street - - 11	1,000	988	878 18 0
	Brookfield - - - 2	992	1,160	1,086 2 0
	Ch. Ch., Fleet Street - 11	242	132	75 14 0
	Christ Church - - N. 11	†899	326	266 0 0
	Dartmouth Street - 9	1,032	990	840 10 0
	" " - 6	—	1,031	763 0 10
	Deritend, Darwin St., Infant - - - Ch. 9	190	179	123 4 0
	Deritend, St. John's - N. 9	*396	298	249 17 0
	Deritend Heath, Mill Lane 9	217	94	45 5 8
	Dixon Road - - 4	977	999	886 10 0
	Dudley Road - - 11	1,184	1,254	1,122 1 0
385 to 387	WARWICK—*cont.* Birmingham—*cont.*			
	Edgbaston - - - P. 10	207	200	191 14 0
	Edgbaston, St. George's N. 10	*633	569	497 17 0
	Edgbaston, St. James' Ch. 6	*561	554	458 6 0
	Elkington Street - 6	960	969	875 15 0
	Farm Street - - 1	1,031	1,035	864 2 0
	Fox Street - - - 3	†*995	905	769 0 0
	Garrison Lane - - 5	946	924	827 15 0
	Hebrew - - - 5	389	309	275 11 0
	Hope Street - - 3	1,150	1,124	871 18 0
	Hutton Street - - 2	1,062	755	633 8 0
	Immanuel, Tennant Street - - - N. 12	*443	280	218 18 0
			78	39 7 0
	Industrial - - - B. *c*	*		
	Industrial Free - -	*		
	Islington - - - W. 6	718	539	471 12 6
	Jenkins Street - - 3	1,017	1,068	988 7 0
	Ladywood, St. John's N. 12	*939	539	432 2 0
	Ladywood, St. John's, Coplow Street - Ch. 12	*163	134	68 7 0
	Little Green Lane - 12	1,463	1,218	1,014 8 0
	Lower Windsor St. - 9	1,034	1,042	887 18 0
	" " - 7	—	1,111	842 10 0
	Montgomery Street - 3	979	733	625 17 0
	Moseley Road - - 11	995	1,009	912 4 8
	Nelson Street - - 6	800	871	746 0 0
	Norton Street - - 9	972	1,054	937 2 0
	Oozells Street - - 1	791	801	768 17 0
	Oratory Mission - R. 12	415	294	221 16 0
	Osler Street - - 5	1,044	979	898 6 0
	Park Street - - 7	810	606	520 11 0
	Rea Street, South - 1	1,029	1,030	926 4 0
	St. Alban's - - - Ch. 4	881	708	593 8 0
			28	12 12 0
	St. Alban's Branch - Ch. 4	375	316	243 13 0
	St. Anne's (Alcester St.) R. 10	672	531	432 12 0
			101	38 14 0
	St. Anne's, Duddeston N. 5	*746	573	482 10 0
	St. Asaph's - - - N. 2	487	423	287 19 0
	St. Barnabas' - - N. 6	*856	640	529 10 0
	St. Chad's - - - R. 10	1,036	868	722 18 0
	St. Clement's, Nechells N. 10	*815	734	631 13 0
	St. Cuthbert's, Heath St.	*		
	St. Cuthbert's, Winson St.	*		
	St. David's (Macdonald Street) - - - N. 2	*585	452	359 11 0
	St. George's - - N. 3	†*1,197	1,028	851 13 0
			203	92 7 0
	St. John's - - - R. 10	*561	426	350 4 0
			301	89 2 6
	St. Joseph's - - R. 9	444	323	273 5 0
	St. Jude's - - - Ch. 6	*143	98	64 15 0
	St. Lawrence - - N. 5	*257	237	167 18 0
	St. Luke's - - - N. 10	*509	336	265 14 0
	St. Mark's, Helena St., N. 9	*168	121	83 13 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 9	*980	726	656 11 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 10	*776	357	283 19 0
	St. Matthew - - N. 5	*1,245	884	773 10 0
	St. Matthias' - - N. 4	*570	454	358 7 0
			23	9 9 6
	St. Michael - - R. 10	373	322	270 2 0
			77	26 18 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 5	*666	605	529 7 6
	St. Paul's, Camden Drive - - - N. 5	*335	264	204 13 0
	St. Peter's, Dale End N. 4	*480	140	106 7 0
	St. Peter's (London Prentice Street), Inft. N. *c*	*		
	St. Peter's - - - R. 10	443	304	238 19 0
	St. Philip's - - - N. 7	*222	106	82 17 0
	St. Saviour - - - N. *c*	*		
	St. Stephen - - N. 11	*637	445	363 18 0
	St. Thomas' - - N. 2	*987	745	591 5 0

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	WARWICK—*cont.*			
385	Birmingham—*cont.*			
to	Severn Street - - B. 6	931	545	465 15 0
387	*Smith Street* - - 10	950	899	767 0 0
	Sparkbrook, Ch. Ch. - N. 3	*579	536	426 10 0
	Steward Street - - 4	1,036	978	868 1 0
	Summer Lane - - 11	1,302	1,455	1,129 15 0
	Unett Street, Half-time c			
	Windmill Street, St. Catherine - - R. 10	567	314	260 18 0
399	*Bishops Itchington* - 1	††187	153	128 15 0
388	*Bolehall and Glascote:*			
	Tamworth, Glascote 1	*252	304	266 0 0
387	Bordesley, St. Andrew's N. 2	*521	224	186 8 0
	Bordesley, St. Andrew's (Infts.), Small Heath N. c	*		
	Bordesley, Trinity - Ch. 4	429	290	201 0 0
			42	15 15 6
393	Bourton-on-Dunsmoor Ch. 5	69	50	50 19 0
398	Brailes - - - Ch. 6	*165	87	68 3 0
393	Brinklow - - - N. 4	*172	133	106 18 0
400	Brockhurst, Girls and Infants - - Ch. 5	137	38	21 17 0
395	Bubbenhall - - - 2	81	40	39 9 0
395	Budbrooke - - - Ch. 6	60	63	44 5 0
390	Bulkington (St. James') Ch. 2	*382	214	199 9 0
			29	12 18 6
398	Burmington - - N. 6	87	54	31 19 0
399	*Burton Dassett* - - 7	200	69	43 13 0
	Burton Dassett, Knightcote 7	77	31	21 13 0
395	Burton Green - - 11	76	44	27 9 0
398	Butler's Marston - - Ch. 4	*73	52	46 5 0
387	Castle Bromwich - - N. 7	131	77	55 10 0
396	Charlecote - - - Ch. 7	68	39	27 9 0
399	Chesterton - - - Ch. 3	39	25	22 6 0
390	Chilvers Coton - - N. 10	*507	124	86 4 0
	Chilvers Coton, St. Joseph's - - - R. 10	125	50	37 3 0
393	Churchover - - - P. 4	69	44	40 18 0
396	*Claverdon* - - - 10	*150	112	80 10 0
393	Clifton-on-Dunsmoor - N. 5	*140	87	41 17 0
388	Coleshill - - - P. 12	387	207	164 7 11
327	Combroke - - - N. 4	56	39	29 18 0
396	Compton Verney, Evening	—	14	4 3 6
400	Copston Magna - - Ch. 5	45	32	33 5 0
388	Corley - - - - N. 12	74	43	33 0 0
397	Coughton - - - Ch. 11	88	52	38 16 0
	Coughton - - - R. 11	88	33	19 8 0
392	COVENTRY:			
	All Saints - - - Ch. 9	*267	229	190 3 0
	Cotton Company's - 4	61	33	22 7 0
	Girls - - - - B. 5	197	161	145 13 0
	Grey Friars' Lane - N. 3	345	226	181 17 0
	King Street - - B. 3	*214	60	52 16 0
	St. John's - - - N. 9	†213	170	143 1 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 9	278	248	187 1 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 9	436	303	262 5 0
	St. Michael - - N. 3	*675	465	392 15 0
	St. Nicholas Place, Boys B.	†		
	St. Osburg's - - R. 9	575	371	324 12 6
	St. Peter's - - N. 3	*598	590	542 17 0
	St. Thomas' - - P. 10	165	144	111 15 0
	South Street - - 4	640	504	440 17 0
	Spon Street - - 4	630	616	540 11 9
	Thomas Street - - 10	94	87	64 9 0
	Trinity - - - N. 3	*1,018	638	549 0 0
	West Orchard, Congregl. 10	191	128	109 15 0
395	Cubbington - - - N. 3	*182	143	60 1 8
393	Dunchurch, Boys Free	*		
	Dunchurch, Free - N. 11	††168	142	101 8 0
396	Eatington or Ettington N. 2	162	140	114 15 0
394	Elmdon - - - N. 5	45	35	30 12 0
395	Emscote, All Saints - N. 10	275	215	159 5 0
387	Erdington - - - N. 7	534	365	298 13 0
387	Erdington - - - R. 2	220	98	78 6 0
391	*Exhall (Coventry)* - 7	200	133	108 2 0
397	Exhall and Wixford - N. 7	48	37	26 8 0
155	Farnborough - - N. 4	49	64	35 19 4
399	Fenny Compton - - N. 7	†121	88	63 8 0
388	Fillongley - - - 12	279	110	83 11 0
391	Foleshill - - - Ch. 3	250	195	158 7 0
	Foleshill, Edgwick - 5	466	506	451 1 0
	Foleshill Foxford - 5	300	241	186 17 0
394	Forshaw - - - Ch. 6	68	54	50 9 0
393	Frankton - - - Ch. 3	45	19	24 4 0
399	Gaydon - - - N. 6	86	43	28 19 0
393	Grandborough - - N. 7	*120	55	37 3 0
398	Great Wolford - - N. 6	131	44	34 14 0
398	Halford - - - Ch. 2	85	43	29 17 0
388	Hampton-in-Arden, Endowed - - - - 6	208	111	92 10 0
396	Hampton Lucy - - N. 7	96	55	34 10 0
393	Harborough Magna - N. 4	*101	41	40 9 4
399	Harbury - - - N. 3	*295	189	95 5 9
389	Hartshill Foundation 6	84	26	10 11 6
	Hartshill - - - N. 4	*174	174	152 5 0
397	*Haselor* - - - 12	65	32	16 17 0
395	Hatton, Edward's Endowed, Boys - - 5	76	50	39 19 0
	Hatton, Girls - - 5	76	59	39 10 2
396	Henley in Arden - - N. c	*		
393	*Hillmorton* - - - 5	174	168	135 3 0
392	Hockley Heath - - 11	86	38	19 16 0
398	Honington - - - N. 7	82	40	37 6 0
395	Hunningham - - Ch. 4	*91	70	54 10 0
368	Hurley Branch - - N. 1	101	59	39 18 0
398	Idlicote and Whatcote 6	53	36	34 2 0
398	Ilmington - - - N. 6	*137	87	63 1 0
	Ilmington, St. Mary - R. 6	95	35	27 6 0
395	Kenilworth, St. Austin's - - - - R. 10	55	31	22 12 0
	Kenilworth, St. John's N. 3	*180	157	68 19 7
	Kenilworth - - - N. 3	††340	187	85 10 4
391	Keresley and Coundon N. 4	*165	88	76 13 0
396	Kineton - - - N. 7	162	137	79 10 0
398	Kingsbury, Dosthill, and Whateley, Infant 1	56	32	18 7 0
	Kingsbury, Endowed - N. 1	*105	78	45 6 0
397	Kinwarton and Great Alne - - - - N 11	*253	70	59 15 0
	Kinwarton and Great Alne, Sunday - -	†		
394	Knowle - - - - P. 10	213	153	127 0 0
			27	12 5 6
399	Ladbrooke - - - N. 6	118	52	51 0 0
394	Lapworth - - - 11	115	55	47 0 0
388	LEA MARSTON:			
	Curdworth - - 3	117	46	33 16 0
	Girls - - - - Ch. 1	77	48	30 14 0
	Lea Marston - - 1	*115	55	48 8 0
395	LEAMINGTON:			
	Clarendon Street - 9	217	150	48 1 0
	Court Street - - 9	339	164	120 0 0
	Guy Street - - Ch. 3	163	142	100 13 0
	National - - - 10	*468	243	193 3 0
	St. Luke's - - - Ch. 9	312	145	116 2 0
	St. Mary's, Radford Road - - - 10	167	148	92 6 10
	St. Paul's - - - N. 9	526	303	247 16 0
	St. Peter's, G. and I. R. 10	290	111	86 18 0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 10	401	43	39 15 0
			14	4 16 0
	Spencer Street - - 9	533	258	69 15 6
	Tachbrook Street - 9	275	137	39 3 0
	Trinity Street - - 9	291	168	103 7 0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	474	239	219 0 0
393	Leamington Hastings - 7	108	64	48 2 0

c School closed.

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	WARWICK—*cont.*			
395	Leek Wotton - - Ch. 5	121	76	54 17 0
399	Lighthorne - - - N. 3	85	58	43 15 0
			12	4 0 6
395	Lillington - - - Ch. 3	118	32	18 8 3
154	Little Compton - - P. 6	*102	44	27 7 0
398	Little Wolford - - N. 6	66	40	28 1 0
154	Long Compton - - Ch. 6	141	110	84 19 4
399	Long Itchington - - N. 7	*206	165	140 1 0
396	Loxley - - - - N. 12	*75	66	38 15 0
387	Lozells, St. Silas' - - N. 10	*367	363	372 12 0
389	Mancetter - - - N. 1	*74	49	27 18 0
397	Mappleborough Green N. 7	99	46	24 18 0
393	Marton - - - N. 3	*88	77	67 16 0
			12	5 3 0
388	Maxstoke - - - Ch. 11	54	35	29 14 0
388	Meriden - - - 5	179	90	64 3 0
368	Middleton (Tamworth) Ch. 1	99	53	28 18 0
395	*Milverton* - - - 3	281	141	107 19 0
400	Monk's Kirby, St. Joseph's - - - R. 5	135	58	45 17 0
396	Morton Morrell - - B. 7	68	53	44 0 0
399	Napton on the Hill - N. 4	*170	109	91 14 0
388	Nether Whitacre - - 3	104	69	38 12 0
393	*Newbold-on-Avon* (*U.D.*) 12	130	105	78 5 0
393	*Newbold-on-Avon* (*U.D.*), *Long Lawford* - 12	130	113	95 8 0
368	Newton Regis, Subscription 1	136	90	73 11 0
395	*Norton Lindsey* (*U.D.*), *Wolverton* - - - 11	66	35	31 16 0
390	Nuneaton, Abbey Street, Infants - - - N. 3	*181	121	81 16 0
	Nuneaton, Church Lane N. 3	*583	425	340 6 0
			40	17 0 0
	Nuneaton, Smith's Charity 3	143	92	66 15 0
394	Nuthurst - - - B. 5	135	64	55 4 0
395	Offchurch, Dowager Countess of Aylesford 3	78	38	16 14 10
398	*Oxhill* - - - - 7	90	38	26 10 0
388	Packington, Earl of Aylesford's - - - 5	109	36	36 19 0
400	Pailton - - - - N. 5	*160	94	84 0 0
398	Pillerton - - - N. 6	100	31	28 12 0
389	*Polesworth Central* - 7	539	308	112 17 6
	Polesworth, Nethersole's Foundation - - 7	354	200	94 10 1
396	Preston Bagot - - Ch. 4	51	37	26 3 0
393	Princethorpe - - R. 4	91	23	20 6 10
399	Prior's Hardwick - Ch. 4	86	61	54 18 0
399	Prior's Marston - Ch. 4	124	79	61 6 0
392	Radford - - - B. 5	138	55	42 18 0
395	Radford Semele - - Ch. 11	101	85	49 11 0
			14	6 16 0
155	Ratley - - - - Ch. 1	*88	51	31 13 0
397	Redditch, Mount Carmel - - - - R. 10	175	96	60 16 0
395	Rowington - - - N. 6	*123	77	61 9 0
393	RUGBY:			
	Elborow's - - - N. 3	*246	214	173 4 0
	St. Mary's - - - B. 3	125	44	33 11 0
	St. Matthew's - - N. 3	*451	379	305 14 0
	Trinity - - - P. 3	341	303	226 18 0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	267	175	139 0 0
393	Ryton-on-Dunsmore - Ch. 2	*143	78	51 14 1
			13	3 14 6
397	Salford Priors, Dunnington - - - N. 5	77	48	34 14 0
	Salford Priors, Perkin's Free - - - - 5	100	73	56 10 0
387	Saltley, St. Saviour's, Girls and Infants - Ch. 6	*342	205	165 4 0
	Saltley, Worcester Diocesan Practising - 4	*421	205	204 13 0
394	Shirley - - - - Ch. 6	†*212	148	124 17 0
396	Shottery, St. Andrew's N. 2	143	94	60 12 0
155	Shotteswell - - - N. 4	101	30	23 10 0
399	Shuckburgh, Upper and Lower - - - Ch. 11	64	18	31 11 0
393	Shuttington - - - Ch. 1	92	39	31 1 0
396	Snitterfield - - - N. 7	†*157	87	65 2 0
394	SOLIHULL:			
	Lower, Free - - N. 6	125	67	60 17 0
	Olton, Congregational 6	119	59	28 9 0
	Palmer's Charity, Girls 6	169	133	89 3 0
399	*Southam* - - - - 4	208	133	107 9 0
	Southam, Infants - N. 4	84	52	36 2 0
	Southam, Independent -	*		
390	Stockingford - - N. 2	*206	149	104 0 0
399	*Stockton* - - - 11	*137	139	110 19 0
			24	9 13 6
391	*Stoke* - - - - 4	226	172	148 14 0
	Stoke - - - - N.	*		
395	Stoneleigh - - - P. 11	284	100	82 14 0
398	Stourton and Cherington - - - - Ch. 6	*122	72	53 0 0
396	STRATFORD-ON-AVON:			
	Mason, Infant - - 2	128	63	38 19 0
	National - - - 2	*639	539	513 11 0
	Rother Street - - 1	247	162	118 17 0
	St. Gregory's - - R. 1	118		
393	Stretton-on-Dunsmore N. 2	*162	77	46 13 0
398	Stretton-on-Foss - - 6	78	70	48 16 0
397	Studley - - - N. 11	†*202	131	82 2 0
	Studley, St. Mary's - R. 1	144	118	70 15 0
387	SUTTON COLDFIELD CORPORATION:			
	Boldmere - - - 7	188	106	80 4 0
	Green Lane - - - 7	90	58	52 11 0
	Hill - - - - 7	224	143	113 13 0
	Maney, Infant - - 7	74	49	35 8 0
	National - - - 8	242		
	Roughley, Infant - 7	74	25	17 18 0
	St. Joseph - - - R. 7	101	21	15 8 0
	Town - - - - 7	433	295	239 9 0
	Walmley - - - - 7	169	93	75 16 0
395	Tachbrook - - - N. 11	144	94	70 19 0
394	Tanworth - - - - Ch. 11	175	78	63 5 0
	Tanworth, Salter Street 11	126	77	65 2 0
394	Temple Balsall - - 11	186	100	93 9 0
	Temple Balsall, Balsall Street - - - - Ch. 5	45	37	32 9 0
396	Temple Grafton - - N. 12	118	50	27 8 0
393	Thurlaston - - - N. 11	*121	26	17 4 0
398	Tysoe - - - - Ch. 6	*253	152	126 1 0
399	Ufton - - - - N. 12	56	45	40 8 0
396	Ullenhall - - - 11	89	71	52 14 0
391	Walsgrave-on-Sowe - N.	*		
396	Walton - - - - Ch. 6	72	46	47 13 0
155	*Warmington* - - 2	71	51	54 10 10
389	Warton - - - - Ch. 7	*	57	65 17 0
395	WARWICK:			
	British - - - 10	197	144	120 3 0
	High Street - - B. 10	*227	206	167 9 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 10	†*654	376	322 7 0
			41	16 1 6
	SS. Mary and Paul, Infants - - - N. 10	*189	182	152 6 0
	St. Nicholas, Infants 10	97	96	69 6 0
396	Wellesbourne - - Ch. 6	*156	114	94 7 0
	Wellesbourne, Infant - 6	69	57	40 2 0
395	Westwood - - - N. 11	*133	98	84 14 0
398	Whichford - - - N. 6	143	67	54 1 0
395	Whitnash, Endowed - 11	102	76	34 10 0
			12	4 18 0
400	Willey - - - - Ch. 5	50	15	6 19 0
393	Willoughby, Charity - 7	87	38	32 0 0
397	Wilmcote - - - B. 5	80	37	25 16 0

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	WARWICK—*cont.*			
397	Wilmcote - - - Ch. 5	98	73	46 0 0
368	*Wilnecote (U.D.)* - - 1	387	383	328 15 0
393	Wolfhampcote - - Ch. 7	81	47	31 10 0
393	Wolston - - - Ch. 4	156	111	93 12 0
404	Wolvey - - - N. 5	†*185	101	71 4 0
396	WOOTTON WAWEN:			
	Henley in Arden - 5	126	114	90 1 0
	Henley in Arden, Infants, Temporary 5	56	45	26 8 0
	National - - - 5	*86	57	45 0 0
	Roman Catholic - 10	127	57	40 4 0
399	Wormleighton - - N. 11	50	40	34 6 0
391	Wyken Colliery - - 11	*410	132	111 7 0
	WESTMORELAND.			
579	Ambleside - - - N. 5	*216	162	127 9 5
	Ambleside, Kelsick, Endowed - - - 5	243	113	106 6 0
577	Appleby, St. Lawrence B. 2	*140	118	94 7 0
	Appleby, St. Lawrence, Girls and Infants - N. 2	175	123	99 9 0
579	Arnside - - - B. 2	125	33	17 18 0
577	Asby Endowed - - 2	91	76	68 8 0
578	Askham - - - P. 1	95	30	19 1 0
578	Bampton Grammar - 2	57	23	17 2 0
579	Barbon - - - P. 5	*68	45	42 14 0
578	Barton Endowed - 2	91	45	37 7 0
579	Beetham, Grammar - Ch. 11	97	56	39 5 0
578	Bolton, Village - - 2	70	67	54 7 0
577	Bongate - - - N. 2	*169	51	30 8 0
579	Bowness, Girls - - 5	218	147	116 1 0
577	*Brough (U.D.)* - - 2	174	82	70 12 8
578	*Brougham* - - - 1	48	21	31 2 0
579	Burnside, Endowed - 5	222	169	156 3 8
579	Burton in Kendal - Ch. 3	100	73	54 8 0
	Burton, Morewood Memorial, Infant - 3	118	45	35 0 0
579	Casterton - - - N. 5	*82	39	25 8 0
575	*Cliburn* - - - 1	87	65	63 5 0
575	*Clifton* - - - 1	70	70	66 7 0
579	Crook - - - - 1	95	59	61 11 0
578	Crosby Ravensworth, Girls - - - - Ch. 2	64	23	18 15 0
	Crosby Ravensworth, Grammar - - - 2	85	15	13 17 0
580	Crosscrake - - - Ch. 1	108	48	23 5 0
579	Crosthwaite, Endowed 3	145	82	74 15 0
579	*Dillicar* - - - 4	39	19	29 13 0
577	Dufton - - - - B. 2	*149	87	65 5 0
579	Endmoor - - - Ch. 3	136	90	84 18 0
579	Firbank - - - Ch. 4	*69	38	49 19 0
579	Grasmere - - - Ch. 5	222	106	70 3 0
579	Grayrigg - - - N. 5	*148	94	95 15 0
577	Great Musgrave, Free 2	76	24	28 18 0
578	Great Strickland - N. 1	51	39	35 4 0
577	Greenholme - - 3	88	55	38 9 0
579	Heversham - - - Ch. 3	57	40	30 3 0
579	Holme - - - - N. 2	*121	120	89 7 0
579	Howe - - - - 3	53	47	48 5 0
579	Hutton, New - - Ch. 5	72	46	40 10 0
	Hutton, Old - - N. 5	89	62	57 3 0
	Hutton Roof - - Ch. 5	70	47	46 2 0
579	Ings - - - - N. 5	88	48	45 0 0
577	Kaber, Unsectarian - 2	58	45	48 3 0
579	KENDAL:			
	Boys - - - - B. 9	†*288	178	162 2 0
	Castle St., Girls and Infants - - - B. 9	204	130	96 10 0

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	WESTMORELAND—*cont.*			
579	Kendal—*cont.*			
	Fellside - - - B. 5	249	152	123 17 0
	Green - - - B. 9	*407	150	113 19 0
	National - - - 9	*860	323	176 14 6
	Parochial - - - 9	584	318	230 12 0
	St. George's - - N. 9	*364	123	107 12 0
	St. Thomas' - - Ch. 9	308	159	130 17 0
579	Killington - - - Ch. 5	61	37	48 11 0
578	Kings Meaburn - - Ch. 2	46	23	35 18 0
579	Kirkby Lonsdale - N. 5	*340	267	209 12 0
577	*Kirkby Stephen* - - 2	†330	221	199 13 8
577	*Kirkby Thore* - - 3	102	102	89 5 0
579	Langdale - - - Ch. 5	146	97	88 18 0
579	Levens - - - - Ch. 3	327	158	118 15 0
579	Little Langdale - - Ch. 5	67	28	13 6 5
578	*Little Strickland (U.D.)* 1	54	24	32 6 0
577	Longdale - - - B. 3	58	37	36 16 5
577	Long Marton - - P. 2	110	54	38 13 0
579	Lupton - - - - Ch. 5	*54	25	21 12 0
577	*Mallerstang* - - 2	48	26	31 7 0
578	Martindale - - - N. 6	†40	23	36 5 0
578	Maulds Meaburn - Ch. 2	54	8	5 15 0
579	Meal Bank - - - B. 5	220	57	43 11 0
579	Middleton - - - Ch. 5	63	28	25 18 5
577	Milburn Village - - 2	63	23	25 6 0
579	Milnthorpe - - - N. 3	120	49	41 3 0
	Milnthorpe, St. Thomas' N. 3	145	111	87 18 0
578	Morland and Newby - Ch. 2	108	60	57 2 0
577	*Nateby* - - - - 2	48	43	46 2 0
579	Natland - - - Ch. 1	89	62	59 19 0
577	Newbiggin - - - B. 2	64	50	39 1 0
577	Oakbeck - - - Ch. 2	66	36	34 6 0
577	*Ormside* - - - 2	76	32	22 5 0
	Ormside - - - N.	*		
577	Orton - - - - P. 3	115	76	74 19 0
578	Patterdale - - - Ch. 6	*140	75	57 16 0
579	Preston Patrick - - Ch. 3	154	103	101 13 0
577	Ravenstonedale, Endowed - - - P. 2	77	62	55 17 0
	Ravenstone-dale Fell Endowed - - - 5	44	17	25 9 0
578	Reagil (Crosby Ravensworth) - - - Ch. 2	46	22	24 2 0
579	Rigmaden Mansergh - 5	63	51	49 15 0
579	Sedgwick - - - 1	63	63	45 9 0
579	Selside, Endowed - 5	75	48	44 5 0
578	Shap - - - - 2	115	71	35 1 0
	Shap, Rosgill - - 2	67	37	30 18 0
579	Skelsmergh, Garth Row N. 5	57	34	24 2 0
578	Sleagill - - - Ch. 2	57	31	41 14 0
577	*Soulby* - - - - 2	72	40	47 2 0
577	*Stainmore, North* - 2	48	36	36 19 0
579	Staveley - - - N. 5	211	196	156 1 0
579	Storth (Beetham) - 2	61	44	15 13 2
577	Tebay - - - - N. 3	202	137	94 4 0
577	Temple Sowerby - - Ch. 2	*90	46	37 2 0
577	Thwaites - - - Ch. 2	96	42	31 17 0
579	Troutbeck - - - Ch. 5	87	77	61 2 0
579	Underbarrow - - N. 1	108	55	47 6 0
577	Waitby and Smardale, Highmore - - - 2	39	15	26 16 0
577	Warcop - - - - N. 2	*114	61	45 9 0
579	Windermere, St. Mary's N. 5	*317	231	191 16 0
	Windermere, St. Mary's, Troutbeck Bridge - Ch. 9	99	29	19 12 0
579	Winster - - - - Ch. 1	43	29	27 10 0
577	Winton - - - - Ch. 2	45	32	34 3 0
579	Witherslack - - - Ch. 4	228	69	61 14 0
578	Yanwath - - - - Ch. 2	106	55	43 10 0

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	WILTSHIRE.			
113	Aldbourne - - - N. 2	*151	164	97 17 0
254	Alderbury - - - N. 11	145	126	99 16 0
243	Alderton, Madam Neeld's, Endowed - 7	35	26	35 10 0
247	Allcannings - - - N. 3	*124	85	56 5 0
247	Alton - - - - N. 3	76	56	41 11 0
256	Alverdiston - - - Ch. 10	*56	37	37 17 0
253	Amesbury - - - N. 12	219	98	80 19 0
			14	4 3 6
	Amesbury, Rose's Grammar - - - 12	55	41	34 7 0
330	Ashby - - - - N. 5	40	14	24 16 0
251	Ashton, - - - - Ch. 2	100	47	33 0 0
242	Ashton Keynes - - Ch. 3	*197	127	94 3 0
249	Atworth - - - - 3	110	102	77 2 0
			23	9 2 0
246	Avebury - - - P. 7	*113	54	33 4 0
255	Barford, St. Martin's - N. 1	*204	85	70 14 0
113	Baydon - - - - N. 2	111	63	44 4 0
247	Beechingstoke, Mixed - 3	48	21	27 8 0
255	Bemerton - - - N. 1	*161	95	70 18 0
246	Berwick Bassett, Webb's - - - N. 6	*46	23	30 11 0
255	Berwick, St. James - N. 1	52	30	28 7 0
256	Berwick, St. John's - N. 10	92	49	30 10 0
244	Biddestone - - - N. 5	*73	73	42 6 0
247	Bishop's Cannings - Ch. 3	113	85	50 18 0
247	Bishop's Lavington - Ch. 3	160	120	99 6 0
241	Bishopstone (near Faringdon) - - - N. 2	*149	101	69 8 0
			12	4 0 6
255	Bishopstone (near Salisbury) - - - N. 1	*117	84	72 2 0
251	Bishopstrow - - Ch. 2	73	40	27 5 0
241	Blunsdon - - - N. 2	154	133	104 13 0
255	Bower Chalke - - N. 1	*84	58	31 0 0
245	Bowood - - - - 7	97	108	66 17 0
244	Box - - - - Ch. 5	395	251	216 0 0
251	Boyton - - - - N. 2	*74	27	13 19 7
249	BRADFORD:			
	British - - - 4	328	124	99 0 0
	Christ Church - - N. 4	354	269	227 9 0
	Parish Church - - 4	†*312	189	147 1 0
250	Bratton - - - B. 2	*192	54	43 7 9
	Bratton - - - N. 2	*83	40	26 2 2
242	Braydon - - - N. 3	45	51	60 18 4
245	Bremhill - - - N. 7	*81	42	22 16 0
243	Brinkworth - - - Ch. 5	*213	101	81 18 0
254	Britford - - - Ch. 10	121	37	27 3 0
251	Brixton Deverell - - N. 2	†40	16	24 13 0
255	Broad Chalke - - N. 1	*131	113	87 8 0
246	Broad Hinton - - Ch. 6	*94	45	30 12 0
243	Broad Somerford - N. 7	120	80	59 11 0
246	Broadtown - - - Ch. 3	*82	61	35 6 6
247	Bromham - - - B. 3	76	39	31 13 0
	Bromham - - - N. 3	*198	120	87 11 0
249	Broughton Gifford - N. 3	*107	92	72 8 0
253	Bulford - - - Ch. 12	*60	47	33 6 0
252	Burbage - - - N. 6	*259	180	111 2 0
255	Burcombe - - - Ch. 1	83	43	35 4 0
245	CALNE:			
	British - - - 7	261	190	150 1 0
	Boys - - - - N. 7	*203	146	130 2 0
	Girls - - - - N. 7	*112	53	29 15 0
	Lord Lansdowne's, Infants - - - 7	99	55	40 6 0
	Mrs. Guthrie's, Juvenile - - - 7	105	71	49 13 0
	Trinity - - - N. 7	*127	70	57 0 0
245	Calstone - - - Ch. 7	62	32	23 9 6
244	Castle Combe - - N. 5	268	82	58 7 0
	WILTSHIRE—*cont.*			
241	Castle Eaton - - Ch. 2	96	56	33 11 0
244	Chapel Knap - - N. 5	*112	89	57 12 0
250	Chapmanslade - - N. 2	59	57	45 8 0
245	Charlcote (Bremhill) - Ch. 7	35	15	7 10 0
254	Charlton, All Saints' - Ch. 1	89	65	48 6 0
243	Charlton (Malmesbury), Evening - - -	—	19	6 11 0
243	Charlton Park - - N. 7	125	93	63 14 0
256	Chilmark - - - N. 10	*108	79	50 7 0
113	Chilton (Foliatt) - N. 2	106	81	61 14 0
244	Chippenham - - B. 5	204	182	154 14 0
	Chippenham - - N. 5	†*522	317	207 3 0
	Chippenham, St. Paul's Ch. 5	*324	272	208 17 0
247	Chirton - - - N.	*		
241	Chisledon - - - N. 2	*226	158	135 17 0
251	Chitterne - - - Ch. 2	138	79	48 12 11
253	Cholderton - - - P. 12	37	31	34 10 0
244	Christian-Malford - N. 5	167	90	52 7 0
252	Chute - - - - N. 6	*140	69	41 1 0
242	Clack - - - - N. 3	*93	49	32 17 0
242	Cliffe Pypard - - Ch. 3	87	57	47 6 0
241	Coate - - - - N. 3	59	32	22 2 0
251	Codford St. Mary's - N. 2	75	47	31 14 0
			13	3 17 0
244	Colerne - - - - N. 5	233	158	89 19 1
252	Collingbourne Ducis - N. 6	*150	102	89 5 0
252	Collingbourne - Kingston - - - - Ch. 6	167	80	57 10 0
254	Combe Bissett - - N. 11	*84	76	62 10 0
245	Compton Bassett - N. 7	*104	68	47 19 0
255	Compton Chamberlayne - Ch. 10	56	47	35 7 0
244	Corsham - - - B. 5	†*156	72	60 18 0
	Corsham, Pickwick District - - - N. 5	*184	190	146 12 0
	Corsham Side - - Ch. 5	*151	135	108 19 0
			25	8 15 0
251	Corsley - - - - N. 2	*183	77	43 2 0
242	Cricklade - - - N. 3	*229	205	173 13 0
	Cricklade, St. Mary - Ch. 3	81	37	20 18 0
251	Crockerton - - - B. 2	116	34	16 19 0
	Crockerton - - - N. 2	102	38	26 3 0
			16	4 4 0
243	Crudwell - - - N. 7	*104	78	64 0 0
95	Damerham - - - N. 5	*108	67	35 5 0
243	Dauntsey, Earl Danby's Endowed, Free - - 5	135	75	56 12 0
245	Derry Hill, Ch. Ch. - N. 7	*175	118	95 2 0
247	DEVIZES:			
	British - - - 3	†*446	232	164 5 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 3	*141	130	105 13 0
	Town - - - - N. 3	516	305	192 1 2
	Town, Infant Branch N. 3	105	38	26 8 0
250	Dilton Marsh - - B. 2	134	124	108 10 0
	Dilton Marsh - - N. 2	*215	117	89 16 0
255	Dinton - - - - Ch. 10	*111	88	69 0 0
256	Donhead, St. Andrew's N. 10	162	122	98 1 0
256	*Donhead, St. Mary's* - 10	†80	71	56 18 0
	Donhead, St. Mary's, Ludwell - - - 10	163	112	90 12 0
254	Downton, Boys - - B. 11	*236	72	51 17 0
	Downton, Girls - - B. 11	94	55	39 14 0
	Downton - - - N. 11	*219	81	55 18 0
253	Durnford - - - N.	*		
253	Durrington - - - P. 12	75	51	35 15 0
			13	4 14 6
247	Easterton - - - N. 3	*82	50	29 1 0
113	East Grafton - - N. 2	150	96	58 15 0
254	East Harnham - - Ch. 11	116	49	35 6 0
257	East Knoyle - - B. 10	92		
	East Knoyle - - N. 10	†*206	88	60 19 0
243	Eastcourt Crudwell - Ch. 7	44	33	29 17 0
252	Easton Royal - - Ch. 6	*107	42	34 1 0

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	WILTSHIRE—*cont.*					
255	Ebbesborne Wake - Ch. 10	76	38	21	15	0
250	*Edington* - - - 4	124	90	53	17	0
			19	7	13	6
	Edington, West Colston - - - - 4	92	41	19	11	6
252	Enford - - - - Ch. 6	165	114	85	12	0
247	Erchfont - - - N. 8	234	156	111	6	0
			22	7	0	6
247	Erlestoke - - - 4	69	44	43	13	0
247	Etchilhampton - - Ch. 3	71	44	27	8	0
252	Everleigh - - - N. 6	*77	65	40	6	0
254	Farley - - - - N. 11	*89	70	61	6	0
253	Figheldean - - - N. 12	90	71	34	8	0
254	Fisherton Anger - - N. 11	*559	280	220	16	0
254	Fisherton - - - B. 11	340	260	198	18	0
255	Fisherton, Delamere - Ch. 2	*72	46	44	12	0
252	Fittleton - - - Ch. 6	76	48	30	11	0
256	Fonthill Bishop's - N. 10	*50	38	20	15	0
258	Fonthill Gifford - - N. 10	*62	31	21	15	0
248	Forest and Sandridge Ch. 3	115	60	38	8	0
113	Fosbury - - - Ch. 2	143	79	47	15	0
255	Fovant - - - - N. 10	*105	84	42	8	4
245	Foxham - - - 7	127	37	25	0	0
113	Great Bedwyn - - N. 2	197	126	93	12	0
247	*Great Cheverell* - - 3	*94	48	25	18	6
243	Grittenham, Lady Holland's - - - - Ch. 5	59	35	34	14	0
244	Grittleton - - - Ch. 5	98	44	26	17	0
113	Ham - - - - N. 2	60	33	29	7	0
243	Hankerton - - - N. 7	*67	40	25	5	0
241	Hannington - - Ch. 7	81	50	41	11	0
241	Haydon, Rodbourne Cheney - - - N. 10	*167	134	99	16	0
245	Heddington - - - N. 3	68	60	42	11	0
251	Heytesbury N. and Inft. 2	†*218	123	78	12	0
			11	3	6	6
241	Highworth - - - B. 2	133	86	57	3	0
	Highworth - - - N. 2	†*390	225	192	9	0
245	Hilmarton - - - Ch. 7	148	100	67	3	0
248	Hilperton - N. and P. 4	*165	112	81	9	0
256	Hindon - - - - N. 10	139	134	91	14	0
249	Holt Congregational - 4	157	80	60	7	0
	Holt - - - - N. 4	†156	94	72	2	0
251	Horningsham - - N. 2	148	103	82	6	0
243	Hullavington - - Ch. 5	*119	112	95	13	0
253	Idmiston - - - N. 12	93	45	27	3	0
251	Imber - - - - B. 1	51	49	17	17	0
	Imber - - - - N. 2	†52	19	13	8	0
241	Inglesham - - - N. 2	*40	15	25	3	0
257	Kingston Deverill - N. 2	110	55	41	15	0
250	Keevil - - - - Ch. 4	63	58	38	15	0
			14	4	13	6
244	Kington, St. Michael - Ch. 5	104	59	36	2	0
244	Lacock - - - - N. 5	*257	154	122	8	0
254	Landford - - - N. 11	*83	92	68	4	0
244	Langley Burrell - - Ch. 5	43	33	11	8	8
244	Langley Fitzurze - N. 5	*68	61	44	2	0
242	Latton - - - - P. 3	97	61	45	8	0
254	Laverstock - - - N. 1	*62	42	26	18	0
243	Lea and Garsdon - N. 7	*148	85	73	0	0
			16	5	19	0
249	Limpley Stoke - - N. 4	*79	44	39	17	0
113	Little Bedwin - - N. 2	*138	84	65	17	0
247	Little Cheverell - - Ch. 3	51	39	32	0	0
241	Little Hinton - - N. 2	*75	44	39	4	0
243	Little Somerford - - N. 7	*69	58	51	0	11
244	Littleton Drew - - Ch. 5	50	34	34	1	0
251	Longbridge Deverill - N. 2	170	56	40	11	0
			15	3	12	6
330	Long Newnton - - N. 5	*99	33	33	0	0
248	Lowbourne - - - 5	*220	148	111	16	2
243	*Luckington* - - - 7	67	55	47	4	0
252	Ludgershall - - - N. 6	95	78	66	12	0
256	Ludwell - - - N.	*				
241	Lyddington - - - Ch. 2	*82	54	40	6	0
242	Lydiard Millicent - N. 3	*131	107	93	10	9
243	Lydiard Tregoz - - N. 3	*149	103	47	5	7
242	Lyneham - - - N. 3	*101	100	87	3	3
257	Maiden Bradley - - N. 2	*128	101	74	9	0
243	Malmesbury Burnivale Ragged - - - 7	130	116	78	8	0
	Malmesbury, Juvenile and Infant, Girls - N. 7	324	259	217	17	0
	Malmesbury and Westport - - - - Ch. 7	*231	123	123	17	0
252	Manningford Bruce - N. 6	80	66	37	12	0
247	Marden - - - N.	*				
247	Market Lavington - N. 3	*201	159	139	2	6
246	Marlborough, St. Mary's N. 6	*271	243	189	16	0
	Marlborough, St. Peter's N. 6	*339	203	174	1	0
			51	15	16	6
331	Marston Meysey - - N. 5	43	29	38	4	0
95	Martin - - - - N. 2	*102	66	33	13	0
248	Melksham - - - N. 3	*509	285	239	15	0
257	Mere - - - - B. 10	479	218	174	1	0
	Mere - - - - N. 10	*359	118	94	12	0
246	Mildenhall Protestant 6	92	68	43	11	0
			9	3	1	0
252	*Milton Lilbourne* - 6	102	84	58	2	0
243	Minety, St. Leonard's- N. 7	*88	52	37	10	0
	Minety, Silver Street - N. 7	72	61	35	5	0
257	Monkton Deverill - N. 2	37	14	23	1	0
249	Monkton Farley - - N. 4	*90	70	53	16	0
252	Netheravon - - - Ch. 12	108	74	49	0	0
255	Netherhampton - - N. 1	59	25	16	4	0
244	Nettleton and Burton N. 5	*114	43	36	15	0
253	Newton-Tony - - P. 11	*89	51	35	10	0
256	Newtown, Tisbury - Ch. 10	97	42	15	11	0
			12	4	13	0
250	North Bradley - - Ch. 4	130	75	12	11	9
244	North Wraxall - - P. 5	104	91	74	0	0
251	Norton-Bavant - - P. 2	*31	34	35	7	0
254	Nunton - - - N. 10	57	43	36	12	0
			16	6	1	6
243	Oaksey - - - N. 7	82	58	28	1	7
252	Oare - - - - Ch. 6	68	66	35	6	0
254	Odstock - - - Ch. 11	38	17	27	2	0
246	Ogbourn, St. Andrew's N. 6	*75	54	39	18	0
	Ogbourne, St. George Ch. 6	106	76	54	19	0
246	Overton cum Fyfield - N. 6	*140	112	82	15	0
247	Patney - - - - N. 3	†43	22	28	14	0
252	Pewsey - - - N. 6	†*318	221	141	15	8
254	Pitton - - - - N. 11	102	50	32	10	0
99	Plaitford - - - N. 12	*84	38	47	17	0
331	Pool Keynes - - N. 5	*49	17	28	17	0
247	Potterne - - - Ch. 3	213	124	67	17	10
247	Poulshott - - - Ch. 3	53	46	23	3	0
246	Preshute - - - P. 6	116	56	34	19	0
242	Purton - - - N. 3	*432	258	211	0	0
113	*Ramsbury* - - - 3	320	165	108	0	0
	Ramsbury, Axford - 3	100	48	30	9	0
	Ramsbury, Girls - Ch. 3	155	85	63	17	0
			17	4	15	6
254	Redlynch - - - N. 11	156	74	42	4	6
250	Road Hill - - - N. 4	†69	56	49	17	0
243	Rodbourne and Corston - - - - N. 7	82	46	24	3	0
241	*Rodbourne-Cheney, Even Swindon* - - 10	112	277	274	11	4
247	Rowde - - - N. 3	131	109	71	3	0
252	Rushall - - - N. 6	149	42	27	6	0
254	SALISBURY:					
	British - - - 11	310	258	203	6	0
	Ragged - - - Ch. 11	*264	162	88	17	0
	St. Edmund - N. 11	*574	330	261	6	0

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	WILTSHIRE—*cont.*					
254	Salisbury—*cont.*					
	St. Edmund's Sunday	†				
	St. Martin's - - N. 11	*621	337	283	2	0
	St. Thomas' - - N. 11	*309	192	146	8	0
248	Sandridge and the Forest - - - N.	*				
246	Savernake - - - N. 6	*141	51	47	8	0
113	Savernake Forest, St. Katherine's - - Ch. 2	90	62	40	18	0
244	Seagry - - - - N. 5	*33	21	27	8	0
257	Sedgehill - - - Ch. 10	45	24	31	2	0
248	Seend - - - - Ch. 3	*175	69	50	18	0
	Seend Cleeve - - - 3	160	51	29	16	0
248	Semington - - - N. 4	57	40	35	8	0
256	Semley - - - - N. 10	*129	102	73	7	0
248	Shaw - - - - N. 3	*97	64	31	1	0
243	Sherston - - - N. 5	*165	104	75	12	0
	Sherston - - - B. 5	168	107	76	3	0
253	Shrewton - - - N. 1	*183	147	96	12	0
			32	10	8	0
331	Somerford Keynes - Ch. 5	*74	56	35	17	0
247	Southbroom, St. James'	†*447	306	228	10	0
	N. 3		22	8	18	0
241	South Marston - - Ch. 2	109	69	53	6	0
255	South Newton - - N. 1	75	56	41	7	0
250	Southwick - - - Ch. 4	157	109	95	7	6
249	South Wraxall - - N. 3	*60	47	27	3	0
			12	4	8	0
241	Stanton Fitz-warren - N. 10	46	26	44	16	0
247	Stanton, St. Bernard - N. 3	71	44	21	13	10
244	Stanton, St. Quintin - Ch. 5	65	43	41	16	0
255	Stapleford - - - N. 10	56	27	25	18	0
248	Staverton - - - N. 4	107	70	49	16	0
250	Steeple Ashton - - N. 4	164	99	76	15	0
255	Steeple Langford - N. 10	*116	78	54	16	0
247	Stert - - - - N.	*				
245	Stockley - - - N.	*				
251	Stockton - - - P. 2	52	38	34	11	0
257	Stourton - - - N. 10	121	74	58	8	0
254	Stratford-sub-Castle - N. 1	*56	34	21	1	0
241	*Stratton, St Margaret, Gorse Hill* - - 10	439	287	281	16	0
	Stratton, St. Margaret N. 10	†*240	233	208	2	8
	Stratton, St. Margaret, Upper Stratton - 10	143	151	126	3	6
248	Studley, St. John's - N. 4	*152	41	33	2	0
244	Sutton Benger - - N. 5	*68	54	34	14	0
256	Sutton Mandeville - N. 10	*47	34	35	17	0
251	Sutton Veny - - B. 2	136	66	46	9	10
	Sutton Veny - - Ch. 2	132	47	33	9	0
256	Swallowcliffe - - N. 10	*96	72	60	13	0
241	SWINDON:					
	College Street - - 10	*1,319	723	805	14	8
	Gilbert's Hill - - 10	280	73	49	9	4
	New Swindon - - R. 10	129	66	61	18	8
	New, Mech. Inst. Evg.	—	119	46	6	0
	Old Swindon - - N. 10	†*691	652	697	2	8
	Queen's Town - - 10	275	156	132	12	0
	Sanford Street - 10	794	586	709	17	4
	Westcott - - - 6	510	251	192	9	4
256	Teffont Magna - - N. 10	*68	72	53	11	0
253	Tilshead - - - N. 1	81	68	35	6	0
256	Tisbury - - - N. 10	*349	229	152	7	0
			7	2	15	6
	Tisbury, Chicks Grove N. 10	*58	38	19	10	0
242	Tockenham - - - Ch. 3	48	37	34	1	4
256	Tollard Royal - - Ch. 10	68	43	39	3	0
248	TROWBRIDGE:					
	Boys - - - - B. 4	245	239	223	17	3
	Conigree, Infants - - 4	113	118	89	0	0
	Girls - - - - B. 4	265	211	183	13	0
	National - - - 4	*763	453	395	6	0
			58	24	14	6

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	WILTSHIRE—*cont.*					
248	Trowbridge—*cont.*					
	St. Stephen's - - 4	100	90	67	18	0
	Trinity - - - N. 4	†*360	337	289	16	0
252	Upavon - - - Ch. 6	101	67	46	18	0
251	Upton Scudamore - N. 2	†99	49	25	4	0
241	*Wanborough* - - 2	*212	110	66	16	0
256	Wardour - - - R. 10	286	122	101	14	0
251	WARMINSTER:					
	British - - - 2	†480	196	167	1	0
	Common - - - B. 2	59	35	22	1	0
	Common - - - Ch. 2	94	71	55	10	0
	National - - - 2	†*623	307	226	19	8
	St. John's - - - N. 2	89	53	35	5	0
	The Hall, Girls - - 2	99	51	30	9	0
250	West Ashton - - N. 4	*119	123	102	8	0
250	WESTBURY:					
	Boys - - - - B. 2	168	70	71	18	8
	Girls - - - - B. 2	121	62	36	12	3
	Infants - - - B. 2	100	59	42	11	6
	Evening - - - B.	—	21	10	16	6
	Leigh - - - - N. 2	127	113	95	11	0
	National - - - 2	*454	225	57	19	2
100	West Dean - - - Ch. 7	81	30	21	13	0
254	West Grimstead - - N. 11	*63	39	36	11	0
254	West Harnham - - N. 11	*55	33	32	2	0
244	West Kington - - P. 5	72	31	13	10	1
257	West Knoyle - - N. 10	56	31	29	18	0
249	Westwood - - - N.	*				
254	Whiteparish - - N. 11	*179	114	88	4	0
95	Whitsbury - - - Ch. 5	60	24	25	3	0
252	Wilcott - - - Ch. 6	91	58	48	18	0
253	Wilsford - - - N. 12	44	34	35	15	0
255	Wilton - - - - B. 1	81	34	17	1	0
	Wilton - - - - N. 1	441	266	222	16	0
	Wilton Park - - N. 1	41	29	23	7	0
249	Winkfield - - - N. 4	82	43	34	7	0
249	Winsley - - - N. 4	*115	70	57	2	0
246	Winterbourne Basset Ch. 6	100	41	38	15	0
253	Winterbourne, Earl's, United - - - N. 12	*125	72	43	12	0
246	Winterbourne Monkton P.	*				
	Winterbourne Monkton, Hitchcock's - - Ch. 6	35	34	31	16	0
253	Winterbourne Stoke - N. 1	84	41	34	3	0
254	Winterslow - - - N. 11	*200	133	97	16	0
	Winterslow Common, Infant - - - 11	44	27	20	2	0
255	Wishford - - - Ch. 12	77	62	37	18	0
252	Woodborough - - N. 6	173	108	87	10	0
253	Woodford - - - N. 12	*99	71	50	19	0
242	Wootton Bassett - N. 3	*256	144	115	0	0
	Wootton Bassett - B. 3	*279	172	147	9	0
252	Wootton Rivers - - N. 6	*135	80	64	12	0
241	*Wroughton, High St.* 10	156	101	80	6	7
	Wroughton, Lower - 10	*100	99	72	18	8
	Wroughton, Upper - Ch. 10	151	91	91	6	8
255	Wylye - - - - B. 12	44	31	23	3	0
	Wylye - - - - N. 12	†81	64	47	0	0
244	Yatton Keynell - - Ch. 5	111	77	29	13	0
257	Zeals - - - - B. 10	66	60	48	13	0
	Zeals - - - - N. 10	*98	62	44	15	0
	WORCESTERSHIRE.					
378	Abberley - - - P. 6	*123	97	69	19	0
382	*Abberton* - - - 7	151	96	74	8	0
397	Abbots-Morton - - N. 5	*56	32	32	4	0
394	Acock's Green, Rushall Lane - - - - 11	100	46	25	19	0

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	WORCESTER—*cont.*					
394	Acock's Green, St. Mary's - - - Ch. 11	*402	173	143	4	0
396	Alderminster - - 7	104	81	58	2	0
378	*Alfrick* - - - 5	110	77	54	19	0
	Alfrick, Suckley - - 5	125	75	62	2	0
384	Alvechurch - - - N. 6	*232	129	99	2	4
378	Areley King's - - N. 7	*113	99	71	10	0
381	Badsey, Aldington, and Wickhamford - - N. 2	*122	64	45	12	0
385	Balsall Heath, St. Paul's - - - N. 12	*632	383	311	9	0
383	Barbourne, St. Stephen's Ch. 10	*559	486 21	404 9	3 19	0 0
385	Bartley Green - - N. 11	†165	128	78	12	0
347	Bayton - - - Ch. 7	*116	94	73	12	0
384	Belbroughton - - N. 7	287	200	130	14	9
381	Bengeworth - - N. 11	*252	196 72	154 25	16 18	0 0
385	*Beoley* - - - 6	110	33	20	19	0
380	Berrow - - - N. 3	†53	37	22	18	0
376	BEWDLEY:					
	Bewdley and Wribbenhall - - - B. 4	363	231	190	2	0
	Institute, Evening -	—	30	13	12	6
	National - - - 4	*313	223	195	6	0
	Wyre Hill - - - Ch. 4	162	24	15	14	0
380	Birts Morton - - N.	*				
382	Bishampton - - N. 2	93	75	53	4	0
375	Blackheath - - - N. 11	420	352	268	19	0
384	Blakedown - - - N. 7	56	54	36	12	0
398	Blockley, Boys - - N. 7	165	98 24	81 9	14 18	0 6
	Blockley - - - Ch. 7	*238	139	102	5	0
377	Bockleton - - - Ch. 6	100	39	36	14	0
382	Bredicot - - - N. 11	*165	67	49	11	0
336	Bredon, Girls - - 4	84	63	43	17	0
381	*Bretforton* - - - 2	*101	85	62	6	0
382	Brickelhampton - - Ch. 4	57	29	36	9	0
378	Broadheath - - - N. 4	†*92	60	43	17	0
378	Broadwas - - - Ch. 12	*63	49	26	11	0
381	Broadway - - - N. 11	*263	159	118	0	0
	Broadway, St. Mary's - R. 11	195	72	57	14	0
384	BROMSGROVE:					
	Apesdale - - - 4	40	32	32	9	0
	Catshill - - - 4	*341	210	125	16	0
	Dodford - - - 4	144	62	50	4	0
	Lickey End - - - 4	300	155	110	13	0
	Lickey - - - N. 4	*186	114	99	6	0
	National - - - 4	†*845	607	495	5	0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 4	63	56	34	1	0
	Sidemoor, Infant - 4	125	45	30	12	0
	Stourbridge Road - 4	545	334	224	18	0
376	Broom - - - - P. 6	24	27	30	13	0
383	Broughton Green (Hanbury) - - - N. 3	*70	46	52	19	0
380	Bushley - - - P. 3	97	62	62	1	0
375	Carless Green, Unsectarian - - - 11	239	226	175	19	0
380	Castle Morton - - N. 3	*131	51	35	0	0
375	Causeway Green - N. 11	175	144	107	10	0
376	Chaddesley, Corbett, Free - - - - 7	229	141	110	9	0
376	Churchill - - - Ch. 6	49	34	32	16	0
381	Church Lench - - Ch. 2	85	63	47	1	0
383	Claines - - - - N. 4	†207	133	110	16	0
	Claines, St. George's - N. 10	†465	314	249	18	0
381	Cleeve Prior - - Ch. 2	*66	45	48	8	0
384	Clent - - - - N. 7	134	68	67	1	0
	Clent, Infant - - Ch. 7	118	55	45	8	0
378	Clifton-on-Teme - - N. 6	*100	76	60	19	0
384	Cofton Hackett - - Ch. 12	1	15	25	12	0
376	Cookley - - - N. 6	394	299	242	19	0
375	Cradley - - - B. 12	*372	245	212	12	0
375	Cradley - - - N. 12	*345	174	105	16	0
382	Cropthorne - - - P. 3	130	80	55	0	0
383	Crowle - - - - N. 3	*124	87	58	9	4
382	Cutnall Green - - Ch. 3	*180	107	90	14	0
334	Cutsdean - - - Ch. 1	52	34	33	10	0
374	Darby End - - - N. 7	151	145	115	7	0
398	Darlingscott - - Ch. 6	35	20	32	15	8
382	Defford-cum-Besford - N. 11	*123	68	46	4	0
383	Dodderhill - - - N. 3	*75	74	60	12	0
383	Drakes Broughton - Ch. 3	*83	77	67	7	6
383	Droitwich, St. Peter's - N. 3	*610	486	363	0	0
374	DUDLEY:					
	Blue Coat - - - B. 2	406	230	206	10	0
	Derby End - - 5	178	145	90	5	0
	Dudley Wood - - 5	231	181	118	5	0
	Dudley Wood - - Ch. 5	110	84	48	6	0
	Harts Hill - - 5	381	410	344	15	0
	Holly Hall - - N. 6	573	560	532	18	0
	Kate's Hill - - 5	400	346	250	7	4
	Netherton - - - 5	584	638	520	11	0
	Ragged, Evening -	—	73	29	12	0
	Roman Catholic - 4	397	294	218	17	0
	St. Edmund - - N. 2	*345	245	160	14	0
	St. James' - - - N. 2	*260	208	207	7	4
	St. John's, Kate's Hill N. 2	*503	301	194	16	8
	St. Thomas' - - N. 2	*533	380	301	3	8
	St. Thomas', Tetnall Street - - - 2	195	150	112	12	0
	Stafford Street - 5	†389	317	217	2	0
	Wesleyan - - - 2	*251	178	158	15	0
	Wolverhampton Street 5	453	669	541	7	0
380	Earl's Croome and Hill Croome - - - 3	55	46	27	19	0
377	Eastham and Hanley William - - - N. 6	*134	62	50	9	0
382	Eckington - - - N. 11	*132	105	76	5	4
380	Eldersfield - - - N. *c*	*				
	Eldersfield Lawn - N. 3	*130	42	27	11	0
382	Elmley Castle - - N. 4	108	56	41	19	0
333	*Evenload* - - - 2	70	53	42	13	0
	Evenload - - - N.	*				
381	Evesham - - - N. 11	*390	303	251	4	0
	Evesham - - - B. 2	*141	102	84	10	0
384	Fairfield - - - N. 7	75	44	21	3	11
376	Far Forest - - - N. 6	*75	87	67	8	0
397	Feckenham:					
	Astwood Bank - - 5	282	236	211	18	0
	Crabbs Cross - - 5	353	264	224	11	0
	National - - - 10	*130	110	91	19	0
384	Finstall - - - N.	*				
382	Fladbury - - - Ch. 7	152	98	76	15	0
382	Grafton, Flyford - Ch. 7	54	28	22	19	0
382	Great Comberton - Ch. 4	50	30	33	16	0
381	Great Hampton - - P. 11	133	88	70	10	0
378	Grimley - - - N. 4	95	55	33	1	0
380	Guarlford - - - N. 1	*118	68	54	11	0
383	Hadsor and Oddingley Ch. 7	56	48	28	14	0
384	Hagley - - - - N. 7	*151	117	99	11	0
375	Hales Owen - - - B. 11	323	215	139	10	8
	Hales Owen - - - N. 11	†*659	587	477	2	0
	Hales Owen Hasbury - Ch. 11	*133	91	72	2	0
394	Hall Green - - - Ch. 7	42	27	16	15	0
	Hall Green, Yardley Charity - - - - 7	145	54	48	0	0
378	Hallow - - - - N. 4	*175	140	120	9	0
	Hallow, Comer Gardens Ch. 4	88	53	34	11	0
383	Hanbury - - - - N. 3	*135	117	102	0	0
380	Hanley Castle, Mixed - 1	159	54	34	19	0
383	Hartlebury - - - Ch. 12	275	193	138	6	0
381	Harvington, St. Mary's R. 6	95	52	37	9	0
	Harvington - - - N. 2	*75	57	44	3	0
384	Headless Cross - - N. 6	250	221	193	14	0
347	Heightington, Infants N. 7	*40	38	42	6	0

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	WORCESTER—*cont.*			
383	Himbleton - - - N. 3	*68	38	28 12 0
383	Hindlip - - - Ch. 4	148	111	95 0 0
378	Holt - - - - N. 6	†48	30	34 17 0
381	Honeybourne and Bretforton - - - Ch. 2	136	98	81 2 0
337	Hoo Brook (Stone) Infant - - - Ch. 6	74	41	28 14 0
380	Hook - - - - N. 1	*94	53	35 4 0
378	Howsell, Lower - - Ch. 1	60	48	35 9 0
397	*Inkberrow* - - - 5	*160	97	69 8 0
	Inkberrow, Priest Bridge - - - 5	75	38	25 8 0
	Inkberrow, Ridgway - 5	120	75	55 12 0
380	Kempsey - - - Ch. 4	*265	153	131 15 0
376	KIDDERMINSTER:			
	Coventry Street - 5	722	657	504 12 0
	Franche - - - 5	135	73	65 12 0
	Hume Street - - 5	151	151	71 4 8
	New Meeting - - 5	*352	274	257 18 0
	Old Meeting - - 5	263	225	132 11 0
	St. Ambrose - - R. 5	264	231	188 13 0
	St. George's - - N. 5	*584	551	481 6 0
	St. John the Baptist's N. 5	*594	498	385 15 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 5	*927	660	608 17 0
	Worcester Cross - Ch. 5	171	162	117 12 0
385	KINGS NORTON:			
	Balsall Heath, Mary Street - - 9	818	741	648 7 6
	Clifton Road - - 9	868	649	542 10 0
	Kingsheath - - 9	493	378	331 1 0
	Kingswood - - 4	59	32	25 8 0
	Rubery - - - 4	57	68	55 8 0
	Stirchley Street - 9	215	192	157 14 0
	Tindal Street - 9	813	556	523 1 9
	Village - - - 10	*453	197	163 6 0
377	Knighton-on-Teme - N. 6	*100	85	72 6 0
373	Langley - - - B. 6	307	258	169 16 0
378	Leigh Hurst - - Ch. 1	123	89	73 0 0
378	Leigh Sinton - - N. 1	135	57	44 18 0
377	Lindridge - - - Ch. 6	122	87	70 7 0
382	Little Comberton - 4	175	50	51 1 0
381	Littleton - - - N. 2	*119	108	92 6 0
378	Little Whitley - - N. 6	50	24	26 2 0
380	Longdon - - - N. 3	*113	53	43 16 0
375	*Lye, Lower High St.* - 12	286	150	100 16 0
	Lye - - - - - N. 11	*569	483	422 12 6
	Lye, Upper High St. - 11	240	112	64 2 0
380	Madresfield - - - N. 2	118	57	50 9 0
378 & 380	MALVERN: Great, Parish - - Ch. 2	*536	290	271 16 0
	Great, St. Anne's - Ch. 1	40	34	23 18 0
	Great - - - W. 10	293	43	27 1 0
	Link - - - - N. 4	*335	225	198 10 0
	Link - - - - B. 1	136	82	60 0 0
	North - - - Ch. 2	316	251	214 3 0
	Wells - - - N. 1	†107	54	34 12 0
	Wyche - - - 1	232	112	89 19 0
337	Malvern, West - - Ch. 5	*289	144	125 3 0
378	Martley - - - N. 6	*160	105	90 14 0
337	Mathon - - - Ch. 5	65	37	26 10 0
385	Moseley - - - N. 10	308	259	214 8 0
394	Moseley, St. Cyprian's, Hay Mills - - - Ch. 10	74	60	37 4 0
374	Netherton - - - Ch. 7	584	387	304 4 0
			14	5 13 6
	Netherton, St. Andrew's, Infant - - - N. 7	*155	85	63 10 0
398	Newbold-on-Stour - N. 7	*81	80	58 19 0
385	Northfield - - - N. 12	†239	132	90 3 0
385	Northfield, Selly Hill, Tenacres - - - 10	125	117	84 19 0
	Northfield, Selly Park, St. Paul's - - - R. 4	135	81	24 6 0
336	Norton-by-Bredon - 4	45	27	24 8 4
382	Norton juxta Kempsey P. 11	131	103	73 7 0
381	Norton and Lenchwick N. 11	*103	52	43 19 0
381	Offenham - - - N. 2	*119	94	77 18 11
373	OLDBURY: Charity - - - 6	258	258	172 12 0
	Messrs. Chance's - N. 6	*572	353	286 16 0
			103	32 7 0
	National - - - 6	†*630	486	399 11 0
	St. Francis Xavier's - R. 6	225	95	73 8 0
	Tat Bank, Infants - N. 6	*149	135	108 2 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	724	629	526 6 0
375	Old Swinford - - N. 1	*484	302	251 0 0
383	Ombersley - - - 3	246	133	109 4 0
	Ombersley, Sychampton Charity - - 3	126	110	94 3 0
336	Overbury - - - N. 4	173	87	69 19 0
375	Park Lane, Netherend, Unitarian - - - 11	359	275	212 8 0
398	Paxford - - - N. 7	68	38	35 14 0
384	Pedmore - - - N. 7	77	57	30 5 8
336	Pendock - - - N. 4	*63	28	12 18 4
378	Pensax - - - Ch. 6	*122	69	52 4 0
382	Peopleton - - - Ch. 11	72	43	49 14 0
382	Pershore - - - N. 11	*600	369	291 2 0
382	Pinvin - - - - N. 3	*65	43	31 5 6
382	Pirton - - - - Ch. 7	83	37	33 19 0
380	Powick - - - - N. 4	†*181	126	94 19 0
	Powick, Callow End - N. 4	135	69	57 18 0
375	Quinton - - - N. 12	*279	237	207 7 6
384	Redditch - - - N. 6	*753	538	458 0 0
			35	13 5 0
	Redditch - - - W. 6	*304	272	199 18 8
326	Redmarley, Lowbands Ch. 4	99	36	24 18 0
	Redmarley - - - N. 4	*125	92	76 8 0
380	Ripple - - - N. 3	*125	54	42 18 0
			17	7 18 0
377	Rochford - - - N. 6	*53	43	42 6 0
347	Rock - - - - P. 7	*129	83	63 11 0
384	Romsley, St. Kenelm's P. 7	*80	60	44 12 0
381	Rous Lench - - - Ch. 2	70	43	34 3 0
376	Rushock - - - Ch. 7	35	29	24 14 1
383	Salwarpe - - - N. 4	144	81	63 8 0
381	Sedgeberrow - - N. 7	*82	33	30 18 0
385	Selly Oak - - - N. 10	*480	335	264 18 0
			43	17 2 0
380	Severnstoke - - - 4	113	77	55 8 0
398	*Shipston-on-Stour* - 7	*363	193	155 3 0
378	Shrawley - - - N. 6	80	51	34 17 0
385	Sparkbrook - - - N. 12	*320	314	143 5 4
394	Spark Hill - - - Ch. 3	160	171	109 19 0
382	Spetchley, St. Ann's - R. 11	116	70	61 1 0
375	Stamber-Mill - - N. 11	*218	199	161 10 0
			43	19 2 0
326	Staunton - - - N. 4	*102	64	44 8 0
383	*Stoke Prior* - - 3	†*144	139	115 15 1
	Stoke Prior, Stoke Works 3	516	256	210 16 0
376	Stone - - - - - 6	78	70	49 14 0
382	Stoulton - - - N. 7	63	32	24 12 0
375	STOURBRIDGE: *Enville Street* - - 1	*374	312	262 16 4
	Hill Street - - 1	410	380	332 10 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 1	318	246	215 5 0
	St. John's - - - N. 1	*392	299	252 6 0
	St. Mary - - - R. 2	50	35	31 12 0
	Wollaston Road, Pres. 1	227	219	187 18 0
376	Stourport - - - N. 6	*692	427	338 18 0
			18	8 17 3
382	Strensham - - - 3	94	26	33 1 0

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	WORCESTER—*cont.*					
384	Tardebigge - - - N. 6	158	119	102	14	0
377	Tenbury - - - N. 6	*225	132	119	13	0
	Tenbury, St. Michael's Ch. 6	92	79	59	2	0
382	Throckmorton - - Ch. 2	59	31	41	8	0
383	Tibberton - - - Ch. 4	56	41	26	13	0
398	Tredington - - - Ch. 7	103	59	48	12	0
380	Upton-on-Severn - N. 1	*396	213	169	13	0
382	Upton Snodsbury - Ch. 7	72	58	38	1	0
383	Upton Warren - - N. 3	87	34	26	4	0
373	*Warley* - - - 6	106	75	45	6	0
380	*Welland* - - - 1	110	83	67	14	0
336	Westmancote - - - 4	26	19	15	4	0
382	Whittington - - Ch. 12	*91	51	33	1	0
378	Wichenford - - - N. 5	*88	52	35	12	0
382	Wick - - - - P. 12	54	33	37	16	0
378	Witley - - - - N. 6	124	58	41	16	0
375	Wollaston - - - N. 2	458	343	282	4	0
376	Wolverley, Sebright's Endowed - - - 6	380	162	147	14	0
379	WORCESTER:					
	All Saints' - - - N.	■				
	Clapgate, Boys - - B. 10	265	171	112	12	0
	Girls - - - - B. 10	199	142	104	11	0
	Hound's Lane - - 10	810	494	385	10	0
	St. Andrew - - N. *c*	†				
	St. Clement - - N. 10	*479	325	284	7	6
	St. George's - - R. 10	248	111	76	9	0
	St. John's Crown, East - - - N. 7	87	37	29	6	0
	St. John's - - - N. 10	*605	468	368	1	8
			35	12	12	6
	St. Martin - - - N. 10	*532	473	406	10	0
	St. Nicholas - - N. 10	145	123	91	3	0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 10	*445	179	119	14	6
	St. Peter's, Boys - N. 10	363	273	238	17	6
	St. Peter's, Girls and Infants - - N. 10	*498	352	282	2	0
	Sansome's Place - N. 10	*378	266	213	15	0
	Wesleyan - - - 10	246	154	117	16	0
376	Wribbenhall - - N. 4	*149	90	70	18	0
389	Wyre Piddle - - N. 3	71	33	31	1	0
385	Wythall - - - Ch. 4	83	51	41	2	0
394	Yardley Charity Estates 7	121	59	58	0	0
	Yardley - - - Ch. 7	171	107	88	12	0
	Yardley Wood - - Ch. 7	95	57	31	9	0
	YORKSHIRE.					
515	Aberford - - - N. 3	248	122	94	18	0
	Aberford - - - R. 7	89	46	38	17	0
516	Acaster Malhis - - 4	83	40	29	15	0
515	Acaster Selby - - Ch. 1	63	21	28	0	0
504	*Ackton, Loscoe Grove* 6	136	138	154	2	8
505	ACKWORTH:					
	British - - - 6	105	39	23	11	0
	Grange - - - R. 6	61	19	11	19	0
	National - - - 6	143	106	77	2	0
	Low Ackworth, Miss Howard's - - 6	130	93	72	18	0
	Moor Top & Brackenhill, Infant - - 6	74	68	53	2	0
488	Acomb - - - - N. 3	180	135	109	9	0
485	Addingham - - - N. 3	*246	173	115	1	2
	Addingham - - - W. 3	243	142	124	5	0
491	Adel - - - - N. 11	*94	55	43	3	0
513	*Adlingfleet* - - 48	18	28	6	0
511	Adwick-le-Street - - N. 5	†66	49	37	12	0
511	*Adwick-on-Dearne* - 5	65	26	22	9	1
536	Ainderby Steeple - N. 3	*178	85	71	8	0
513	Airmyn - - - - Ch. 4	109	57	37	7	0
484	*Airton* - - - - 7	85	40	31	11	0
532	Aislaby - - - - N. 5	66	63	54	0	0
541	Aldborough Mixed - Ch. 3	128	59	40	9	0
488	Aldborough and Boroughbridge - - N. 3	*280	178	155	15	0
	Aldborough, Infant - Ch. 3	75	33	26	2	0
	Aldborough Towry - 1	139	54	28	0	0
487	Aldfield - - - N. 5	116	51	42	1	0
488	Aldwark (Alne) - - Ch. 11	45	32	31	16	0
531	Allerston - - - B.	*				
	Allerston - - - N. 5	†*64	48	29	8	0
517	Allerthorpe - - - N. 1	40	27	31	7	0
497	*Allerton, New Row* - 2	*288	153	143	17	0
	Allerton - - - N. *c*	†				
	Allerton - - - W. 11	287	212	174	0	0
515	Allerton Bywater - N. 9	175	96	59	6	0
488	Allerton Mauleverer - R. 10	90	28	19	13	0
491	Allwoodley - - - Ch. 12	73	26	35	4	0
495	Almondbury, Central - N. 6	*420	184	150	8	0
	Almondbury, Lower Houses - - - N. 6	*145	107	81	18	0
528	Alne - - - - P. 11	139	56	39	19	0
503	Altofts - - - - Ch. 11	300	288	265	12	0
	Altofts, West Riding Collieries, Boys and Girls - - - - 11	303	152	111	6	0
	Altofts, West Riding Colliery, Infant - - 11	197	111	90	0	0
503	*Alverthorpe, Flanshaw Lane* - - - - 9	277	255	207	6	0
	Alverthorpe (and Flanshaw) - - - - N. 4	*188	128	108	13	0
496	Ambler Thorn - - 10	257	120	84	7	0
			9	3	1	0
	Ambler Thorn, Evng. -	—	16	5	6	6
530	Ampleforth - - - N. 4	*65	55	34	4	0
	Ampleforth - - - R. 4	108	45	28	19	0
428	Anston - - - - Ch. 1	197	147	108	5	8
530	Appleton-le-Moors - N. 7	125	45	48	3	0
515	Appleton Roebuck - N. 1	80	38	26	18	0
	Appleton, Roebuck, Infant - - - 1	78	18	11	18	0
536	*Appleton-upon-Wiske* 1	96	69	76	6	0
485	Appletreewick Skyreholm - - - - 4	90	37	32	3	0
506	Ardsley - - - - N. 11	*162	161	150	16	0
	Ardsley, Hunningley Lane - - - - 11	75	52	30	4	10
488	Arkendale - - - - Ch. 10	67	55	45	9	0
540	Arkengarthdale - - Ch. 4	172	155	106	5	0
511	Arksey, Endowed - 5	141	70	58	5	0
495	Armitage Bridge - - N. 6	383	207	173	8	0
500	Armley - - - - Ch. 2	625	316	256	6	0
	Armley - - - - N. 2	711	300	248	18	0
	Armley, Upper - - N. 1	431	278	225	8	0
511	Armthorpe - - - N. 5	76	43	23	7	0
484	Arncliffe - - - Ch. 6	67	29	32	2	7
491	Arthington - - - Ch. 4	122	61	50	19	0
511	*Askern* - - - - 5	128	58	38	5	0
515	Askham Bryan - - N.	*				
539	Askrigg - - - - 12	103	68	56	11	0
515	Astley, Bowers Allerton Ch. 7	211	122	77	10	0
510	ASTON-CUM-AUGHTON:					
	Aston - - - - 12	*139	109	87	0	0
			28	10	7	0
	Aston, Infants - - 12	58	39	20	18	0
	Aughton - - - 12	64	43	26	0	2
	Fence Collieries - 12	235	162	127	8	0
			20	9	15	0
509	Attercliffe - - - N. 2	*415	176	133	8	0
	Attercliffe, St. Charles R. 4	*348	213	151	0	0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
509	Attercliffe, Shortridge Street - - - - 2	264	229	162 3 0
523	*Atwick, Etherington* - 6	67	44	34 9 0
518	Aughton - - - N. 3	56	13	18 15 0
494	Austerlands - - - N. 10	*194	114	95 18 9
484	Austwick - - - Ch. 5	165	66	47 9 0
511	*Awkley* - - - - 4	82	51	49 18 0
539	Aysgarth - - - N. 11	120	34	23 2 0
481	BAILDON:			
	Baildon Green - - 4	92	61	48 11 0
	Mechanics' Inst., Evg.	—	14	2 11 0
	National - - - 4	‖247	139	180 19 6
	Tong Park - - 4	152	116	163 14 0
	Westgate - - 4	214	114	145 4 0
	Woodbottom - - 4	337	229	314 8 0
497	Bailiff Bridge - - B. 12	243	151	84 2 1
			20	8 0 0
539	Bainbridge - - - N. 12	65	48	38 5 0
524	Bainton - - - Ch. 5	140	68	57 15 0
511	Balby - - - - N. 5	123	99	58 13 0
487	Baldersby - - - N. 2	121	63	38 10 0
513	Baine - - - - N. 4	153	94	75 10 0
497	Bankfoot - - - N. 2	*218	220	165 3 0
			8	2 7 0
485	Barden - - - - Ch. 6	64	20	32 1 0
490	Bardsey, Endowed - 7	56	41	32 19 0
496	Barkisland, Endowed - Ch. 4	*215	180	147 1 0
514	Barlby-cum-Osgodby - N. 5	*91	86	71 10 0
514	Barlow - - - - N. 4	61	29	33 3 0
517	Barmby Moor - - N. 1	*114	49	30 2 0
518	*Barmby-on-the-Marsh* 5	†125	57	29 8 0
	Barmby-on-the-Marsh, Asselby - - - 2	58	21	15 5 8
511	*Barnburgh* - - - 5	140	63	44 5 0
511	Barnby Don - - - P. 5	*111	58	33 16 0
546	Barningham - - N. 4	109	79	48 1 0
485	Barnoldswick - - N.	†*		
	Barnoldswick, Boys - W. 6	336	170	156 17 0
	Barnoldswick, Girls - W. 6	*477	338	251 0 0
506	BARNSLEY:			
	Baker Street, Infant - Ch. 11	138	39	24 4 0
	Eldon Street - - 11	590	348	255 19 0
	Holyrood - - - R. 11	*580	475	408 7 0
	Old Town - - - 11	175	92	70 14 0
	Park Road - - 11	579	550	489 1 9
	St. George's Boys - N. 11	*296	156	128 15 0
	St. George's, Girls and Infants - - - N. 11	426	217	171 18 0
	St. George's Branch, Kingston Place - Ch. 11	*173	134	87 11 0
	St. John's - - - N. 11	*260	245	152 19 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 11	*575	542	431 9 0
	St. Peter's, Infants - N. 11	*139	133	93 2 0
	Wesleyan - - - 11	*455	335	270 8 0
542	Barton - - - - N. 3	*151	105	84 9 0
515	Barwick-in-Elmet - N. 3	*175	112	91 18 0
474	Bashall Eaves - - Ch. 6	82	28	24 3 0
502	BATLEY:			
	Carlinghow - - 2	662	323	272 17 10
			30	14 10 0
	Carlinghow - - N. 2	*105	76	41 9 0
	Carr - - - - N. 2	‖346	245	154 4 0
	Carr - - - - R. 2	163	142	108 11 0
	Field Lane - - 4	232	128	95 12 0
	Healey - - - 4	453	210	163 19 0
	National - - - 2	‖354	251	183 12 0
			20	8 5 0
	Park Road - - 2	800	620	515 6 0
	Purlwell - - - 2	672	650	556 13 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	478	297	255 2 0
	St. Thomas- - - Ch. 2	186	101	82 12 6
	Warwick Raod - 2	740	370	306 18 8
	Wesleyan - - - *c*	*		
502	Battyeford - - - N. 5	‖677	323	265 15 0
503	Battyeford, St. Peter, Infant - - - Ch. 5	135	88	71 1 0
511	Bawtry - - - P. 4	238	126	105 0 0
504	*Beal* - - - - 12	150	115	101 17 0
489	Beckwithshaw, Unsectarian - - - 10	126	53	42 8 0
537	Bedale - - - - N. 4	*209	166	138 16 0
524	Beeford - - - N. 4	*122	97	55 19 0
538	Bellerby - - - Ch. 5	71	49	34 10 0
525	Bempton - - - 5	111	58	37 17 0
483	Bentham - - - P. 5	123	113	84 14 0
	Bentham, High G. & I. 5	*209	93	58 15 5
	Bentham, Lower Free Grammar - - - 5	122	49	33 17 0
511	Bentley-in-Arksey - N.	*		
	Bentley-with-Arksey - 5	174	139	105 18 0
519	Beswick and Watton - N. 1	*126	62	44 1 0
519	BEVERLEY:			
	Beckside, Infant - N. 1	*170	89	64 14 0
	Minster, Boys - - N. 2	*282	179	149 2 0
	Minster, Girls - - N. 2	214	201	175 17 6
	Minster, Infants - 2	213	148	109 18 0
	St. Mary - - - N. 2	*900	459	328 1 0
	St. Nicholas - - N. 1	174	49	35 2 0
	Wesleyan - - - 2	*360	257	258 10 0
	Wood Street - - N.	*		
486	Bewerley, Bridgehouse Gate - - - - Ch. 3	114	117	102 15 0
	Bewerley Greenhow Hill - - - - 6	94	66	73 1 3
523	Bewholme - - - P. 3	70	39	3¼ 0 0
517	Bielby - - - - N. 2	61	42	35 1 0
497	Bierley - - - N. 1	*351	226	160 6 0
	Bierley, Lower Woodlands, St. Andrew's, Infant - - - Ch. 3	168	83	59 4 0
515	Bilbrough - - - 1	87	21	31 11 0
535	Bilsdale (Chopgate) - 6	86	48	49 14 0
523	Bilton - - - - Ch. 4	50	38	41 0 0
490	Bilton with Bickerton Ch. 11	86	41	21 10 0
492	BINGLEY:			
	Cottingly - - - 7	318	143	115 6 0
	Crossflatts - 5	243	174	145 18 0
	Cullingworth Joint - 6	*362	166	120 2 0
	Eldwick - - - 12	123	56	32 11 0
	Harden - - - 12	258	115	75 12 1
	Lees - - - - 5	*363	292	246 0 0
	Mornington Road - 12	616	383	346 10 0
	National - - - 7	*256	222	174 15 0
	Roman Catholic - 7	166	47	24 0 7
	Trinity - - - Ch. 7	538	203	180 6 0
			24	8 1 0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	‖425	339	255 0 0
	Wesley Place, Mixed 5	266	183	141 12 0
	Wesley Place, Infants 5	251	153	118 0 0
495	Birchencliffe - - Ch. 5	151	70	50 12 0
527	Birdsall, Lord Middleton's - - - - 4	102	48	47 3 0
507	Birdsedge - - - 10	122	70	32 16 1
506	Birdwell, Infant - - Ch. 7	122	70	52 8 0
502	Birkenshaw - - N. 3	††394	217	127 7 0
509	Birley Colliery - - Ch. 3	520	164	137 11 0
502	BIRSTAL:			
	National - - - 5	*635	429	308 18 2
	Rake's Lane, Infant - 5	109	49	32 4 0
	Roman Catholic - 5	172	115	91 14 0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	*342	250	204 19 11
486	Birstwith - - - Ch. 3	150	75	67 4 0
519	Bishop Burton, Mixed Ch. 1	*119	72	59 1 0
487	Bishop Monkton - - N. 5	*109	63	48 19 0
486	Bishop's Thornton - Ch.	*109	38	25 16 0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
516	Bishopthorpe, Archbishop of York's - N. 3	101	89	76 15 0
517	Bishop Wilton - - Ch. 1	164	73	60 8 0
506	Blacker - - - Ch. 7	198	146	89 19 0
			21	8 19 0
518	Blacktoft - - - 5	80	37	28 4 0
507	Bolsterstone - - N. 6	*185	32	20 6 0
529	Boltby Girls & Infants Ch. 12	53	24	28 7 0
485	Bolton Abbey - - Ch. 6	185	40	24 19 0
474	Bolton by Bolland, Endowed - - - Ch. 6	*170	103	92 18 0
497	Bolton (Calverley) - N. 2	*228	165	71 14 4
			143	97 15 0
511	*Bolton-on-Dearne* - 6	*160	31	12 19 0
515	Bolton Percy - - Ch. 1	71	21	28 7 0
538	Bolton and Redmire - 7	117	64	40 11 0
541	Bolton-on-Swale - - Ch. 10	80	30	19 6 0
490	Boston, Clifford, and Bramham - - - W. 3	*168	66	51 0 0
	Boston Spa - - - N. 11	*189	119	104 3 0
503	Bottom Boat (Stanley) Ch. 10	56	51	40 18 0
546	Bowes, Grammar - 4	197	96	62 14 0
497	BOWLING:			
	Chapel Green - - Ch. 1	209	118	53 12 10
	St. John's - - - N. 1	*448	225	116 11 2
	St. Stephen's - - N. 3	*500	413	307 10 0
485	Bracewell - - - N. 6	*78	15	23 15 0
507	Bradfield - - - N. 6	74	23	9 12 0
497	BRADFORD:			
	All Saints' - - - N. 11	797	552	434 7 0
	All Saints, Bramley Street - - - N. 11	271	166	128 8 0
	All Saints, Dirk Hill, Infants - - - N. 11	228	128	103 6 0
	Barker End - - 9	715	667	583 11 8
	Barker End, Half-time - - - 9	428	319	262 2 0
	Belle Vue - - - 9	1,274	1026	917 3 0
	Bolton Woods - - 2	414	281	233 11 0
	Borough, West, - - B. 10	*804	448	389 4 0
	Bowling, Back Lane 2	584	440	339 3 0
	Broomfield's Industrial - - -	*		
	Caledonia Street - 9	324	90	65 2 0
	Chapel Green - - 2	377	293	248 10 0
	Christ Church - - N. 11	*447	172	105 1 6
	Church Inst., Evening	—	33	13 14 6
	Daisy Hill - - 2	381	134	86 13 6
	Dudley Hill - - 9	587	317	207 5 0
	Eastbrook Mills - B. 10	171	113	88 5 0
	Feversham Street - 2	911	743	623 8 0
	Great Horton - - 9	965	691	573 10 0
	Horton Bank Top - 2	274	172	155 7 0
	Horton Road - - 9	466	198	200 2 0
	Lidget Green - - 9	†*450	185	137 6 0
	Lilycroft Lane - - 2	675	593	477 19 0
	Lister Hills - - 9	552	362	322 13 0
	Mech. Inst., Evening	—	145	61 17 6
	Moor - - - - 9	1,426	814	692 15 6
	Muff Field - - - 9	346	322	284 13 0
	Otley Road - - 9	664	530	441 6 0
	Parish Church - - 11	*1,092	394	322 13 0
	Princeville - - 2	461	380	349 15 8
	Richmond Terrace - W. 10	*505	161	104 13 8
	Ryan Street - - 2	851	981	863 13 0
	St. Andrew - - - N. 11	*497	409	385 5 0
	St. Andrew's, Mission Ch. 11	227	189	175 13 0
	St. Ann's - - - R. 10	687	391	310 9 0
	St. Augustine - - Ch. 10	435	322	190 12 5
	St Cuthbert - - R. 10	399	149	94 4 0
	St James' - - - N. 11	590	382	313 12 0
	St John's - - - N. 11	*948	309	254 0 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 10	668	447	362 9 1
497	Bradford—*cont.*			
	St Jude's - - - N. 11	*583	334	276 12 0
	St Marie's - - - R. 10	1,020	629	500 11 0
	St. Michael and All Angels' - - - 3	579	462	350 9 4
	St. Patrick - - R. 10	*1,519	809	621 16 0
	St. Peter's - - N. 10	442	272	189 6 2
	St. Thomas - - N. 10	*334	128	62 17 0
	Tetley Street - - 9	612	168	124 13 2
	Trinity - - - N. 1	*720	486	399 18 0
	Undercliffe - - 9	486	440	371 5 0
	Usher Street - - 9	822	543	447 13 0
	Wapping Road - - 2	354	362	307 3 0
	Whetley Lane - - 9	1,483	1,137	883 3 0
	Whetley Lane, Half-time - - - 9		110	71 10 8
	White Abbey Road - W. 10	735	522	367 10 7
495	Bradley - - - Ch. 5	315	178	142 0 0
485	Bradley - - - W. 5	117	59	47 5 0
528	Brafferton - - - N. 3	*176	145	112 15 8
486	Braithwaite Endowed 6	55	51	40 12 0
511	Braithwell - - - N. 3	99	41	29 18 0
490	Bramham - - - Ch. 3	245	135	116 19 0
491	Bramhope - - - 10	101	65	46 1 0
500	Bramley (Leeds) - N. 9	*666	375	310 14 0
	Bramley (Leeds) - W. 3	527	246	215 5 0
	Bramley (Leeds) Whitcote - - - N.	*		
510	Bramley (Rotherham) Ch. 12	62	35	18 2 0
510	Brampton Bierlow - N. 6	396	310	284 5 0
	Brampton Bierlow, Infant - - - 6	100	96	70 6 0
523	Brandsburton - - Ch. 3	282	104	90 17 0
528	Brandsby - - - Ch. 4	66	32	24 8 0
530	Bransdale - - - N. 7	29	30	40 11 0
519	Brantingham - cum-Ellerker - - - N. 3	*100	51	41 0 0
527	Brawby - - - N.	*		
514	Brayton - - - N. 4	171	113	99 4 0
496	Brearley, Baptist - 7	149	83	54 12 0
525	BRIDLINGTON:			
	National - - - 5	*396	297	241 5 4
	Infants - - - N. 5	*136	96	73 6 0
	Quay - - - - B. *c*	†		
	Quay - - - 5	*327	224	176 3 0
	Quay - - - - W. 5	*163	162	145 0 0
505	Brierley - - - N. 12	101	42	17 2 11
496	BRIGHOUSE:			
	Church Inst., Evening	—	21	6 1 6
	Mech. Inst., Evening	108	60	17 2 6
	National - - - 5	†*711	619	476 10 0
	Roman Catholic - 5	262	110	80 9 0
	St. James', Mixed - Ch. 5	231	175	125 3 0
495	Brockholes (Honley) - N. 6	†*148	85	69 17 0
511	Brodsworth - - - Ch. 5	97	30	18 19 0
536	*Brompton* - - - 1	*242	153	122 4 0
526	*Brompton (U.D.)* - 5	162	85	82 1 0
496	Brookroyd Mills - 4	601	315	276 19 0
518	*Broomfleet* - - - 2	52	29	20 14 11
504	Brotherton - - - N. 5	*218	141	108 12 0
533	Brotton - - - N. 6	*692	382	312 6 0
502	Brownhill, St. Saviour's Ch. 5	*201	193	166 16 0
473	Browsholme - - - 6	60	18	31 8 0
541	Brumpton-on-Swale - N. 3	*87	54	45 12 0
518	*Buburith* - - - 2	157	94	80 19 0
485	Buckden - - - Ch. 6	67	30	16 13 0
	Buckden, Oughtershaw - - - Ch. 6	78	12	24 0 0
517	Buckthorpe - - - Ch. 5	100	49	45 4 0
527	Bulmer, Lord Carlisle's Ch. 4	100	41	36 18 0
511	Burghwallis - - - P. 5	28	22	27 11 0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
501	Burley (Leeds) - - N. 5	*449	276	215 0 0
491	Burley (Otley) - - N. 10	*223	143	96 18 6
	Burley in Wharfdale, Township - - - 4	144	126	77 6 0
	Burley, Woodhead - 10	86	24	16 4 0
501	Burmantofts, St. Stephen's - - N. 6	*466	368	307 11 0
507	Burn Cross Primitive Methodist - - - 10	146	54	42 8 0
537	Burneston - - - N. 4	*123	56	46 16 0
485	Burnsall Grammar - 4	82	35	40 0 0
486	Burntyates Endowed - N. 3	202	79	65 10 0
522	*Burstwick-cum-Skeckling* - - - 4	113	53	41 19 0
525	Burton Agnes - - N. 6	†149	56	39 15 0
538	Burton Constable - N. 3	69	28	34 16 0
525	*Burton-Fleming* - 6	120	66	49 1 0
484	Burton-in-Lonsdale, Endowed - - - 6	203	128	96 12 0
499	Burton-Leonard - - N. 4	129	80	65 7 0
523	Burton-Pidsea - - P. 4	117	43	25 5 0
527	Burythorpe - - - Ch. 4	54	47	39 2 0
501	Buslingthorpe - - N. 9	*467	425	295 13 0
497	Buttershaw, Infant - 10	279	92	61 2 0
	Buttershaw - - - N. 2	225	139	111 12 0
511	Cadeby, Infants - - 4	34	20	26 8 0
541	Caldwell - - - Ch. 3	66	32	27 9 0
497	CALVERLEY:			
	Farsley, Back Lane - 2	370	211	180 0 0
	Farsley Village - 3	253	110	78 2 0
	National - - - 2	363	101	80 3 0
	New, Infts. - - - N. 2	*112	60	47 6 0
	Thornbury - - 11	414	277	242 2 6
	Wesleyan - - - 2	232	86	74 3 0
511	Campsall - - - N. 5	*103	50	43 12 0
	Campsall, Norton - Ch. 5	*122	100	64 4 0
511	Cantley - - - - N. 4	*115	54	45 5 0
483	Cantley with Dowbiggin - - - - 6	57	32	33 1 6
509	Carbrook - - - N. 1	441	317	215 0 0
511	Carcroft (in Owston) - N. 5	*80	51	44 18 0
507	Carlecotes, St. Anne's - Ch. 6	73	22	23 5 0
485	Carleton, Endowed - N. 4	365	179	124 9 0
	Carleton in Skipton, Lothersdale - - 6	*150	88	80 10 0
504	*Carleton-in-Pontefract* - - - - 6	72	21	11 1 0
506	*Carlton (Barnsley)* - 11	202	115	81 2 0
538	Carlton in Coverham - N. 4	†129	53	41 2 0
535	Carlton and Faceby - N. 7	83	40	26 2 0
538	Carlton Highdale, Horsehouse - - 4	62	26	37 13 0
	Carlton Husthwaite - 10	87	45	46 10 0
529	*Carlton Miniott* - - 1	73	41	30 8 0
	Carlton Miniott - - N. *c*	*		
514	Carlton in Snaith - Ch. 4	159	78	55 1 0
	Carlton - - - - R. 5	202	55	48 4 0
525	Carnaby - - - 6	63	47	31 4 0
539	Carperby (Bedale) - B. 5	59	34	34 14 0
537	Carthorpe Village - 4	110	52	43 1 0
492	Castlefield - - - W. *c*			
504	CASTLEFORD:			
	National - - -	†		
	Roman Catholic - 6	191	209	165 9 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	*419	345	268 17 0
	Welbeck Street - - 6	624	493	288 16 0
	Wheldon Lane - - 6	430	323	215 10 0
493	Castleshaw, (Delph) - Ch. 7	92	27	27 17 0
510	*Catcliffe* - - - 12	180	58	33 12 0
541	Catterick Endowed - 3	102	86	71 12 0
517	Catton - - - - 1	62	36	28 9 0
523	Catwick - - - - N. 3	*46	31	26 1 0
514	Cawood - - - 5	300	132	74 18 0
507	Cawthorne - - - N. 8	*346	147	127 15 0
526	*Cayton* - - - 5	142	59	51 6 0
501	Chapel-Allerton - - N. 1	*451	219	148 12 0
484	Chapel-le-Dale Endowed - - - 5	68	30	38 12 0
507	Chapel Town Warren - W. 10	150	157	96 18 0
519	Cherry-Burton - - Ch. 1	*108	72	46 12 5
495	Choppards (in Holmfirth) - - - - N. *c*	†		
515	Church-Fenton - - N. 1	†*130	57	41 12 0
499	*Churwell* - - - 12	458	338	280 4 0
			27	8 15 6
484	Clapham - - - Ch. 5	190	52	41 2 0
497	Clayton, Baptist - - 3	410	259	226 12 6
	Clayton Heights, Undenoml. - - - 3	343	162	104 3 6
	Clayton - - - - N. 2	*436	187	157 5 0
542	Cleasby - - - B. 3	126		
497	CLECKHEATON:			
	British - - - - 7	†516	340	287 9 0
	Mech. Inst. Evening -	—	54	14 18 6
	Moor End - - - Ch. 1	387	168	123 7 0
	National - - - 1	†*486	410	329 6 0
	St. Luke's - - - N. 10	*146	132	73 11 0
	Westgate - - - 10	298	174	90 12 4
514	Cliffe-cum-Lund Charity 4	123	89	77 17 6
490	Clifford, St. Edward's and St. Joseph's - R. 11	203	147	117 14 0
496	Clifton (Brighouse) - Ch. 10	260	168	132 2 0
516	Clifton - - - - N.	*		
	Clifton, Girls - - Ch. 10	128	107	85 1 0
	Clifton, Infants - - Ch. 10	65	54	33 12 0
491	*Clifton with Norwood* 4	60	32	27 17 0
495	Clough Head - - B. 7	206	113	50 4 0
	Clough Head Mechs. Inst., Evening - -	—	19	6 13 6
526	Cloughton and Burniston - - - - 6	*112	91	67 16 0
485	Cold Coniston - - N. 3	120	58	42 12 0
496	Coley - - - - N. *c*	*		
490	Collingham, Lady E. Hastings - - - Ch. 3	67	44	43 16 0
515	Colton - - - - Ch. 1	67	15	23 19 0
533	*Commondale* - - 6	57	34	34 5 0
511	*Conisbrough* - - 5	510	244	135 14 0
485	Conistone - - - Ch. 6	47	31	35 15 0
485	Cononley - - - N. 4	*211	77	61 5 0
516	Copmanthorpe - - Ch. 5	84	41	23 11 0
546	Cotherstone - - - Ch. 6	78	46	31 2 0
	Cotherstone - - - W. 6	64	30	21 19 0
520	COTTINGHAM:			
	Boys - - - - 2	†340	182	136 7 0
	Dunswell - - - 2	75	45	6 0 6
	Girls - - - - 2	325	113	79 18 0
	Londesborough Street 2	376	180	120 17 0
	Newland - - - 2	*156	121	119 6 0
495	Cowcliffe and Netheroyd Hill - - - N. 6	*177	152	122 10 0
485	*Cowling* - - - 6	*385	276	255 19 0
541	*Cowton, North & South* 2	84	40	22 18 0
528	Coxwold - - - Ch. 4	185	82	70 8 0
537	Crakehall - - - N. 3	97	52	35 13 0
535	*Crathorne* - - - 5	92	56	57 7 0
528	Crayke - - - - N. 4	100	75	38 14 0
504	*Cridling, Stubbs* - - 12	42	19	20 1 0
503	Crigglestone - - - B. 7	216	215	184 9 0
	Crigglestone - - - Ch. 7	167	110	99 10 0
542	Croft - - - - N. 4	*181	85	67 11 0
503	*Crofton* - - - 7	104	85	55 5 0
508	Crookes Endowed - 4	489	328	266 16 0
531	Cropton, Undenoml. - 6	*81	37	30 18 0
495	Crosland Moor - N. 6	*612	146	99 9 0

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509	Cross Pool - - - N. 3	125	87	63	13	0
493	Cross Stone - - - N. 6	*345	286	239	7	0
506	Cudworth, St. John's - N. 11	150	132	94	5	0
			17	6	10	6
492	Cullingworth - - N. 7	*180	79	34	12	1
495	Cumberworth - - 4	195	89	75	19	0
487	Cundall with Norton-le-Clay - - - N. 3	*72	25	32	13	0
486	*Dacre* - - - - 3	60	32	24	15	0
473	Dalehead (Slaidburn) N. 5	*103	28	34	6	0
487	Dallowgill - - - N. 5	75	30	39	0	0
519	Dalton Holme - - Ch. 3	108	60	49	17	0
541	Dalton - in - Kirby - Ravensworth - - N. 2	†*67	39	20	9	0
510	Dalton (Rotherham) - Ch. 12	81	53	31	5	0
529	Dalton (Thirsk) - - N. 2	91	57	50	3	0
533	*Danby, Castleton* - 6	142	77	61	4	0
	Danby, Fryup - - 6	54	38	45	8	0
	Danby - - - - N. 5	126	64	57	1	0
536	Danby Wiske - - 2	62	30	29	3	0
506	Darfield - - - N. 11	*146	148	112	11	0
	Darfield Main - - W. 11	130	143	108	8	0
509	Darnall - - - - N. 2	†*318	287	212	3	0
504	Darrington - - - N. 6	*146	82	68	3	0
506	Darton, Beaumont's Charity - - - 10	161	63	56	11	0
	Darton, Mapplewell - 10	484	344	205	19	0
			27	6	10	6
507	Deepcar - - - N. 10	*264	167	113	17	0
			22	8	8	0
536	Deighton - - - Ch. 1	60	13	23	5	0
494	Delph - - - - W. 10	388	199	216	4	2
510	Denaby - - - - Ch. 4	67	25	11	9	6
507	Denby - - - - N. 11	*322	120	104	12	0
	Denby Dale, Undl. - 10	*319	152	141	15	0
497	Denholme Gate - - N. *c*	*				
494	Denshaw - - - Ch. 11	228	122	138	5	4
483	Dent - - - - N. 6	*154	57	32	0	0
491	Denton (Otley) - - Ch. 4	67	25	22	8	0
502	DEWSBURY:					
	Boothroyd Lane - 3	764	584	461	16	0
	Carlton Street - - 3	749	716	626	10	0
	Eastborough - - 4	907	544	414	5	1
	Middle Parish - - N. 4	*720	372	325	10	0
	Moor - - - - 3	428	305	274	1	0
	Moor - - - - N. 4	309	158	109	15	0
	Moor, Sunday - -	†				
	Roman Catholic - 2	491	283	243	7	0
	St. Mark's - - - Ch. 4	298	135	79	2	0
	Wellington Rd., Inft. 4	412	100	69	15	0
	Wellington Street - 4	598	75	49	10	0
	West Town - - N.	*				
494	Diggle, Kilngreen - 10	267	69	78	13	1
480	Dinnington - - - N. 1	67	42	43	6	0
487	Dishforth - - - N. 5	*97	55	56	17	0
494	Dobcross - - - Ch. 10	337	168	183	3	9
494	Doctor Lane - - N. 10	182	85	91	5	0
506	Dodworth - - - N. 11	*344	140	116	8	0
	Dodworth, Town - - 11	139	87	70	17	6
	Dodworth - - - W. 11	337	245	199	8	0
			38	8	7	0
511	DONCASTER:					
	British - - - 5	†*933	815	669	9	8
	Christ Church - - N. 5	*630	386	325	11	0
	G. N. Railway Co.'s - N. 5	723	639	489	13	4
	Marsh Gate, Infant - N. 5	99	61	47	16	0
	National - - - 5	*640	379	322	8	0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 5	192	95	76	8	0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	*684	480	383	2	0
485	Draughton - - - N. 7	*83	34	39	14	0
524	*Driffield, Great* - - 5	550	455	377	15	0
	Driffield - - - N. 5	*536	396	327	9	0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*					
524	Driffield, Little - - N. 5	63	38	29	0	0
497	*Drighlington Central* 3	555	451	348	13	0
516	Dringhouses, St. Edward's - - - N. 3	143	67	56	12	0
527	Duggleby - - - N. 1	63	33	20	8	7
507	Dungworth - - - N. 6	95	64	56	17	0
516	Dunnington - - - N. 3	154	104	83	5	0
488	Dunsforth - - - N. 3	*67	17	24	5	0
532	Dunsley - - - Ch. 6	85	46	33	13	2
485	Earby Grammar - - 6	56	47	38	5	0
	Earby - - - - W. 4	282	190	164	8	0
502	Earl's Heaton - - N. 2	*467	289	254	8	0
522	Easington (Hull) - N. 4	*121	67	43	3	0
533	Easington (Redcar) - N. 6	†138	87	72	7	0
528	Easingwold - - - N. 2	*190	108	79	17	0
	Easingwold - - - R. 2	82	40	29	14	0
	Easingwold - - - W. 2	134	103	98	1	0
527	East Acklam - - N. 2	*61	45	40	5	0
503	*East Ardsley* - - 12	454	367	255	17	1
526	*East Ayton* - - - 5	82	76	59	15	0
497	East Bierley - - N. 10	*158	96	53	0	2
497	Eastbrook - - - W. 11	367	168	162	17	0
492	Eastburn - - - B. 5	181	70	54	3	0
517	*East Cottingwith* - 2	60	44	26	14	0
536	East Cowton - - N. 2	*80	41	28	9	0
530	East Gilling - - N. 7	93	47	39	2	0
504	East Hardwick, Stephen Cawood's - - Ch. 6	52	24	25	8	0
536	East Harlsey - - Ch. 3	68	59	58	7	0
490	East Keswick - - Ch. 7	99	44	35	11	0
492	East Morton - - N. 7	*228	228	199	10	0
502	East Thorpe, Girls and Infants - - - 5	415	173	151	7	6
513	Eastoft - - - N. 4	*123	81	62	5	0
518	*Eastrington* - - 2	*132	52	42	18	0
538	East Witton - - N. 10	78	36	30	17	0
510	Eastwood Aldwarke - N. 10	199	130	88	19	0
510	Eastwood (Rotherham) N. 10	*250	250	211	14	0
492	Eastwood, St. Mary's - N. 4	*276	243	203	5	0
531	Ebberston - - - N. 6	121	94	76	19	0
508	Ecclesall - - - N. 7	†*279	128	95	8	0
507	Ecclesfield, Feoffees - 6	166	204	155	12	0
	Ecclesfield, Rawson's, Infants - - - 6	260	139	104	18	0
497	ECCLESHILL:					
	Chapel St., Mixed - 7	256	140	139	15	0
	Chapel St., Infants - 7	126	88	64	18	0
	Greengates - - 7	372	274	243	14	0
	Mech. Inst., Evening	—	64	28	1	0
	National - - - 1	*411	117	67	6	6
	Undercliffe - - 7	308	275	255	6	0
491	Eccup - - - - N. 4	*51	35	29	12	0
531	*Edstone* - - - 7	47	20	18	14	0
532	Egton - - - Ch. 6	164	79	45	18	11
	Egton Bridge, St. Hilda's - - - R. 6	200	99	86	12	6
484	Eldroth - - - Ch. 5	78	22	13	11	0
496	ELLAND WITH GREETLAND:					
	Elland - - - N. 12	*724	438	335	10	0
			29	10	8	6
	Elland Edge - - N. 12	181	144	108	12	0
			14	7	8	6
	Greetland and West Vale - - - 12	509	437	382	7	6
	Southend - - - 12	536	505	406	6	0
	Thornfield - - - 12	167	69	52	18	0
523	Ellerby, Mixed - - 6	52	29	17	3	0
532	*Ellerby* - - - 7	54	37	39	17	0
518	Ellerton, St. Mary's - Ch. 3	*85	39	28	7	11
538	Ellingstring - - - Ch. 7	60	19	20	3	0
519	Elloughton - - - Ch. 3	81	87	71	0	0
503	Elmley - - - - B. 7	241	101	76	2	10
	Elmley, Infant - - Ch. 7	100	50	18	0	0

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506	Elsecar - - - N. 7	*425	340	268	5	0
			9	2	16	0
	Elsecar, St. Helens - R. 7	200	77	25	0	0
516	Elvington - - - Ch. 3	105	49	36	11	0
485	Embsay - - - B. 4	148	78	53	12	0
	Embsay - - - N. 4	*275	85	69	6	0
542	Eryholme - - - 7	49	14	22	11	0
516	Escrick - - - N. 3	218	96	83	13	0
532	Eskdaleside and Ugglebarnby - - - N. 7	†*100	65	36	1	0
534	*Eston Junction* - - 9	451	302	227	1	0
	Eston, South - - 9	797	433	336	7	0
519	Etton - - - - N. 3	*121	66	55	18	0
	Etton, Infant - - N.	*				
517	Everingham - - - R. 2	135	63	64	15	0
537	*Exelby, Leeming* - 3	*159	91	60	9	0
526	Falsgrave, All Saints' - Ch. 6	362	258	213	9	0
530	Fangdale Beck - - 11	54	35	32	13	0
517	Fangfoss - - - N. 1	*102	51	47	13	0
528	Farlington Village - 11	48	28	33	10	0
530	Farndale - - - Ch. 7	67	37	41	11	0
	Farndale, Low Mill - Ch. 7	74	36	43	14	0
489	Farnham, Scotton, and Brereton - - - Ch. 11	102	44	25	2	0
495	Farnley Tyas - - N. 6	124	95	73	14	0
491	Farnley (Wharfedale) Ch. 4	45	19	11	19	0
497	Farsley, St. John's - N. 2	*281	138	120	10	0
504	Featherston - - - N. 6	168	79	54	13	0
529	Feliskirk - - - Ch. 12	63	45	49	18	0
489	*Felliscliffe* - - - 10	68	44	36	9	0
505	Felkirk - - - - Ch. 12	*110	82	73	9	0
511	*Fenwick* - - - 5	88	45	30	8	0
504	*Ferryfryston* - - 12	145	145	119	2	0
491	*Fewston* - - - 4	98	36	20	3	0
526	Filey - - - - N. 6	*217	186	141	14	0
	Filey - - - - W. 5	*278	190	147	19	0
428	Firbeck - - - - 1	83	51	52	7	0
524	Fimber - - - - Ch. 1	65	26	9	3	7
525	Flamborough (St. Oswald's) - - - Ch. 5	*258	184	155	18	0
516	Flaxton-on-the-Moor - Ch. 2	67	54	36	14	0
503	Flockton - - - N. 7	*220	195	131	14	0
528	Folkton - - - Ch. 1	102	55	34	16	0
489	Follifoot - - - Ch. 10	80	54	44	9	0
541	Forcett (Darlington) - Ch. 11	101	94	71	12	0
527	Foston - - - - N. 1	*51	51	48	4	0
524	Foston, Gembling and Kelk, Undl. - - 6	*137	58	49	13	0
524	Foxholes - - - P. 6	84	67	55	7	0
540	Fremington, Endowed Ch. 10	67	62	49	11	0
494	Friarmere, St. Thomas' Ch. 10	*219	149	161	14	6
511	Frickley-with-Clayton P. 5	109	59	39	2	0
517	*Friday Thorpe* - - 5	40	45	27	15	0
	Friday Thorpe - - N.	*				
494	Friezland, Ch. Ch. - P. 11	337	198	243	8	0
			51	18	1	6
497	Frizinghall, St. John's N. 12	312	201	140	6	0
516	Fulford - - - Ch. 5	*201	146	115	9	0
497	Fulneck, Infant - - 3	146	79	58	6	0
508	Fulwood - - - N. 4	*201	88	75	9	0
532	Fylingdales - - - N. 6	*199	58	45	18	0
487	Galphay - - - N. 10	58	30	32	14	0
526	Ganton - - - - Ch. 2	67	49	33	16	0
504	Garforth Colliery - 3	150	104	86	17	0
515	Garforth - - - P. 3	275	206	166	1	0
485	Gargrave - - - N. 5	*267	129	107	8	0
	Gargrave - - - W. 5	272	112	79	10	0
483	Garsdale - - - N. 6	*81	23	24	0	0
524	Garton-on-the-Wolds - Ch. 6	121	66	52	10	0
506	Gawber - - - Ch. 11	*229	136	87	2	0
502	Gawthorpe - - - N. 5	*320	202	159	3	8
484	Giggleswick - - - N. 5	*123	83	72	19	0
500	Gildersome - - - N. 1	†*140	138	117	7	0
500	*Gildersome, Gilderd Road* - - - - 1	207	134	99	8	0
	Gildersome Street Lane 1	308	284	210	2	0
530	Gillamore - - - 7	102	46	33	18	0
530	Gilling - - - - N. 3	*183	103	86	0	0
506	Gilroyd (Dodworth) - Ch. 11	185	94	73	12	0
497	Girlington, St. Philip's N. 1	*266	239	191	4	8
			31	10	6	6
	Girlington, St. Philip's, Brownroyd, Infants - 1	*198	82	40	2	10
473	Gisburn - - - N. 5	112	72	63	5	0
532	*Glaisdale* - - - 6	63	24	17	1	0
	Glaisdale End - - 6	108	39	32	14	0
	Glaisdale, Lealholm - 6	117	62	54	5	0
504	*Glass Houghton* - - 7	158	143	106	9	0
509	Gleadless - - - Ch. 1	*212	163	83	4	1
501	Gledhow and Gipton - N. 7	*75	43	30	9	0
485	*Glusburn* - - - 7	217	159	137	9	0
532	*Goathland* - - - 6	106	65	58	9	0
495	Golcar - - - - N. 7	471	323	278	17	0
			19	6	3	6
	Golcar, Scapegoat Hill, Baptist - - - 7	216	197	155	10	0
			22	7	8	0
	Golcar Town - - 7	225	261	180	15	0
			10	3	2	6
489	Goldsborough - - N. 3	66	44	39	14	0
502	Gomersal, Great, Undl. 5	*342	219	171	15	0
	Gomersal, Little, Inft. N. 5	*153	44	36	6	0
	Gomersal, Mechanics' Institute - - - 5	417	190	148	12	0
			34	11	13	6
517	Goodmanham - - Ch. 1	*75	35	30	0	0
513	GOOLE:					
	Alexandra Street - 7	584	737	657	8	1
	National - - - 7	112	81	42	9	7
	Old Goole - - - 7	349	417	380	8	0
	Roman Catholic - 7	229	115	86	6	0
	St. John's - - - N. 7	*250	179	116	18	4
487	Grantley - - - B. 10	70	20	14	19	4
485	Grassington - - - N. 4	*162	83	60	6	0
510	Greasborough - - Ch. 12	191	134	120	1	0
			84	41	18	6
	Greasborough, Congregl. 12	194	104	72	19	0
	Greasborough Infants 12	61	69	48	2	0
535	Great Ayton - - B. 5	*195	105	82	19	0
	Great Ayton, Marwood's Ch. 4	174	135	104	7	0
527	Great Habton - - 1	45	35	39	15	0
497	Great Horton - - N. 3	*859	552	475	0	11
	Great Horton - - W. *c*	*				
505	Great Houghton - - Ch. 11	*106	67	43	11	0
488	Great Ouseburn - - Ch. 3	140	81	71	14	0
491	Great Timble - - B. *c*	†				
494	Greenfield, St. Mary's - N. 10	174	133	156	16	3
488	Green Hammerton - 2	65	38	Art. 17*d.*		
491	Greenholme Mills - B. 4	178	88	95	15	0
			25	6	7	6
496	Greetland - - - W. 12	268	201	169	14	0
	Greetland with West Vale, Mech. Inst., Evening - - -	—	48	16	9	6
507	Grenoside Endowed - 6	81	80	53	10	0
	Grenoside - - - N. 6	*157	152	112	9	0
487	Grewelthorpe - - N. 11	†81	55	41	4	0
523	Grimstone - - - Ch. 4	*84	32	37	9	0
525	Grindall - - - Ch. 5	54	33	37	3	0
473	Grindleton - - - N. 6	†100	60	51	4	0
	Grindleton, Lane End Ch. 5	40	28	34	12	0
532	Grosmont - - - N. 6	*246	203	158	0	0
533	*Guisborough, Barnaby Moor* - - - - 7	50	31	34	15	0
	Guisborough Northgate 11	227	305	207	2	0
	Guisborough, Providence - - - - 10	*766	519	408	8	0
491	Guiseley - - - - N. 7	†427	330	290	0	0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
491	Guiseley - - - W. 7	394	269	219 18 0
540	Gunnerside - - - W. 10	116	84	64 14 0
526	Hackness - - - Ch. 6	133	57	42 11 0
514	Haddlesley - - - N. 5	102	57	39 17 0
492	Hainsworth - - B.	†		
496	HALIFAX:			
	Albion Street - - 1	*739	383	335 1 0
	Boothtown - - 3	524	540	688 14 6
	Copley Factory - - Ch. 1	485	258	172 12 0
	Haley Hill - - 1			
	Haughshaw - - 2	760	389	366 19 0
	Lee Mount - - 2	425	469	434 0 4
	Mech. Inst. Evening	—	80	32 17 6
	Orange Street - - W.	*		
	Parochial - - - 2	*1,207	409	342 12 0
	Pellon Lane - - 3	893	762	667 8 10
	Portland Road - - 1	818	586	533 6 0
	Queensbury - - N. 10	*752	589	520 7 0
			30	10 2 6
	Queen's Road - - 2	802	712	658 10 0
	St. Augustine's - - N. 1	601	540	432 13 0
			24	10 8 6
	St. James', Cross Hills - - - N. 3	*319	276	243 1 8
	St. James', Victoria St. N. 3	†530	403	340 0 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 3	658	334	173 12 10
			159	35 13 6
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 1	442	122	73 5 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	434	275	115 13 4
	St. Thomas - - 3	*370	250	188 4 0
	Siddall - - - 3	483	287	226 16 0
	Trinity - - - N. 2	*652	413	343 5 0
	Victoria Street - - 1	313	246	209 0 0
	Wheatley - - - 2			
508	Hallam, Upper - - B.	†		
514	Hambleton - - - N. 4	154	110	96 5 0
489	Hampsthwaite - - N. 10	*123	81	69 8 0
509	HANDSWORTH:			
	Intake, Infant - - 3	156	105	45 5 4
	National - - - 1	*255	140	120 13 0
	Woodhouse - - N. 1	302	294	200 7 0
	Woodhouse, St. Joseph's - - - R. 1	195	49	32 12 0
	Woodhouse - - W. 1	159	128	82 1 7
502	Hanging Heaton - - N. 2	*129	149	118 13 0
490	Harewood - - - N. 12	224	150	149 19 0
510	Harley (Wentworth), Infant - - - Ch. 12	90	34	22 12 0
493	Harley Wood - - N. 6	*178	125	82 5 4
530	Harome - - - Ch. 7	78	61	36 18 0
524	Harpham, Lowthorpe, and Ruston Parva - Ch. 4	119	81	63 16 0
489	HARROGATE:			
	High - - - - N. 12	†*765	366	314 17 0
	Low, St. Mary's - N. 11	†218	160	124 9 0
	Methodist F.C. - - 12	210		
	Oatlands Mount - Ch. 11	89	35	25 13 4
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 12	174	163	122 3 0
	Wesleyan - - - 12	187	220	178 3 0
430	*Harthill with Woodall* 1	287	213	159 14 0
516	Harton - - - - 2	72	51	58 3 0
496	Hartshead - - - N. 10	161	70	27 12 7
486	Hartwith - - - Ch. 3	72	17	28 11 0
512	HATFIELD:			
	Girls and Infants - N. 4	70	23	13 13 2
	Levels - - - 4	63	50	31 9 0
	Travis Charity - - 4	97	31	21 12 0
	Woodhouse - - 4	85	54	35 14 0
538	Haukswell - - - 2	60	42	36 8 4

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
539	*Hawes* - - - - 5	*295	156	122 9 0
	Hawes, Lunds - - 5	64	32	34 5 0
530	Hawnby - - - Ch. 7	56	33	40 4 0
532	Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre - - - - N. 6	*160	62	55 10 0
	Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre, Green Lane - 5	90	65	38 1 3
491	Hawksworth - - Ch. 4	125	23	130 0 0
492	HAWORTH:			
	British - - - *c*	†		
	Hawksbridge - - 4	146	19	7 12 0
	Horkinstone - - 4	181	86	80 6 0
	National - - - 4	*370	246	179 13 0
			31	11 9 0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	*457	206	191 5 0
516	*Haxby, St. Mary's* - 2	107	64	56 0 0
517	Hayton - - - N. 2	59	39	24 2 0
515	Hazlewood - - - R. 2	116	47	40 15 0
501	Headingley, Far, St. Chad's - - - Ch. 7	172	87	13 11 10
	Headingley Glebe, Girls N.	*		
	Headingley Town - N. 7	*179	177	116 7 0
538	Healey - - - Ch. 7	96	31	17 19 0
503	Heath - - - - P. 4	121	59	42 10 0
497	Heaton, St. Barnabas - N. 11	*219	132	64 4 0
	Heaton, Sandy Lane - B. 12	219	98	73 5 0
493	Hebden Bridge - - N. 7	312	226	132 19 1
485	Hebden - - - Ch. 5	*119	46	35 11 0
502	HECKMONDWIKE:	*		
	Batty Street - - 1	576	544	501 14 0
			22	5 13 0
	Central, Infant - 1	152	147	110 0 0
	National - - - 1	343	234	108 2 8
	Roman Catholic - 1	161	89	55 17 0
	Upper - - - 1	380	338	300 0 8
			27	9 13 0
520	*Hedon* - - - - 2	†170	92	71 16 0
508	Heeley - - - - N. 7	260	179	158 14 0
	Heeley - - - - W. 7	375	315	231 3 0
484	Hellifield - - - Ch. 4	119	59	38 8 0
495	Helme - - - - N. 7	151		
530	Helmsley, Lord Faversham's - - - N. 7	122	83	83 11 0
	Helmsley, Lady Faversham's, Girls - - Ch. 7	185	89	68 0 0
	Helmsley - - - W. 6	158	71	61 14 0
516	Helmsley, Upper, and Gate Helmsley - - N. 2	60	35	27 18 0
514	*Hemingboro'* - - 7	105	68	38 8 0
506	Hemingfield - - - Ch. 12	310	313	273 17 6
505	Hemsworth - - - P. 6	106	58	54 13 0
	Hemsworth, Girls - N. 6	81	43	25 12 0
	Hemsworth, Infant - Ch. 6	106	49	30 14 0
504	Hensall - - - P. 4	109	80	49 13 0
495	Hepworth - - - Ch. 4	213	73	62 6 0
516	Heslington - - - N. 3	127	52	44 8 0
488	Hessay - - - N. 10	*45	17	27 13 0
520	Hessle - - - - N. 3	*183	151	93 6 0
	Hessle Parish - - B. 3	100	64	53 6 0
516	Heworth - - - Ch. 5	*314	143	99 6 0
511	Hexthorpe, St. James, Girls and Infants - 5	60	59	44 0 0
494	Hey (Lees), St. John's N. 10	324	154	159 15 0
511	Hickleton - - - Ch. 12	41	19	27 11 0
539	*High Abbotside, Hardrow* - - - - 12	103	42	27 3 0
506	Higham and Barugh - N. 11	171	130	78 4 0
	Higham Undl. - - *c*			
495	Highburton - - - N. 10	192	86	76 17 6
486	*High and Low Bishopside, Pateley Bridge* 10	279	154	123 6 5

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
507	High Green (Ecclesfield) B. 10	*488	453	390 13 0
			23	9 9 6
507	High Hoyland - - Ch. 10	101	60	49 0 0
507	Hillsborough - - N. 6	*182	175	107 19 0
535	Hilton Infant - - 5	48	21	30 11 0
532	*Hinderwell* - - - 6	77	119	61 1 4
	Hinderwell, Staithes - 6	*338	230	163 0 0
541	Hipswell - - - 1	56	43	41 1 0
522	Hollym - - - Ch. 2	43	36	30 9 0
495	Holme Bridge - - N. 4	*247	174	150 19 0
	Holme (in Huddersfield) 12	117	75	56 16 0
497	Holme (Lane End) - B.	†		
518	*Holme on Spalding Moor (U.D.)* - - 1	270	133	109 14 0
	Holme on Spalding Moor (U.D.), Foggathorpe - - - 7	71	19	21 17 0
495	Holmfirth - - - N. 4	*355	253	196 10 0
	Holmfirth - - - W. 4	259	242	211 15 0
522	*Holmpton (U.D.)* - 2	82	39	39 1 0
546	Holwick - - - Ch. 6	59	35	45 18 0
495	Honley - - - N. 6	*678	471	385 2 0
513	Hook - - - - Ch. 4	101	76	59 1 0
486	Hookstone, Endowed - Ch. 3	62	40	33 13 0
511	Hooton Pagnell - - 5	87	37	25 3 0
510	Hooton Roberts - - Ch. 5	66	49	36 18 0
502	Hopton Chapel - - 6	704	265	231 1 0
	Hopton, Upper - - Ch. 6	*149	127	101 6 0
			17	9 0 6
503	HORBURY:			
	National - - - 12	608	379	255 13 0
	Bridge - - - Ch. 12	231	91	75 0 0
	Junction - - - W. 12	146	72	51 0 0
	Wesleyan - - - 12	273	159	128 8 0
537	Hornby and Hackforth 11	99	35	25 6 0
523	Hornsea, Infant - - Ch. 4	76	53	31 18 0
	Hornsea - - - N. 4	*277	109	88 2 0
491	HORSFORTH:			
	Crag Hill, Evening -	—	30	11 10 0
	Mech. Inst., Evening	—	21	6 6 6
	National - - - 7	*548	199	121 0 0
	Wesleyan - - - 7	448	164	123 14 0
484	Horton in Ribblesdale Ch. 5	106	68	73 6 0
518	Hotham - - - 3	91	59	34 12 0
500	Houghend - - - Ch. 10	159	74	43 19 9
527	Hovingham - - - Ch. 4	137	104	90 9 0
518	Howden - - - N. 2	178	122	112 7 0
	Howden, Infant - - Ch. 2	85	51	36 6 0
	Howden - - - W. 2	*196	129	101 7 0
483	Howgill, Endowed - 6	60	29	35 15 0
527	Howsham - - - Ch. 10	42	24	32 7 0
506	Hoyland - - - N. 12	119	254	174 16 0
			25	11 2 6
507	Hoylandswaine - - N. 11	*137	101	71 5 0
506	Hoyle Mill, Infants and N. 11	*203	148	103 13 0
528	Huby - - - - Ch. 1	90	49	34 7 0
495	HUDDERSFIELD:			
	Almondbury - - 6	433	236	210 13 0
	Beaumont Street - 2	845	716	644 15 0
	Berry Brow - - 2	578	430	372 4 0
			36	10 11 6
	Brierley Wood, Infant 1	120	82	65 18 0
	Crosland Moor - - 1	652	444	395 17 0
	Deighton, Infant - 1	170	145	118 16 0
	Fem. Educl. Inst., Evening - - -	—	38	16 19 6
	Hill House - - 2	624	520	437 14 0
	Holy Trinity - - N. 3	*483	259	207 11 0
	Lindley - - - 1	352	98	74 4 0
	Longroyd Bridge - N. 12	1,131	288	243 6 0
	Mech. Inst. Evening	—	163	73 4 6
495	YORKSHIRE—*cont.* Huddersfield—*cont.*			
	Mold Green - - 3	1,080	842	753 19 0
	Mount Pleasant - 2	1,062	949	827 19 0
	Northgate (Infants) N. 3	†398		
	Oaks - - - - 1	743	704	649 17 0
	Paddock - - - 12	646	315	233 15 0
	St. Andrew - - N. 3	*275	156	129 7 0
	St. John's, Hill House N. 3	*466	387	287 14 8
	St. Patrick - - R. 4	557	334	272 7 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 2	*694	245	182 10 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 3	*1,061	620	457 19 0
	Spring Grove - - 12	†710	824	709 15 6
	Stile Common - - 3	806	594	516 18 0
	Trinity Marsh - - N. 3	158	82	54 18 0
517	Huggate - - - Ch. 5	121	87	77 7 0
520 & 521	HULL: Beverley Road - - W. 10	440	350	318 12 0
	Blundell Street - 12	780	514	440 7 4
	Christ Church - - N. 9	*684	448	368 17 0
	Constable Street - 11	788	709	605 2 0
	Courtney Street - 11	816	877	767 7 6
	Daltry Street - - 10	712	597	522 11 6
	Dansom Lane - - 12	†217	95	47 6 2
	Day Street - - B. 11	765	588	506 18 0
	Drypool - - - Ch. 10	*705	576	456 7 0
	Edward Street - - B. *c*	†		
	Fish Street - - 10	*593	379	314 5 0
	Fountain Road - 11	785	745	652 15 6
	Holderness Road - 11	159	72	12 0 10
	Lime Street - - 11	750	612	486 10 0
	Lincoln Street - - 12	817	845	739 7 6
	Londesborough Street 12	797	181	60 14 0
	Osborne Street - - 11	762	632	541 6 0
	Park Road - - 9	745	757	662 7 6
	Ragged Industrial -	*		
	St. Charles', Pryme St. R. 10	*477	295	247 19 0
	St. James' - - - N. 9	*723	577	425 19 0
	St. John's - - - N. 9	*634	390	305 17 0
	St. John's, Osborne St. N. 9	181	167	107 2 0
	St. Joseph's, Anlaby Road - - - R. 10	455	261	235 8 0
	St. Luke's, Mixed - 10	290	180	133 6 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 9	*605	492	361 3 0
	St. Mary's, Infants - N.	†		
	St. Mary's, Wilton St. R. 10	*377	263	230 2 6
	St. Patrick's, Mill St. R. 10	257	174	143 12 0
	St. Stephen's - - N. 9	*875	677	599 3 0
			23	12 14 6
	Salthouse Lane - N. 9	*772	450	327 12 0
	Sculcoates, St. Mary's N. 10	*154	128	105 6 0
	Sculcoates, St. Paul's N. 10	*765	605	445 7 1
	Sculcoates, St. Silas - N.	†*		
	Seamen's and General Orphan Society - 9	299	152	157 2 0
	Sir H. Cooper's - 10	902	758	644 0 0
	Society's Sailor's Orphan (Park Street) 10	420	185	187 13 9
	South Myton - - W. 11	*742	599	505 5 0
	Strickland Street - 11	246	135	66 17 3
	Trinity - - - N. 9	*703	275	201 9 0
	Trippett - - - Ch. 9	*581	261	199 19 0
	Waune Street - - 11	743	700	612 10 0
	Williamson Street - 12	783	854	739 9 0
523	Humbleton (Heron's Charity), Endowed - 4	119	42	15 15 11
423	Hunmanby - - - P. 5	283	195	154 6 0
507	*Hunshelf, Green Moor* 6	124	73	56 14 0
488	Hunsingore - - - N. 3	92	79	74 0 0
516	*Huntington* - - 2	124	77	71 17 0
538	*Hunton (U.D.)* - - 5	102	42	12 18 8
528	Husthwaite - - - N. 4	†*100	64	40 1 2
536	Hutton Bonville, Lovesome Hill - - Ch 2	62	23	27 17 0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*					
526	Hutton Buscel, Endowed - - - Ch. 6	94	64	49	2	0
	Hutton Buscel, Infant 6	48	15	11	10	0
524	*Hutton Cranswick (U.D.)* - - - 3	*160	106	70	1	0
	Hutton Cranswick, Mrs. Reynard's, Infant - N. 3	130	97	74	6	0
530	Hutton-le-Hole - - 7	102	45	33	2	0
533	Hutton, Low Cross - B. 11	*199	114	99	5	0
535	*Hutton Rudby* - - 5	†175	143	125	2	6
527	*Huttons Ambo* - - 11	*61	45	34	5	0
497	IDLE:					
	National - - - 1	*454	272	200	4	0
			21	8	16	6
	St. John's Infants - 1	267	90	68	0	0
	Upper Chapel, Independent - - - 1	303	173	104	9	0
	Wesleyan - - - 1	368	190	132	6	0
491	Ilkley - - - N. 4	*431	275	229	19	0
	Ilkley - - - R. 9	44	34	68	5	0
535	Ingleby Arncliffe - 7	72	55	47	12	0
535	Ingleby Greenhow - Ch. 7	*71	51	54	5	0
484	Ingleton - - - N. 5	*268	162	134	11	0
492	Ingrow - - - N. 4	*322	177	117	11	0
506	Jump - - - Ch. 7	210	181	130	10	0
492	KEIGHLEY:					
	British - - - *c*	†				
	Eastwood - - - 12	906	696	584	0	0
	Holy Croft - - 10	900	619	447	4	0
	National - - - 4	†*939	777	586	17	0
	Oakworth - - - 6	*438	290	265	17	1
	Oakworth, Sykes Head W.	*				
	Oldfield - - - 3	122	36	32	16	0
	St. Ann's - - - R. 4	*312	310	177	1	0
	Science and Art - 6	220	43	36	16	0
			112	32	18	0
	Utley - - - - 12	208	120	99	16	0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	437	174	155	15	8
	Wesley Place - -	*				
	Worth Village, Infants 3	197	57	37	12	0
485	Kelbrook - - - N. 6	*81	84	67	2	0
540	Keld - - - - B. 10	42	33	34	8	0
514	Kelfield - - - N. 7	100	47	28	8	0
485	Kettlewell - - - N. 6	130	29	34	2	0
507	Kexbrough, Mixed - 10	121	73	47	1	0
516	Kexby - - - - N. 3	87	20	27	19	0
522	*Keyingham* - - - 4	†118	92	76	14	0
529	Kilburn - - - N. 3	*108	43	28	17	0
535	Kildale - - - Ch. 7	68	42	34	16	0
485	Kildwick - - - N. 4	149	114	73	16	0
524	Kilham - - - N. 5	*150	120	92	0	0
489	Killinghall - - - N. 10	67	38	27	12	0
	Killinghall - - - 12	69	75	59	7	0
510	Kilnhurst - - - N. 2	†*235	156	104	10	0
519	Kilnwick by Watton - Ch. 1	*61	29	20	18	0
580	Kimberworth - - N. 9	*335	331	206	1	0
496	Kingcross, St. Paul's - N. 3	*517	376	330	9	0
515	*Kippax* - - - - 7	456	251	128	1	5
	Kippax, Evening -	—	19	8	6	0
527	Kirby Grindalyth - Ch. 1	53	24	29	2	0
530	Kirby Moorside - - N. 7	351	167	123	2	0
488	Kirby-on-the-Moor - Ch. 3	*112	62	50	9	0
517	Kirby under Dale - N. 5	103	36	41	13	0
524	Kirkburn - - - N. 6	*128	42	30	11	0
511	*Kirkbramwith* - - 4	60	23	24	6	11
495	Kirkburton - - - N. 5	*515	331	289	2	6
	Kirkburton - - - W. 5	179	94	83	7	0
535	Kirkby-cum-Broughton Ch. 2	54	43	36	15	0
535	Kirkby in Cleveland - Ch. 2	*127	58	53	4	0
537	Kirkby-Fleetham - N. 2	104	79	52	4	0
484	Kirkby in Malhamdale, United - - 6	135	41	34	15	0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*					
529	Kirkby, Knowle Village 10	50				
487	Kirkby-Malzeard - N. 5	*135	86	44	11	8
531	Kirkby-Misperton - N. 7	†*121	80	83	16	0
490	Kirkby-Overblow - 10	67	32	19	10	0
529	Kirkby-Wiske - - N. 4	119	60	40	5	0
490	Kirk-Deighton - - Ch. 2	106	65	49	1	0
520	Kirk-Ella - - - N. 3	*166	97	76	13	0
503	Kirkham Gate - - Ch. 4	135	75	56	13	0
488	Kirk Hammerton - Ch. 2	74	35	19	12	0
495	Kirkheaton - - - N. 11	*395	319	371	2	8
532	KIRKLEATHAM:					
	Coatham - - - 11	234	118	67	5	0
	Warrenby - - - 11	156	86	53	5	0
	Yearby - - - 11	75	68	59	10	0
543	Kirkleavington - - 3	41	27	20	14	0
537	Kirklington - - P. 4	87	45	37	9	0
505	Kirksmeaton - - N. 5	*100	75	54	0	0
501	Kirkstall, St. Stephen's N. 7	*463	194	113	15	8
483	Kirkthwaite - - Ch. 6	69	40	28	16	11
428	Kiveton Park, Colliery 1	432	249	144	18	5
527	Knapton - - - 11	54	24	26	11	0
489	Knaresborough - - N. 12	†*800	373	326	7	6
	Knaresborough - - W. 4	285	137	113	12	0
504	KNOTTINGLEY:					
	Chapel Street - - 12	220	143	93	2	8
	Holes, Infant - - 12	117	63	45	2	0
	National - - - 12	*256	140	108	4	0
	Wesleyan - - - 12	446	286	195	4	0
497	Laisterdike, St. Mary's N. 3	*217	211	117	1	0
484	Langcliffe - - - N. 5	251	100	68	13	5
507	Langsett - - - Ch. 10	148	31	30	19	0
524	Langtoft - - - N. 5	*157	84	74	1	0
536	Langton-on-Swale, Endowed - - - 2	42	35	36	19	0
531	Lastingham - - - N. 7	*83	37	42	17	0
510	Laughton-en-le-Morthen - - - - N. 12	*114	79	55	18	0
518	Laxton - - - - Ch. 2	159	61	44	6	0
492	Laycock - - - W. 6	191	95	82	15	0
533	Lazenby - - - Ch. 7	104	68	50	12	0
529	Leake - - - - N. 2	*175	85	69	15	0
491	Leathley - - - N. 4	80	15	26	12	0
527	Leavening - - - N. 2	*72	58	47	2	0
519	Leconfield - - - Ch. 3	*81	40	33	8	0
515	Ledsham, Lady E. Hasting's - - - Ch. 3	146	46	41	6	0
498	LEEDS:					
to	*Alfred Cross Street* - 3	479	212	141	5	6
501	All Saints' - - - N. 9	*478	318	228	3	8
	Armley - - - - 2	753	605	473	9	0
			29	10	18	6
	Basinghall Street - B. 3	242	107	103	13	0
	Beeston - - - - 2	450	312	216	7	0
			14	4	16	0
	Beeston Hill - - 2	366	633	554	14	0
	Beeston Hill, St. Luke's - - - N. 2	*350	270	235	4	0
	Bewerley Street - 11	903	870	734	7	6
			45	17	0	0
	Bramley - - - 11	428	338	264	19	0
			32	11	18	0
	Burley Lawn - - 10	800	494	394	15	6
			23	7	14	6
	Burley Road - - 10	696	549	419	17	8
	Canal Street - - 2	81	86	60	12	0
	Carlton Hill - - 3	763	684	616	17	0
	Chapeltown - - 1	449	220	160	9	0
	Christ Church - - N. 9	*623	239	171	1	0
	Cross Stamford St. - 10	764	489	367	8	0
	Darley Street - - W. 4	*607	470	440	8	0
	Edgar Street - - B.	*				
	Ellerby Lane - - 10	458	501	373	13	0
			38	12	17	0

c School closed.

e School extinct.

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
498 to 501	Leeds—*cont.*			
	Farnley - - - 6	671	307	238 16 0
			25	8 0 0
	Green Lane - - 3	1,187	1,026	822 10 0
	Holbeck, St. Barnabas' - - - Ch. 9	341	139	82 14 0
	Holbeck, St. Matthew's - - - N. 11	†*547	328	167 3 8
			62	16 3 0
	Holbeck - - - W. 3	*544	490	471 16 0
			19	5 6 0
	Hunslet - - - N. 6	*800	458	383 9 0
	Hunslet Carr - - 11	800	473	393 17 0
			19	7 16 0
	Hunslet Low Road - 11	777	589	460 0 0
			21	10 1 6
	Hunslet, St. Joseph's R. 5	358	326	198 5 0
	Hunslet St. Jude's, Pottery Fields - N. 6	*552	394	344 15 0
	Hunslet, St. Silas - N. 1	*700	331	252 16 0
	Hunslet Moor, St. Peter's - - 6	*734	735	665 1 0
	Hyde Park Road - W. 2	345	215	160 14 0
	Jack Lane - - - 3	727	685	562 8 0
			22	10 18 0
	Kirkstall - - - 11	548	400	332 14 0
			19	7 1 0
	Leylands - - - 1	750	539	383 8 0
			69	23 18 6
	Little Holbeck - - 6	1,185	647	490 2 0
			16	7 14 0
	Little London, St. Matthew's - - N. 5	†*745	527	374 17 0
	Lower Wortley - 2	281	231	218 16 0
			21	7 19 0
	Mech. Inst., Evening —	—	177	70 3 0
	Mill Green - - 2	275	236	158 2 0
	New Wortley - - N. 5	*362	247	163 1 0
	New Wortley, Zion - 2	†*754	604	514 13 0
			15	5 17 6
	Oak Road - - - 11	232	343	207 0 8
	Old Farnley - - 6	*319	217	191 13 0
			24	7 16 0
	Oxford Place - - W. 2	633	260	206 9 0
	Park Lane - - 11	743	583	458 9 0
	Pottery Fields - - 1	*574	315	233 15 0
	Princes Field - - 2	471	411	369 9 0
	Primrose Hill - - 11	755	682	504 7 5
	Quarry Hill and Carver Street - - N. 5	†*521	232	198 17 0
	Richmond Hill - - W. 1	669	301	230 9 0
	Rodley - - - 3	167	176	145 5 4
	Roundhay Road - 2	748	649	547 8 0
			16	8 9 0
	St. Andrew- - - N. 9	*636	518	409 8 0
			46	16 1 6
	St. Anne's - - - R. 5	583	433	323 12 0
	St. Charles - - - R. 5	844	577	467 2 0
	St. George's - - N. 4	*856	597	525 15 0
	St. Hilda's - - - N. 6	*377	252	174 3 0
	St. John Baptist - N. 5	*445	418	348 0 0
	St. John the Evangelist - - - - N. 6	*492	277	207 12 0
	St. Luke's - - - Ch. 5	*497	334	261 8 0
	St. Luke's (Sheepscar) N.			
	St. Mary's, Cromwell Street - - - N. 5	*485	290	184 16 4
	St. Marie's - - - R. 5	*751	613	474 16 0
	St. Patrick's - - R. 5	328	328	287 0 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 9	*397	216	142 17 0
			7	3 5 6
	St. Peter's - - - N. 5	*1,198	861	724 3 0
	St. Peter's Square - N. 10	139		
	St. Peter's Square - 1	830	478	350 4 0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
498 to 501	Leeds—*cont.*			
	St. Philip's (Wellington Street) - - N. 1	*346	211	130 2 0
	St. Saviour's - - N. 6	†658	379	305 13 0
	St. Simon's - 4	*622	506	374 1 0
	St. Thomas' (Leyland's) - - - N.	*		
	St. Vincent - - R. 6	305	144	93 4 0
	Salem - - - 1	640	194	141 8 0
	Saville Green - - 11	524	337	182 12 0
	Sheepscar - - - 10	790	623	528 15 6
	South Accommodation Road - - 3	600	501	379 3 4
	Stanningley - - 11	353	237	161 12 0
			32	9 15 6
	Sweet Street - - 10	612	518	441 3 0
			21	6 11 6
	Upper Wortley - - 2	709	636	527 15 0
			37	10 13 0
	Woodhouse - - 3	656	607	485 14 0
	Woodhouse, Mech. Inst. Evening -	—	19	5 3 6
	Woodhouse, St. Mark's N. 5	*596	579	546 16 0
	Woodhouse Street, Temporary - - 3	188	108	48 1 4
	Woodsley Road - 10	262	238	187 7 0
			13	6 2 0
	Wortley - - -	†		
	Wortley, Greenside - 4	326	268	243 1 0
	Wrangthorn, S. Augustine - - - Ch. 1	132	123	95 1 0
	York Road - - 11	771	722	545 13 4
			56	21 11 6
	York Street - -	*		
	Young Men's Christian Assocn. Evg. -	—	25	8 7 6
503	Lee Moor - - - Ch. 10	56	46	33 14 0
502	Lees Moor - - - N. 6	159	103	59 14 0
495	*Lepton* - - - - 5	229	185	165 15 0
			29	12 3 6
	Lepton - - - - N. 5	*235	210	181 10 0
			25	9 0 0
519	Leven - - - - Ch. 3	222	99	68 9 0
531	*Levisham* - - - 11	45	16	21 8 0
538	Leyburn Thornboro', Charity - - - 3	163	63	49 16 0
497	Lidgett Green, Sunday	†		
496	Lightcliffe - - - N. 4	540	373	307 13 0
495	Lindley - - - N. 5	*497	283	243 13 8
	Lindley, Mech. Inst. Evening - - -	—	32	11 10 6
495	Lingards - - - N. 11	*182	57	56 0 6
495	Linthwaite - - - N. 5	200	149	125 5 0
	Linthwaite - - - W. 5	336	246	212 12 0
490	Linton - - - - N. 11	101	32	18 11 0
528	Linton-on-Ouse - - 4	107	31	25 0 0
525	Lissett - - - - Ch. 6	48	29	24 0 0
537	Little Leeming - - N. 4	99	41	25 2 0
488	Little Ousebourn, Inft. Ch. 3	98	23	19 0 0
490	Little Ribston - - 3	50	30	38 0 0
487	Littlethorpe - - N. 11	42	32	29 2 0
502	LIVERSEDGE:			
	High Town - - 10	433	294	229 0 0
			15	6 12 6
	High Town - - N. 10	*221	202	152 1 0
	Littletown - - - 10	519	326	265 16 0
			108	36 19 6
	Millbridge - - 10	205	108	75 16 0
	Norristhorpe - - 10	363	270	233 10 0
			32	13 18 0
	Robert Town - - 10	153	111	77 12 0
			8	3 17 0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*					
533	Liverton, Ironstone Mines - - - - 7	196	63	30	1	0
519	Lockington - - - N. 1	*114	65	48	0	0
531	*Lockton* - - - 10	70	39	27	8	0
495	Lockwood - - - N. 6	†*625	277	228	5	0
	Lockwood, Mech. Inst. Evening - - -	—	80	23	15	0
503	Lofthouse, Ch. Ch. (near Wakefield) - - N. 7	*255	135	107	16	5
	Lofthouse with Carlton (U.D.):					
	Carlton - - - 7	220	178	120	14	0
	Robin Hood - - 7	220	202	175	3	0
533	Lofthouse, Infant - 11	176	109	63	14	0
	Lofthouse, Zetland - 11	488	324	273	12	0
517	Londesborough - - Ch. 1	87	51	53	5	0
490	Long Marston - - N. 1	113	49	37	17	0
484	Long Preston, Endowed 9	175	133	85	9	10
523	Long Riston - - - N. 4	*148	67	42	2	0
495	Longwood - - - N. 7	*203	138	93	3	0
	Longwood, Mech. Inst. 9	153	169	219	6	10
			17	5	0	6
	Longwood, Sparkhall 9	228	248	284	2	3
507	Lound - - - - N. 10	*365	356	311	10	0
507	Low Bradfield, Endowed 6	90	57	26	14	8
502	Lower Whitley - - N. 6	299	174	156	12	0
497	Low MOOR:					
	Carr Lane - - - Ch. 11	651	384	294	8	0
	Hill Top, Infant - N. 5	*341	163	121	6	0
	National - - - 5	255	125	83	13	0
	New Road Side - - W. 10	214	107	75	15	0
	New Works - - 3	109	53	32	8	0
	Raw Nook, Infant - Ch. 3	215	91	70	2	0
543	Low Worsall - - Ch. 3	125	64	62	16	0
496	Luddenden - - - N. 10	*470	208	171	13	0
	Luddenden, Foot - - N. 7	*282	177	152	1	0
519	Lund - - - - N. 1	105	67	49	11	0
524	Luttons Ambo - - 6	92	63	39	3	0
494	Lydgate - - - - N. 10	232	89	83	6	3
532	Lythe - - - - N. 6	236	110	90	7	0
507	Malin Bridge Boys - N. 6	100	88	50	9	0
484	Mallam Moor, Subscription 6	31	24	34	17	0
510	Maltby - - - - N. 3	*158	79	49	1	0
527	MALTON:					
	British - - - 3	†245	118	91	2	0
	New - - - - N. 1	*325	170	135	17	0
	Old - - - - N. 1	208	158	128	2	0
	St. Mary - - - R. 1	120	35	22	14	0
	Wesleyan - - - 1	214	147	137	6	0
542	Manfield - - - Ch. 3	*120	44	34	16	0
497	Manningham - - N. 1	*532	437	277	7	5
515	Manston, Colliery and District - - - Ch. 7	*218	151	124	15	0
523	Mapleton - - - Ch. 4	*78	38	40	3	0
520	Marfleet - - - Ch. 5	54	21	24	4	0
531	Marishes (Pickering) B. 1	54	39	37	10	0
517	Market-Weighton - N. 1	*330	185	151	19	0
487	Markington - - - Ch. 2	*128	69	59	2	0
511	Marr - - - - Ch. 5	54	18	15	18	0
540	*Marrick* - - - 5	39	24	31	16	0
	Marrick, Hurst and New Forest - - - 5	83	30	38	4	0
495	MARSDEN:					
	Mechanics Inst., Infts. 7	116	63	47	4	0
	National - - - 7	*398	180	175	17	0
	Old, Infant - - N. 7	141	90	74	0	0
	Town - - - - B. 7	205	108	93	10	0
533	Marske, New - - B. 11	*440	376	316	13	0
			8	2	2	0
	Marske, Zetland - - 11	376	276	235	5	0
541	Marske (Richmond), Endowed - - - Ch. 5	51	25	31	7	0
534	Marton-in-Cleveland, Capt. Cook's Memorial 5	93	79	59	5	0
523	Marton (Hull) Mixed 5	60	24	32	19	0
488	Marton-cum-Grafton - Ch. 3	*87	51	38	10	0
531	Marton (Pickering) - 7	69	30	39	12	0
485	Martons, Both, Endowed 6	61	20	28	0	0
510	Masborough - - - N. 9	544	454	338	5	0
	Masborough, St. Bede's R. 9	338	265	190	16	0
537	Masham, Charity - N. 10	*225	128	94	10	0
501	Meanwood - - - N. 9	*348	253	217	6	0
540	Melbecks - - - N. 5	*148	41	27	19	0
517	*Melbourne* - - - 2	118	60	50	10	0
541	Melsonby - - - Ch. 4	63	41	31	19	0
	Melsonby - - - W. 4	*117	76	62	18	0
495	Meltham - - - B. 7	364	183	145	3	10
			19	7	3	6
495	Meltham Mills, St. James' - - - N. 8	*518	227	209	2	2
			22	10	3	0
	Meltham - - - N. 8	†*477	233	206	16	0
			23	10	12	0
491	Menstone - - - Ch. 10	127	68	34	8	0
486	*Menwith with Darley* 3	101	61	38	4	0
504	METHLEY:					
	Girls - - - - N. 6	*209	127	82	14	0
	Mickletown - - 7	466	401	347	3	0
	Scholey Hill - - 7	147	67	53	7	0
511	MEXBOROUGH:					
	Congregational - - 4	182	107	90	4	0
	Denaby Main Colliery 4	258	245	157	0	1
	Doncaster Road, Inft. 4	247	155	124	14	0
	Garden St. Infants - 4	240	172	116	8	0
	National - - - 4	*205	202	195	11	0
	Primitive Methodist - 4	203	200	179	13	8
515	Micklefield - - - Ch. 2	158	49	38	7	0
546	Mickleton - - - Ch. 6	133	75	50	5	0
487	Mickley - - - Ch. 2	73	39	29	3	0
	Mickley, St. Cuthbert's R. 2	64	30	19	15	0
538	Middleham - - - Ch. 12	172	106	82	7	0
534	MIDDLESBOROUGH:					
	Denmark Street - 10	994	788	692	17	0
	Fleetham Street - 11	1,145	813	703	6	0
	Lower East Street - 10	*715	531	459	18	0
	New Linthorpe - - 10	300	172	129	12	0
	St. Hilda's - - - Ch. 9	*878	519	425	18	0
	St. John - - - N. 9	*1,060	844	698	12	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 9	1,144	862	634	11	0
			103	33	17	0
	St. Patrick - - - R. 10	434	395	291	13	8
	St. Paul's - - - N. 9	*733	638	512	4	0
	Southend - - - 11	*909	834	710	0	0
	Stockton Street - - 11	†*249	77	61	1	0
	Wesleyan - - - 11	629	504	459	1	0
486	Middlesmoor - - Ch. 6	81	18	21	8	0
	Middlesmoor, The John Lazenby or Lofthouse, Endowed - - - 6	69	22	28	4	0
503	Middlestown (Shillington) - - - - N. 6	322	237	184	9	0
498	Middleton - - - Ch. 12	203	141	114	1	0
524	Middleton-on-the-Wolds N. 2	*134	66	39	15	0
541	Middleton Tyas - - Ch. 3	155	95	70	11	0
531	Middleton and Aislaby 10	90	54	37	3	0
496	*Midgley* - - - 11	205	157	141	1	0
502	Millbridge - - - N. 10	*327	318	290	19	0
517	Millington - - - N.	*				
495	Milnsbridge - - - N. 1	†*357	288	202	19	0
488	Minskip - - - Ch. 3	*46	38	34	4	0
502	MIRFIELD:					
	Lee Green, Girls and Infants - - - N. 5	290	134	102	4	0
	Mech. Inst. Evening -	—				
	National - - - 5	310	98	66	11	0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	575	358	336	7	0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
	Mold Green, Ch. Ch. - N. 3	478	286	231 0 0
506	Monk-Bretton - - N. 7	*230	159	95 2 7
	Monk-Bretton, Smithies 7	182	131	73 2 0
504	Monk-Fryston - - N. 4	*202	114	102 18 0
488	Moor-Monkton - - N. 2	80	41	50 0 0
533	*Moorsholm cum Gerrick* 5	214	75	68 15 0
502	MORLEY:			
	Co-operative Hall, Evg.	—	37	12 8 0
	Cross Hall - - - 1	460	278	178 16 0
			27	10 18 0
	National - - - 1	564	343	283 3 0
	Peel Street - - 1	†950	573	388 17 0
			52	16 15 6
	Wesleyan - - - 12	863	793	650 18 0
			292	220 17 0
496	Mount Pellon, Ch. Ch. N. 3	*417	11	3 6 6
540	Muker, Endowed - - 5	90	40	41 18 0
526	Muston - - - - Ch. 1	*84	51	34 4 0
496	Mytholmroyd, Industrial Society's Evg. - -	—	23	6 17 0
	Mytholmroyd - - N. 7	198	124	106 9 0
	Mytholmroyd St. John's N. 7	211	178	129 17 0
515	Naburn - - - - N. 3	*93	69	41 13 0
524	Nafferton - - - N. 5	*205	124	86 14 0
	Nafferton - - - W. 5	*127	60	43 0 0
530	Nawton - - - Ch. 7	122	60	46 5 0
509	Neepsend - - - N. 1	*683	463	379 0 0
506	*Nether Hoyland* - - 12	288	281	253 4 0
	Nether Hoyland, Hoyland Common - - 12	316	280	202 16 0
488	Nether-Poppleton - N. 3	*94	60	33 16 0
495	Netherthong - - N. 4	264	153	135 11 0
503	Netherton - - - Ch. 6	208	110	74 11 0
495	Netherton, Infant - 5	215	56	40 6 0
	Netherton - - - W. 5	210	85	65 19 0
519	Newbald - - - Ch. 1	149	92	61 19 0
539	Newbiggin, Cross Lanes 4	78	45	37 15 0
473	Newby - - - - B. 6	116	27	23 6 0
488	Newby Hall (Skelton) Ch. 5	138	72	52 0 0
529	Newby Wiske - - Ch. 4	97	60	46 14 0
495	New Mill - - - N. 4	†*202	130	99 15 0
			32	11 0 6
	New Mill, Infant, Undl. 4	*111	50	32 0 0
503	Newmillerdam - - N. 7	145	99	67 11 0
518	*Newport,- Wallingfen, New Village* - - 2	185	146	116 8 0
473	Newsholme - - - Ch. 5	40	18	24 19 0
495	Newsome - - - N. 6	†*289	202	168 1 0
473	Newton-in-Bowland - N. 6	*97		Art. 17*d.*
515	Newton Kyme, Endd. - Ch. 3	40	11	21 15 0
528	Newton-on-Ouse - - N. 4	250	125	97 5 0
496	Norland - - - Ch. 7	180	97	60 13 0
534	*Normanby* - - - 9	*255	250	225 17 0
	Normanby, South Bank 9	820	528	409 7 0
530	Normanby (Kirby Moorside) - - - - Ch. 7	45	33	42 12 0
503	NORMANTON:			
	Common - - - 11	290	243	154 4 0
	Dodsworth - - - N. 11	248	191	155 12 0
	Hope Town, Infant - N. 11	*129	77	55 4 0
	National - - - 11	247	248	211 18 0
	Whitwood - - - R. 11	218	217	174 19 0
	Woodhouse - - 11	447	280	215 10 0
536	Northallerton - - N. 1	*399	230	179 4 0
	Northallerton - - W. 3	213	140	119 2 0
518	North Cave, Boys - N. 3	100	43	35 17 0
	North Cave, Girls - N. 3	150	142	117 2 0
524	North Dalton - - N. 1	79	58	41 18 0
514	North Duffield, Village 5	87	44	32 17 0
520	North Ferriby - - N. 3	200	64	53 11 0
510	Northfield - - - N. 9	137		
524	North Frodingham - N. 4	*133	90	68 19 0
527	North Grimston - - Ch. 11	32	15	15 19 2
511	Norton - - - - N.	*		
527	Norton - - - - P. 1	*399	302	240 16 0
496	NORTH OWRAM:			
	British - - -	*		
	Catherine Slack - 11	191	110	72 7 0
	Infant - - - 10	109	90	55 10 0
	Mechanics' Inst. - 10	330	164	145 14 0
	Mech. Inst., Evening	—	16	5 9 0
	Salterlee - - - 10	166	111	75 2 0
517	Nunburnholme - - N. 1	*56	39	33 2 0
488	Nun-Monkton - - 11	64	50	52 18 0
530	Nunnington - - - Ch. 4	174	79	61 12 0
535	Nunthorpe - - - 5	45	28	38 13 0
497	Oakenshaw - - - Ch. 3	226	141	115 3 0
492	Oakworth Mech. Inst., Evg.	—	22	8 5 6
	Oakworth - - - N. 4	*214	94	65 0 0
530	Old Byland - - - Ch. 7	40	25	31 1 0
545	Ormesby - - - Ch. 9	99	34	27 5 0
534	*Ormesby, North* - - 9	1,080	953	779 3 8
516	Osbaldwick - - - Ch. 3	73	40	32 6 0
536	*Osmotherley* - - 3	142	89	76 4 0
	Osmotherley - - N. 3	*127	57	39 3 0
502	Ossett, Trinity - - Ch. 9	464	301	228 0 0
	Ossett - - - - W. 9	695	279	242 2 0
530	Oswaldkirk - - - Ch. 4	78	24	24 12 3
491	OTLEY:			
	National - - - 10	*377	238	203 14 0
	Messrs. Duncan's - 11	262	153	74 7 0
	Otley - - - 10	324	284	234 8 0
	Primitive Methodist 4	216	56	25 12 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 10	213	107	84 16 0
522	Ottringham - - - Ch. 4	121	22	16 7 0
	Ottringham - - - W. 4	83	45	33 7 0
507	Oughtibridge - - N. 6	*297	249	204 2 0
498	Oulton, St. John's - N. 3	357	199	158 19 0
	Oulton, Woodlesford - 12	332	164	125 15 2
495	Outlane, St. Mary's - N. 7	152	159	118 15 0
			18	7 9 6
496	OVENDEN:			
	Bradshaw - - - 11	392	196	163 2 0
	Mixenden - - - 10	438	209	186 3 0
	Moorside - - - 11	582	444	339 6 0
503	Overton - - - - B.	*		
522	Owthorne - - - N.	*		
	Owthorne (*U.D.*) - 1	166	105	84 10 0
492	Oxenhope - - - N. 4	*174	68	44 3 0
	Oxenhope, Lower Town W. 4	271	135	101 5 0
507	*Oxspring* - - - 10	131	115	91 16 3
495	Paddock, All Saints' - N. 12	*578	323	254 2 10
489	Pannal Village - - 10	118	43	33 11 0
507	Parson Cross - - N. 8	*147	137	113 16 0
486	Pateley Bridge, Glass House Mills - - W. 3	164	111	98 15 0
	Pateley Bridge, Raikes' Endowed - - - 3	108	70	42 8 0
538	Patrick-Brompton - Ch. 2	64	30	12 4 0
522	Patrington - - - N. 4	*377	165	111 19 0
522	Paull - - - - N. 4	147	61	39 4 0
507	Penistone - - - N. 10	125	78	58 19 0
	Penistone, St. John Baptist - - - Ch. 10	168	118	83 2 0
531	Pickering - - - N. 6	*171	119	79 13 0
	Pickering - - - W. 5	*380	253	186 4 0
529	Pickhill - - - N. 4	*146	63	53 19 0
507	Pilley, Infant - - 10	102	65	34 4 0
509	Pitsmoor - - - N. 7	†*439	383	325 13 0
530	Pockley, St. John Baptist - - - 7	53	25	32 13 0
517	Pocklington - - N. 1	*280	221	184 18 6
	Pocklington - - R. 1	63	30	14 16 1
	Pocklington - - W. 1	*240	71	50 11 0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
504	PONTEFRACT:			
	All Saints', Infants - N. 6	* 120	94	61 10 0
	National - - - 6	*559	421	344 7 0
			39	13 11 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 6	238	183	129 3 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	†*408	321	269 11 0
491	Poole - - - - Ch. 4	133	82	65 11 0
520	*Preston* - - - 2	141	67	40 0 0
497	PUDSEY:			
	Crimble's - - - 10	500	161	105 2 8
	Far Town - - - N. *c*	*		
	Greenside - - - 3	438	292	250 3 0
	Laisterdyke - - 3	487	252	206 10 0
	Low Town - - - 10	*218	85	62 14 0
	Mech. Inst., Evening	—	80	31 10 0
	Primrose Hill - - 10	323	166	94 13 7
	Rickardshaw Lane - 3	618	394	325 4 4
504	Purston - - - N. 6	310	233	167 12 0
497	Queensbury, Baptist - 10	248	150	101 4 0
496	Raggals - - - N. 10	*150	135	96 16 0
487	Rainton, Infants - Ch. 10	60	28	21 14 0
486	Ramsgill - - - Ch. 6	63	21	26 8 0
508	Randmoor - - - W. 7	148	68	48 11 0
495	Rashcliffe - - - Ch. 3	*340	256	215 16 0
528	Raskelfe - - - P. 4	106	65	33 5 1
496	Rastrick and Brighouse B. 11	†338	264	231 0 0
	Rastrick and Brighouse, New Road - - 11	147	72	47 6 0
	Rastrick - - - Ch. 11	273	211	147 8 0
	Rastrick, St. John's - Ch. 11	463	415	363 2 6
484	Rathmell - - - N. 6	*58	23	31 18 0
510	Ravensfield - - - N. 5	34	26	29 18 0
502	Ravensthorpe - - - B. 3	148	116	98 7 0
	Ravensthorpe, St. Saviour's - - - Ch. 3	*937	532	392 12 0
541	Ravensworth - - Ch. 2	*78	60	49 18 0
513	RAWCLIFFE IN SNAITH:			
	Bridge - - - 7	87	64	46 10 0
	Infant - - - 7	101	58	42 10 0
	Mrs. Crayke's, Girls - 7	87	52	32 13 3
	National - - - 4	84	46	26 14 0
491	RAWDEN:			
	Little London - - 7	327	58	39 6 0
	Little Moor - - 7	249	189	147 15 0
	Mech. Inst., Evening	—	16	6 1 6
	National - - - 7	244	159	114 16 0
510	RAWMARSH:			
	Central - - - 10	825	587	500 16 0
	Free Grammar - - 10	*319	227	202 15 6
	Girls - - - - N. 10	*247	235	180 11 0
	Haugh - - - 10	79	52	25 8 6
	Infants - - - N. 10	†325	79	52 4 0
533	Redcar - - - - W. 11	253	102	48 19 2
	Redcar, Zetland - - 11	*265	165	146 17 0
	Redcar, Zetland, Infant 11	137	99	79 14 0
509	Redhill - - - W. 3	852	329	270 17 0
513	*Reedness* - - - 4	150	93	68 4 0
540	Reeth, Low Row - - W. 10	132	95	79 19 0
	Reeth, The Friends - 10	399	124	113 16 0
525	*Reighton* - - - 6	76	42	36 8 0
514	Riccall - - - - P. 5	121	110	62 17 0
541	RICHMOND:			
	Corporation - - - 12	127	71	56 17 0
	National - - - 12	†*486	327	276 15 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 11	153	79	60 17 0
	Wesleyan - - - 12	150	81	66 7 0
530	Rievaulx - - - Ch. 7	54	29	30 13 0
490	Rigton - - - - Ch. 7	103	37	31 5 0
492	Riddlesden - - - N. 4	*126	100	70 15 0
			16	3 14 0
527	*Rillington* - - - 2	128	111	81 8 0
	Rillington - - - N. *c*	*		
	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
473	Rimington - - - N. 6	121	29	26 15 0
489	Ripley, Free Endowed 10	72	49	44 15 0
	Ripley, Infant - - N. 10	49	26	17 4 0
497	Ripleyville - - - B. 12	422	345	260 10 10
519	Riplingham, Tunnel, Infant - - - Ch. 6	46	18	3 11 0
487	RIPON:			
	National - - - 5	*557	348	304 10 0
	Holy Trinity (Female Practising) - - N. 5	†*357	173	151 7 6
	St. Wilfrid's - - R. 11	126	79	62 10 0
	Wesleyan - - - 3	332	284	248 10 0
496	Ripponden - - - N. 11	*298	223	163 6 0
	Ripponden - - - W. 11	260	184	138 1 2
	Ripponden, Zion Congl. 11	205	114	97 13 0
523	Rise, Mixed - - Ch. 3	44		
496	Rishworth - - - N. 4	225	131	114 12 8
502	Robert Town - - N. 10	*210	133	92 12 0
			19	8 3 6
532	Robin Hood's Bay, Girls N. 6	80	75	33 10 0
	Robin Hood's Bay - W. 6	74	56	46 15 0
486	Rocking - - - N. 6	64	31	21 11 0
488	Roecliffe - - - N. 3	149	50	52 0 0
546	Rokeby - - - Ch. 4	78	49	47 14 0
536	Romanby - - - Ch. 1	*81	63	58 5 0
522	Roos - - - - N. 4	*195	98	86 19 0
531	Rosedale Abbey - - 10	305	35	30 7 0
	Rosedale - - - B. 10	292	34	26 8 0
511	Rossington - - - Ch. 5	114	64	55 5 0
510	ROTHERHAM:			
	Blackburn, Infant - 9	121	74	55 5 0
	Hollis - - - 10	144	129	97 0 0
	Kimberworth - - 9	325	180	155 15 8
	Mech. Inst., Evening	—	46	24 4 0
	National - - - 10	*659	578	447 16 0
	Thornhill - - - 10	681	529	347 11 10
	Wellgate - - - 10	†768	406	321 5 4
	Wesleyan - - - 10	*414	372	310 7 0
498	ROTHWELL:			
	Haigh - - - 12	319	271	229 3 0
			21	7 1 6
	National - - - 10	*563	281	203 5 0
	Rothwell - - - 12	244	198	150 14 0
			19	9 6 0
494	Roughtown - - - B. 9	483	309	360 10 0
	Roughtown - - - N. 9	229	112	133 18 8
501	Roundhay - - - Ch. 10	121	78	87 16 0
536	*Rounton (U.D.)* - - 2	98	40	17 17 0
519	Rowley, Little Weeton N. 3	*90	55	31 14 0
506	Roystone - - - N. 11	*198	168	111 0 0
525	Rudston - - - N. 6	*172	94	82 17 0
488	Ruffworth, Undenoml. 10	67	43	14 7 4
532	Ruswarp - - - 6	100	44	27 4 0
505	Ryhill - - - - N. 6	95	86	18 19 0
485	Rylstone District - N. 6	*56	53	47 1 0
515	Ryther - - - - N. 5	147	28	28 2 0
494	Saddleworth, Boarshurst 11	249	112	132 17 4
	Saddleworth - - P. 10	176	96	109 7 6
533	Saltburn - - - B. 11	*369	200	154 10 0
485	Salterforth - - - N. 6	*81	46	36 15 0
496	Salterhebble, All Saints' N. 4	*435	118	87 7 0
517	Sancton - - - N. 1	182	41	13 13 0
	Sancton - - - R. 1	76	27	16 7 0
503	Sandal Magna, Boys, Endowed - - - 6	243	152	134 18 0
	Sandal Magna, Infants 6	70	—	—
	Sandal Magna, St. Catherine - - - 6	*156	155	124 1 4
			45	19 7 6
516	Sand-Hutton - - N. 1	83	52	32 18 0
529	*Sand-Hutton in Thirsk* 4	74	38	41 9 0
502	Saville Town (Thornhill Lees) - - - - N. 3	268	106	77 1 0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*					
487	Sawley - - - - Ch. 5	58	35	38	15	0
473	Sawley - - - Undl. 6	104	43	36	14	0
515	Saxton - - - - 11	125	63	47	17	0
527	Scackleton - - - N. 11	78	28	37	17	0
527	Scagglethorp - - Ch. 4	68	18	24	14	0
526	Scalby - - - - N. 6	*159	78	50	11	0
518	Scalby (Howden) - N. 2	184	121	82	12	0
495	Scammonden - - N. 7	*145	65	39	0	0
527	Scampston - - - N. 2	78	34	33	6	0
526	SCARBOROUGH:					
	Amicable Society's - [10	340	77	67	15	0
	Central - - - 5	943	1,175	1,119	4	0
	Falsgrave - - - 5	295	248	190	4	0
	Falsgrave Resident Freeholders' - - 5	36	24	17	12	0
	Lancasterian - - 5	685	418	315	15	0
	Longwestgate - - 5	320	246	177	11	0
	National - - - 6	†*809	636	569	8	6
			36	18	11	6
	St. Martin's - - 6	207	65	49	16	0
	St. Peter's - - R. 6	237	94	73	13	10
	St. Thomas' - - Ch. 6	323	257	156	6	0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	*321	139	118	5	0
515	Scarthingwell - - R. 2	77	42	22	1	0
497	Scholes (Cleckheaton) N. 10	*252	226	188	6	0
			18	7	14	6
495	Scissett - - - N. 4	*330	186	162	15	0
517	Scrayingham - - Ch. 7	51	33	43	2	0
537	Scruton - - - N. 3	*83	47	29	13	0
501	Seacroft - - - N. 4	*284	230	178	19	0
526	Seamer - - - - Ch. 2	78	49	40	18	0
	Seamer - - - - 5	199	102	64	3	0
517	Seaton Ross - - N. 1	101	61	53	9	0
483	Sedbergh - - - N. 6	*190	111	49	13	7
	Sedbergh - - - B. 6	*277	91	60	5	0
514	SELBY:					
	Abbey Church - - N. 5	*463	307	259	12	0
	Roman Catholic - 5	347	185	134	14	0
	St. James' - - - Ch. 5	393	102	57	19	0
	Wesleyan - - - 5	519	190	149	11	0
484	Selside Branch - - N. 5	*101	31	36	7	0
529	Sessay - - - - N. 3	73	71	63	9	0
484	Settle - - - - N. 5	295	226	187	4	0
527	Settrington - - - N. 4	130	70	69	0	0
490	Sewerby - - - 5	71	59	44	17	0
501	Shadwell - - - N. 11	*100	69	51	8	0
505	Shafton - - - W. 12	62	49	21	7	0
503	Sharlston, Mixed - - 4	110	52	36	10	0
	Sharlston, New, Collieries 4	413	380	290	11	0
487	Sharow, Copt Hewick, Infant - - - 11	22	15	9	10	0
	Sharow - - - - N. 5	*138	93	76	10	0
508 & 509	SHEFFIELD: All Saints' - - - N. 2	*901	748	638	6	0
			29	9	8	6
	Attercliffe - - - 4	738	803	711	0	0
	Brightside - - 2	726	384	318	8	0
	Broomhill - - - 7	326	353	299	18	0
	Brunswick Chapel - W. 3	1,032	665	537	2	0
	Burgoyne Road - 7	934	740	620	1	0
	Carbrook - - - 1	844	964	701	5	9
			54	22	8	6
	Central - - - N. 1	682	259	207	14	0
	Central - - - 3	980	661	596	1	0
			67	26	0	6
	Church Inst., Evening	—	42	23	5	6
	Crofts Road - - 3	832	522	445	16	0
	Crookes Moor - - 4	782	831	692	10	0
	Darnall Road - - 2	752	643	512	11	0
	Ebenezer - - - W. 3	421	267	216	10	0
	Ellesmere Road - - W. 2	1,008	831	720	6	0
	Fulwood - - - 4	131	54	38	6	0
	Grimesthorpe - - 4	756	726	601	16	0
	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*					
508 & 509	Sheffield—*cont.*					
	Heeley Bank - - 7	900	736	624	13	0
	Lancasterian - - 3	1,069	599	511	8	0
	Langsett Road - - 3	960	937	844	15	0
			34	14	13	6
	Low Field - - - 7	786	741	625	11	0
	Manor - - - - 2	246	211	171	2	0
	Mech. Inst., Evening	—	16	9	6	6
	Moorfields - - - N. 2	183	129	103	0	0
	Netherthorpe - - 3	937	928	838	10	0
	New Hall - - - 4	669	629	514	16	0
	Norfolk Street - - W. 3	†174	73	42	13	0
	Parish Church - - N. 2	*953	475	382	18	0
	Park, Norwich St. - 1	722	732	624	12	0
	Park, St. John's - N. 1	*550	279	218	10	8
	Park - - - - W. 2	*446	319	235	15	0
	Philadelphia - - 3	1,016	994	847	8	0
	Princess Street - - W. 3	350	293	233	12	0
	Pyebank, Nottingham Cliffe - - - 4	1,148	1,090	913	5	3
	St. Barnabas, Alderson Road - - - N. 1	237	156	92	4	0
	St. Barnabas, Cecil Rd. N. 7	546	408	273	9	11
	St. Catherine - - R. 3	260	207	129	5	0
	St. George - - - N. 3	*1,196	734	610	6	0
	St. John's, Harrison, Infants - - - N. 1	151	149	106	0	0
	St. Jude's, Eldon St. N. 3	*297	243	173	0	0
	St. Luke's, Dyer's Hill N. 2	*220	225	174	2	0
	St. Luke's, Holliscroft Ch. 1	357	207	162	2	0
	St. Mary's, Hermitage Street - - - N. 2	*926	549	416	5	0
	St. Mary's, Leadmill Road - - - - N. 1	*226	111	42	13	2
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	†*563	486	374	5	2
	St. Matthias', Cemetery Road - - - N. 7	853	724	634	6	0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 2	*878	383	303	12	0
	St. Paul's, Charles St. 2	172	157	74	16	8
	St. Philip's - - N. 1	*463	107	57	14	1
	St. Silas - - - Ch. 1	*799	618	423	19	0
	St. Simon's - - N. 2	296	180	133	13	0
	St. Stephen - - N. 2	*400	347	303	12	6
	St. Vincent de Paul's R. 3	*952	604	428	4	8
			48	13	4	6
	St. Wilfrid - - - R. 7	466	194	142	1	0
	St. William - - R. 3	463	208	158	2	0
	Springfield - - 1	1,281	1,124	783	2	6
			42	16	13	0
	Surrey St., Christian Inst., Evening -	—	113	51	9	6
	Surrey Street, U. M. F. C. 2	460	288	201	2	0
	Talbot Street, Meth. New Connection - 2	292	112	89	19	0
	Walkley - - - 6	717	766	716	16	0
	Weston Street - - 2	212	196	212	18	6
	Wicker, Trinity - N. 2	*652	413	287	14	0
	Woodside - - - 2	942	677	531	6	0
494	Shelderslow - - - Ch. 10	120	54	42	16	3
496	Shelf - - - - - Ch. 10	*350	232	134	10	0
			24	7	6	0
	Shelf, Hall Lane - - 10	301	172	131	5	0
			13	4	2	0
	Shelf, Carr House Lane 10	†246	66	40	1	0
495	*Shelley* - - - - 11	120	93	122	1	3
	Shelley, Infant - - 11	109	68	75	12	0
	Shelley - - - - N. 11	319	105	143	11	0
	Shelley, Mech. Inst., Evening - - -	—	33	14	2	0
495	Shepley, St. Paul's - N. 7	*328	228	199	1	0
526	Sherburn (East Riding) Ch. 3	119	120	104	1	0
515	*Sherburn* - - - 3	214	103	64	16	11
	Sherburn, Endowed - 3	119	63	58	5	0

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
527	Sheriff Hutton - - N. 5	*121	87	62 0 0
	Sheriff Hutton - - W. 2	*50	58	41 8 0
497	SHIPLEY:			
	Albert Road - - 12	1,074	715	674 2 0
	British - - - *c*	†		
	Central - - - 12	925	639	558 13 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 3	*521	386	284 2 7
	St. Walburga's - - R. 10	107	95	65 3 0
	The Salt, Evening -	—	41	15 9 0
488	Shipton - - - Ch. 4	162	78	65 11 0
517	Shipton (Brough) - Ch. 1	84	56	29 2 5
507	Shire Green - - - N. 1	*101	63	37 13 0
503	Shitlington - - - N.	*		
490	Sicklinghall - - - 12	56	34	35 0 0
496	Siddall, Messrs. Holdsworth's - - - 3	412	330	279 11 0
523	Sigglesthorne - - N. 4	*169	98	69 1 0
507	Silkstone, Endowed - 8	169	118	83 13 0
	Silkstone, Infants - N. 8	*178	42	28 4 0
485	Silsden - - - - N. *c*	†		
	Silsden, Aire View - 4	443	265 / 32	181 6 0 / 7 0 6
	Silsden, Bolton Road 4	*243	134	115 11 6
536	Silton, Over and Nether, and Kepwick - - Ch. 2	*85	50	39 13 0
541	Skeeby in Easby - - N. 3	75	50	56 12 0
495	*Skelmanthorpe* - - 4	242	162	80 4 0
	Skelmanthorpe - - N. 4	*273	184	147 19 0
533	SKELTON (U.D.):			
	Boosbeck - - - 5	125		*d*
	Infant - - - 11	136	89	55 18 0
	Lingdale - - - 10	632	240	154 19 0
	Margrove Park - 5	99		*d*
	Stanghow Lane - 11	541	387	309 16 0
518	Skelton Village - - 2	67	29	27 0 0
516	Skelton (York) - - N. 3	*123	58	44 19 0
524	*Skerne* - - - - 5	39	18	26 6 0
519	Skidby - - - - Ch. 3	137	70	50 17 0
533	Skinningrove - - B. 9	*362	316 / 21	244 12 0 / 9 11 6
525	Skipsea and Ulrome - N. *c*	*		
	Skipsea - - - - W. 6	176	90	61 11 0
485	SKIPTON:			
	British - - - 6	*383	310	262 14 0
	Christ Church - - N. 4	*170	149	89 3 0
	National - - - 4	*622	377	324 14 0
	Roman Catholic - 6	299	215	167 12 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	261	159	126 17 0
529	*Skipton* - - - 5	54	41	44 15 0
514	Skipwith - - - Ch. 5	101	55	46 14 0
523	Skirlaugh - - - N. 4	*139	82	54 6 0
517	Skirpenbeck Village - 7	29	26	37 15 0
473	Slaidburn, Brennard's Endowed - - - 5	105	33	23 8 0
	Slaidburn, G. & I. - 5	87	33	21 5 0
495	SLAITHWAITE:			
	Lower - - - N. 11	*475	252 / 28	296 14 0 / 10 2 0
	Mechanics' Inst. - 11	406	306 / 37	405 9 0 / 13 5 6
	Upper - - - N. 11	*140	78	73 1 0
	West - - - - N. 11	*150	83	90 15 0
524	Sledmere - - - N. 1	90	50	39 0 0
527	Slingsby - - - Ch. 4	162	91	88 6 0
536	*Smeaton, Great Smeaton* 1	100	48	38 15 0
526	Snainton - - - N. 6	133	84	65 2 0
513	Snaith - - - - N. 4	177	73	62 10 0
	Snaith - - - - W. 4	*268	76	56 13 0
537	Snape, Endowed - - 3	90	60	49 2 0
532	Sneaton - - - P. 7	39	28	27 10 0
502	SOOTHILL:			
	Chickenley Lane - 8	231	194	131 9 0
	Chidswell, Mt. Tabor 3	120	52	37 3 0
502	Soothill—*cont.*			
	Earlsheaton - - 3	424	290 / 25	209 12 0 / 8 17 6
	Mill Lane - - - 3	400	251	179 17 0
534	South Bank - - - R. 9	287	193	111 0 0
519	South Cave Cross - Ch. 3	113	55	47 4 0
	South Cave, Mrs. Barnard's 3	125	57	44 14 0
495	South Crosland - - N. 5	†237	159	131 3 0
514	South Duffield - - Ch. 4	75	30	14 3 0
505	South Elmsall - - W. 5	*147	73	36 16 0
504	South Featherston - Ch. 6	81		
529	South Kilvington - N. 11	*58	34	29 16 0
505	South Kirkby - - Ch. 5	119	45	22 9 0
515	*South Milford* - - 4	197	119	95 2 0
502	South Ossett - - N. 9	*375	355 / 28	308 5 0 / 10 14 6
529	South Otterington - Ch. 4	75	36	26 10 0
496	South Owram - - N. *c*	†		
	South Owram Brookfoot 11	91	81	70 11 0
	South Owram, Within Fields - - - 11	516	324	260 0 0
496	SOWERBY:			
	Bridge - - - N. 5	††598	443	355 5 0
	Bridge - - - W. 5	427	343	281 19 0
	District - - - N. 5	*424	341	316 19 5
	St. George's - - N. 5	*384	265	222 8 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 5	224	202	166 19 8
	Triangle - - - N. 5	*171	81	65 12 0
529	Sowerby (Thirsk), St. Oswald's - - - N. 1	*228	190	166 5 0
518	*Spaldington* - - 2	88	47	48 9 0
538	Spennithorne - - Ch. 12	85	44	36 6 0
490	Spofforth - - - N. 3	*209	106	86 7 0
511	Sprotbrough - - 4	85	54	45 3 0
506	Stainborough, Hood Green - - - N. 7	112	101	70 2 0
491	Stainburn, Mixed - Ch. 4	42	17	27 7 0
502	Staincliffe - N. and P. 4	360	184 / 29	127 8 0 / 12 11 0
512	*Stainforth* - - - 4	219	93	74 9 0
496	Stainland, St. Andrew's N. 4	*270	115	93 5 0
	Stainland with Old Lindley, Sowood Green - - - 4	269	171	130 16 0
511	Stainton - - - Ch. 3	50	18	10 0 0
526	Stainton Dale - - Ch. 6	93	27	27 8 0
534	*Stainton, St. Peter* - 3	120	77	66 18 0
539	Stalling Busk - - 11	66	32	37 5 0
516	Stamfordbridge - - B. 5	103	63	49 13 0
492	Stanbury-in-Haworth N. *c*	*		
503	STANLEY:			
	Lingwellgate - - 9	66	27	16 18 0
	Outwood - - - 9	621	455	357 1 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 10	*352	332	267 1 0
	St. Swithin's - - Ch. 10	81	50	37 16 0
	Wrenthorpe - - 4	156	171	110 10 6
500	Stanningley - - N. 9	*390	248	183 19 0
507	STANNINGTON:			
	Hollow Meadow - N. 6	*107	34	40 19 0
	National - - - 6	*167	69	39 17 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 6	67	54	21 8 10
	Underbank - - 6	168	68	43 5 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	157	134	111 12 0
531	Stape (Pickering) - 10	40	18	25 13 0
486	Starbotton - - - N. 6	85	19	5 11 8
546	*Startforth (U.D.)* - 6	*175	87	68 0 0
488	Staveley - - - N. 4	*106	47	30 11 0
492	Steeton, Provident - 7	263	163	139 16 0
516	Stillingfleet - - - N. 3	113	60	38 5 0
528	Stillington - - - N. 4	124	58	47 16 0
	Stillington - - - W. 2	135	44	38 2 0
507	Stocksbridge - - N. 10	355	202 / 57	141 6 0 / 22 15 6

c School closed.

d Date of inspection deferred.

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*					
507	Stocksbridge, Ebenezer B. 10	225	195	137	7	0
543	Stockton - on - Tees, South, Cleveland - W. 1	859	328	281	6	0
	Stockton-on-Tees, South, St. Patrick's - - R. 2	199	247	201	1	0
535	*Stokesley* - - - 4	*407	243	199	4	0
504	Streethouse - - - B. 6	200	117	59	9	0
516	Strensall - - - N. 2	95	66	54	13	0
494	Strinesdale - - - Ch. 10	118	41	34	16	3
487	Studley Roger - - Ch. 11	60	34	27	12	0
486	Summer Bridge - - W. 6	98	92	59	3	6
522	Sunk Island - - - P. 4	*85	40	33	17	0
520	*Sutton & Stone Ferry, Stone Ferry, Infants* 2	105	62	51	18	0
492	*Sutton - in - Keighley, Holme Bridge* - - 7	280	117	81	6	0
520	Sutton (Hull) - - Ch. 2	*202	99	74	2	0
	Sutton (Hull) - - W. 2	116	60	39	13	0
517	Sutton-on-Derwent - N. 3	*42	40	29	9	0
492	Sutton-in-Kildwick - N. 4	*271	175	124	2	0
528	Sutton-on-Forest - Ch. 1	*112	37	30	7	0
529	Sutton under Whitestone Cliff, Girls & Infants - - - Ch. 12	58	26	10	8	6
506	Swaithe, Colliery - - 7	76	33	27	14	0
520	Swanland - - - 3	111	53	35	16	0
515	Swillington - - - P. 10	140	110	64	18	0
	Swillington Common - Ch. 10	118	34	21	1	0
523	Swine - - - - Ch. 4	*82	58	40	11	0
513	*Swinefleet* - - - 7	152	137	105	7	0
	Swinefleet - - - N. 4	*90	40	24	2	0
510	SWINTON:					
	Kilnhurst - - - 2	342	214	166	14	0
	National - - - 5	*340	336	288	12	0
	Roman Terrace - 5	140	131	86	5	0
	Swinton Bridge - 5	493	351	264	16	0
512	*Sykehouse* - - - 7	107	41	7	14	2
515	*Tadcaster* - - - 11	121	244	192	11	0
	Tadcaster - - - R. 11	156	61	42	13	0
507	Tankersley - - - N. 10	352	293	248	7	0
504	Tanshelf Infant - - Ch. 6	106	78	56	2	0
498	*Temple Newsam, Colton* 4	94	99	85	3	0
	Temple Newsam, Halton 4	*269	251	211	3	0
527	Terrington - - - Ch. 4	133	69	63	14	0
529	Thirkleby - - - Ch. 4	102	41	43	10	0
529	THIRSK:					
	British - - - 3	†*259	161	129	13	0
	National - - - 1	*260	137	98	19	11
	Infants - - - 1	332	90	67	2	0
516	Thorganby and West Cottingwith - - Ch. 3	77	57	43	9	0
534	*Thornaby* - - - 2	624	611	485	10	0
	Thornaby - - - N. 2	*448	368	280	17	0
512	*Thorne* - - - - 4	332	204	140	9	0
	Thorne, Travis Charity 4	92	123	86	6	0
490	Thorner - - - N. 2	90	60	53	7	0
	Thorner - - - W. 2	138	71	56	16	0
503	Thornes, Gaskell's - 11	102	96	75	9	0
	Thornes Lane - - N. 11	*269	215	139	0	0
522	*Thorngumbald* - - 2	72	51	34	19	0
502	THORNHILL:					
	National - - - 6	*472	318	278	5	0
	Edge - - - - N. 6	101	55	36	1	0
	Lees - - - - N. 6	*364	256	207	11	0
	Walker's Endowed - 6	87	49	26	8	0
497	THORNTON:					
	Denholme, Lodge Gate 6	446	358	301	8	0
	Keelham - - - 6	187	122	77	8	0
	St. James' - - - N. 2	*345	257	155	17	8
	Thornton - - - 1	560	343	288	18	0
485	Thornton-in-Craven - Ch. 6	78	46	36	15	0
531	Thornton-Dale - - N. 6	222	116	104	6	0
484	Thornton-in-Lonsdale, Girls, and Westhouse Endowed, Boys - N. 6	*154	31	28	3	0
536	Thornton-le-Beans - Ch. 4	52	39	46	4	0
529	Thornton-le-Moor - Ch. 4	*76	67	52	14	0
517	Thornton, (Pocklington) 1	31	15	25	3	0
537	Thornton Watlass - Ch. 2	99	57	52	1	0
490	Thorp Arch, Lady E. Hastings' - - - - 11	81	42	32	14	0
527	Thorpe Bassett - - Ch. 2	40	33	27	18	0
510	Thorpe Hesley - - N. 11	†312	207	150	12	0
	Thorpe Hesley - - W. 11	214	94	63	16	0
428	Thorpe Salvin - - Ch. 1	40	28	20	17	0
485	Threshfield - - - 4	82	30	30	18	0
507	Thurgoland - - - N. 10	*250	135	134	0	0
	Thurgoland, Crane Moor, Infants - - Ch. 10	*70	33	22	4	0
507	Thurlstone - - - Ch. 10	220	121	91	9	0
	Thurlstone, Infant - 10	130	87	63	4	0
	Thurlstone, Millhouse 10	188	158	134	4	0
495	Thurstonland, Endowed P. 7	*163	128	111	11	0
			15	5	10	0
525	Thwing - - - - N. 6		54			
511	Tickhill - - - N. 4	*359	227	187	3	0
519	Tickton - - - N. 2	*114	68	47	16	8
510	Tinsley - - - Ch. 10	*118	112	61	2	0
	Tinsley Park, Colliery 10	164	140	114	0	0
490	Tockwith, Church of the Epiphany - - N. 4	123	46	30	19	0
	Tockwith - - - W. 4	114	48	35	8	0
493	TODMORDEN (*see also* LANCASHIRE):					
	Colden - - - 6	265	138	107	18	0
	Crimsworth - - 5	213	87	60	1	0
			21	9	9	0
	Eastwood - - - 6	364	235	216	1	0
	Hebden Bridge - 6	380	366	297	8	0
	Heptonstall - - 6	244	169	115	10	11
	Mytholmroyd - - 4	276	205	165	16	0
			24	11	3	6
	Roomfield - - - 6	764	603	526	12	0
	Vale - - - - 6	256	196	153	17	0
	Walker Lane - - 6	264	80	61	11	0
488	Tollerton - - - W. 2	*236	84	72	16	0
497	*Tong, Dudley Hill* - 11	330	301	192	1	5
	Tong, Westgate Hill - 11	145	136	134	4	6
	Tong Street - - N. 11	442	194	110	7	7
529	Topcliffe - - - N. 12	89	62	48	7	0
473	Tosside - - - - P. 5	100	44	43	7	0
510	*Treeton* - - - 3	230	84	54	12	7
			18	5	17	0
541	Tunstall - - - Ch. 3	102	41	44	5	0
532	Ugthorpe - - - Ch. 7	52	30	33	5	0
515	Ulleskelf, St. John's - Ch. 1	140	105	80	2	0
510	Ulley - - - - N. 2	*70	40	29	0	0
533	Upleatham, Zetland - B. 11	*99	57	46	13	0
494	Upper Mill, Mech. Inst., Evening - -	—	27	6	13	0
	Upper Mill - - - W. 10	250	170	118	4	4
495	Upperthong, St. John's N. 4	*272	247	208	8	6
495	*Upper Whitley* - - 10	176	107	66	2	0
	Upper Whitley, Grange Moor, Evening -	—	22	7	5	6
473	Waddington and West Bradford - - - Ch. 6	212	100	78	10	0
507	Wadsley - - - N. 6	†*310	228	194	1	0
	Wadsley, Old - - 6	91	90	44	17	4
511	Wadworth - - - N. 5	*148	95	57	16	0
519	Waghen - - - Ch. 2	60	46	31	11	0
503	WAKEFIELD:					
	All Saints' - - N. 11	*545	394	315	16	0
	Christ Church - - N. 11	294	167	118	7	0
	Eastmoor - - - 9	626	222	130	11	8

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*					
503	Wakefield—*cont.*					
	Ladies' Council of Education, Evening	—	27	8	0	6
	Lancasterian - - 6	*502	492	470	4	0
	Mech. Inst., Evening	—	25	13	7	6
	St. Andrew - - N. 10	*385	103	67	17	0
	St. Austin - - - R. 10	*574	400	338	14	0
	St. John's - - - Ch. 10	*584	308	211	11	0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 11	*315	219	139	8	0
	St. Michael - - Ch. 11	*493	385	292	7	0
			44	15	1	0
	Trinity - - - N. 10	*554	396	278	17	0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	*524	300	257	5	0
	Westgate - - - 10	500	358	271	15	0
	WestgateMechs.Inst. Evening - - -		13	7	7	0
428	Wales, Endowed - - 1	181	98	43	18	8
519	*Walkington* - - 2	142	104	72	14	0
508	Walkley, St. Mary's - N. 7	*356	271	221	11	0
493	Walshaw - - - N. 7	51	22	26	5	0
490	Walton - - - N. 3	85	23	Art. 19		
503	Walton (Wakefield) - N. 3	202	133	135	10	0
524	Wansford - - - N. 5	64	42	47	9	0
496	WARLEY:					
	Luddenden Foot - 7	367	163	106	5	
	St. John's - - - N. 7	175	134	106	16	0
	Sowerby Bridge, Tuel Lane, - - 5	236	244	122	14	0
	Town - - - 4	226	129	94	17	0
	Wainstalls - - 10	191	165	134	1	0
503	Warmfield - - - B. 4	†91	49	28	3	0
511	Warmsworth - - N. 5	101	51	37	16	0
486	Warsill - - - - 10	78	17	18	6	9
517	Warter - - - Ch. 1	179	86	75	14	0
530	Wass - - - - 6	64	42	50	1	0
487	Wath Free - - - - 5	90	53	41	1	0
	Wath, Girls and Infts. 5	138	79	59	17	0
510	Wath-upon-Dearne - N. 6	*340	351	306	14	6
	Wath-upon-Dearne - R. 6	175	82	40	6	0
494	Weaky - - - W. 10	117	60	56	10	0
524	Weaverthorpe - - N. 5	184	111	76	8	0
490	Weeton - - - N. 11	81	46	37	2	0
527	Welburn - - - N. 4	200	91	91	6	0
495	Wellhouse (Golcar) - N. 7	122	123	100	10	0
520	Welton - - - N. 3	173	105	89	10	0
538	Wensley - - - N. 1	126	64	49	13	0
510	Wentworth - - - N. 12	312	162	115	6	8
	Wentworth, Barrow - Ch. 12	111	104	92	19	0
	Wentworth, Park Gate N. 10	*654	453	289	9	1
534	West Acklam - - Ch. 3	69	28	22	19	0
503	*West Ardsley* - - 12	460	388	233	11	0
503	West Bretton - - N. 7	128	117	91	5	0
539	West Burton, Robinson's Memorial - - 10	119	42	26	17	0
507	West Clayton, Kaye's Undenominational - 10	265	162	145	17	6
533	Westerdale - - - N. 6	*54	27	33	16	0
497	Westfield, Independent 1	224	180	156	16	0
484	West Halton Infants - Ch. 10	29	15	6	15	4
527	West Heslerton - - Ch. 2	80	72	61	6	8
527	Westow - - - N. 1	*159	63	46	5	0
487	West Tanfield - - N. 5	128	79	65	1	0
428	West Thorpe - - 1	68	27	17	4	0
538	West Witton - - N. 10	100	97	80	18	0
495	Westwood (Golcar) - N. 7	162	31	19	1	6
490	Wetherby, St. James' - N. 3	187	127	105	10	0
	Wetherby - - - W. 3	201	114	100	10	6
524	Wetwang - - - Ch. 5	162	112	98	2	0
527	Wharram-le-Street - 4	65	17	11	13	0
516	Wheldrake - - - N. 3	123	82	65	5	0
528	Whenby - - - Ch. 4	62	28	31	18	0
510	Whiston - - - N. 12	††204	110	88	12	6
532	YORKSHIRE—*cont.* WHITBY:					
	British - - - 5	*206	203	169	0	0
	Cholmley - - - Ch. 5	176	138	95	19	0
	Church Street - - 5	287	204	142	19	0
	National - - - 5	*436	255	204	2	0
	St. Hilda's - - - R. 5	408	139	100	12	0
	West Side, St. John's N. 5	*594	487	365	17	0
508	Whiteley Wood - - Ch. 4	128	57	42	10	0
473	Whitewell - - - Ch. 6	63	31	39	16	0
504	*Whitley (U.D.)* - - 12	141	88	70	4	0
527	Whitwell - - - Ch. 1	90	35	44	4	0
504	WHITWOOD:					
	Colliery - - - 6	290	192	157	18	0
	Mere - - - - N. 6	*247	242	201	18	0
	Whitwood - - - 7	446	326	178	16	10
488	Whixley - - - P. 2	156	102	80	8	0
535	Whorlton - - - P. 3	*144	120	113	18	6
497	WIBSEY:					
	Independent - - 3	195	185	153	6	0
	Slackside, Wesleyan - Reform - - - 5	354	184	149	14	0
	Wesleyan Reform - 3	294	163	134	13	0
			32	13	5	6
	Wesleyan - - - 5	333	215	182	16	0
510	Wickersley - - - N. 12	*159	102	61	14	0
516	Wigginton - - - N. 3	†101	56	27	3	7
484	Wigglesworth - - 9	62	28	31	13	0
490	Wighill - - - N. 3	61	28	31	12	0
517	Wilberfoss - - - Ch. 3	*129	83	67	15	0
526	*Willerby* - - - 1	80	46	25	8	0
497	*Wilsden* - - - 4	226	251	205	16	0
	Wilsden, Infants - N. *c*	†				
	Wilsden - - - W. 5	*198	137	112	12	0
495	Wilshaw - - - Ch. 8	112	63	50	9	8
533	Wilton (Redcar) - Ch. 7	119	76	58	1	0
531	Wilton (Pickering) - Ch. 1	50	28	37	16	0
507	Wincobank - - - N. 8	219	180	137	13	0
497	Windhill - - - Ch. 2	*385	311	250	11	0
	Windhill - - - W. 2	*477	241	216	11	0
	Windhill, Infants - W. 2	301	101	53	16	5
527	Wintringham - - Ch. 2	45	33	29	19	0
514	Wistow - - - 5	173	82	41	2	7
523	Withernwick - - N. 4	*112	75	55	0	0
525	*Wold Newton* - - 6	94	54	33	17	0
530	Wombleton - - Ch. 7	90	41	32	19	0
506	WOMBWELL:					
	Broomhill - - - 11	159	155	105	5	1
			5	2	0	0
	Jump - - - 7	334	151	124	4	0
			10	4	10	0
	National - - - 11	*240	226	162	19	0
	Wombwell - - 11	278	336	228	0	6
			15	7	12	6
504	Womersley - - - N. 6	*86	45	33	10	0
495	Woodhouse, Ch. Ch. (Huddersfield) - - N. 11	†220	162	190	9	11
519	Woodmansey and Thearne - - - N. 2	*120	57	37	17	0
428	Woodsetts - - - Ch. 1	54	45	23	5	0
491	Woodside (Horsforth) N. 7	*165	162	137	15	0
495	WOOLDALE:					
	Choppards - - 6	159	105	84	8	0
	Hinchliffe Mill - 10	259	169	131	11	0
	Scholes - - - 6	130	72	56	16	0
	Wooldale - - - 4	413	214	196	13	0
506	Woolley - - - Ch. 7	118	71	50	15	0
	Woolley Colliery - - 7	147	57	43	12	0
507	Worrall - - - N. 6	*76	61	52	18	0
506	Worsborough - - Ch. 7	157	153	145	18	0
	Worsborough Common 11	305	293	210	18	8

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	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
506	Worsborough Dale - N. 7	*376	271	192 19 0
			53	20 4 6
	Worsborough Dale, Infant - - - W. 7	238	132	98 13 4
	Worsborough Dale - W. 7	229	233	189 17 0
500	Wortley, New, Holy Family - - - R. 6	130	84	42 9 7
507	Wortley (near Sheffield) N. 11	174	125	105 14 0
505	Wragby - - - N. 6	180	116	89 17 0
531	Wrelton - - - B. 10	36	32	23 14 0
503	Wrenthorpe - - N.	*		
518	Wressle - - - P. 2	*79	47	35 1 0
497	Wyke (Brighouse) - N. 5	348	223	143 2 4
526	Wykeham - - - N. 6	114	50	36 5 0
517	Yapham-cum-Meltonby N. 1	*52	18	20 18 0
543	Yarm - - - - N. 10	150	101	82 17 0
	Yarm, Infant - - 10	63	40	24 0 0
491	*Yeadon Town Hall* - 7	1,220	658	476 2 0
	Yeadon, Mechs. Inst., Evening - - -	—	116	37 0 0
	Yeadon - - - - N. 7	*139	104	68 4 0
527	Yedingham - - - N.	†		
516	YORK: Bedern North-eastern District - - - 10	*427	360	251 18 0
	YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			
516	York—*cont.* Bishophill and Clementhorpe - Ch. 10	*657	491	417 14 0
628	Bishophill - - - B. 11	273	173	146 9 0
	Groves - - - W. 11	597	416	350 10 0
	Hope Street - - B. 11	379	347	264 19 0
	Institute Evg. - -	—	21	8 16 6
	Practising and Model 10	*443	231	201 18 0
	Manor - - - - N. 10	*391	289	271 13 0
	Micklegate, St. Paul's N. 10	258	235	184 14 0
	Micklegate, Trinity, - N. 10	†*532	346	241 16 0
	Priory Street - - W. 11	*699	455	368 8 8
	St. Cuthbert - - N. 10	378	270	196 19 0
	St. Dennis and St. George - - - N. 10	*417	246	191 7 0
	St. George - - - R. 6	524	291	177 4 8
	St. George - - - W. 11	*637	379	296 18 0
	St. Lawrence - - N. 10	*734	464	347 9 0
	St. Paul's, Foundry Buildings, Mixed - Ch. 10	110	55	19 14 0
	St. Thomas - - N. 10	*396	267	212 10 0
	St. Wilfrid - - R. 11	358	250	183 9 0
	Walmgate, St. Margt. N. 10	*326	120	84 9 8

WALES.

				£ s. d.
	ANGLESEA.			
630	*Aberffraw* - - - 3	*154	95	77 15 0
	Aberffraw, Carregonen 3	80	22	23 18 0
630	Amlwch - - - B. 4	*478	222	181 1 0
	Amlwch - - - N. 4	200	106	72 3 0
	Amlwch Port - - N. 4	82		
628	*Beaumaris, New St.* - 3	312	230	188 10 0
630	Bodedern - - - N. 5	*122	104	68 17 4
628	Bodlondeb Pentraeth - N.	*		
630	Cemaes - - - - B. 4	*162	93	51 13 0
628	Gaerwen - - - N. 3	*136	54	42 4 0
630	Garegleſn - - - B. 4	111	58	53 17 0
630	Heneglwys - - - B.	*		
630	HOLYHEAD: British - - - 5	*450	412	323 14 8
	National - - - 5	*414	301	263 7 6
	Penrhos-y-falew - N. *e*	*		
	The Park - - - 5	474	336	291 2 0
630	Llanallgo - - - N. 4	*97	82	59 14 0
630	Llanbedrgoch - - P. 3	71	45	39 11 0
628	Llanddaniel and Llanedwen - - - N. 3	126	69	37 16 4
			14	3 13 6
630	Llandeusant - - N. 5	*130	59	41 13 0
628	*Llanddona* - - - 3	*213	62	36 6 0
628	Llandegfan - - - N. 3	94	73	53 13 0
630	Llandyfrydog - - N. 4	72	52	47 6 0
628	Llandysilio - - - N. 3	*187	99	81 7 0
630	*Llaneilian, Pensarn* - 4	†349	123	85 19 0
630	Llanengrad - - - N. 4	72	36	34 13 0
630	Llanerchymedd - - B. 4	*355	178	135 8 0
630	*Llanfachreth* - - 5	114	91	63 8 0
660	*Llanfaethly* - - 5	66	53	41 8 0
630	*Llanfairmathafarneithaf (U.D.):* *Tabernacle* - - 4	160	54	28 17 0
	Talwrn - - - 4	157	60	47 3 0
628	Llanfairpwllgwyngyll: National - - - 3	152	69	56 14 0
	Rhosygad - - - 3	157	103	77 9 0
	ANGLESEA—*cont.*			
630	*Llanfair-yn-Eubwll* - 5	*84	80	61 14 0
630	Llanfechell - - - Ch. 4	185	88	61 14 0
628	*Llanfihangel Esceifiog, Gaerwen* - - - 3	257	145	93 13 0
628	Llangadwaladr - - N. 3	111	63	51 16 0
627	Llangaffo - - - Ch. 3	64	37	34 8 0
630	*Llangefni* - - - 4	*192	111	83 18 0
	Llangefni - - - N. 4	*209	114	84 14 0
627	*Llangeinwen* - - 3	86	20	9 19 0
	Llangeinwen, Dwyran 3	*146	96	76 18 0
628	Llangristiolus - - N. 3	*186	93	73 17 0
627	*Llanidan* - - - 3	168	100	78 9 0
630	*Llanrhyddlad* - - 5	*150	53	40 14 7
	Llanrhyddlad Union - N.	*		
628	*Llansadwrn* - - 3	72	45	48 7 6
630	Llantrisant - - - P. 4	80	40	22 16 0
630	Llanvaelog - - - N. 5	*167	79	48 9 0
630	*Llechylched, Bryngwran* - - - - 5	180	83	61 15 0
630	Marian Glas - - B. *c*	*		
628	Menai Bridge - - B. 3	*279	171	149 12 6
627	*Newborough, St. Peter's* - - - 3	*178	109	82 1 0
628	Penmon and Llangoed N. 3	*99	85	62 17 0
628	*Penmynydd* - - - 3	87	56	30 15 0
630	Penrhos Lligwy - - N. 4	99	58	49 4 0
			10	3 7 6
628	*Pentraeth* - - - 3	*150	72	61 5 0
630	*Rhoscolyn* - - - 5	96	87	63 1 0
630	Rhosybol - - - B. 4	*153	89	69 19 6
			24	9 13 6
628	Trevdraeth - - - N. 3	*214	80	67 17 0
630	TREWALCHMAI: *Bodfforid* - - - 4	108	86	36 0 4
	Llandrygarn - - 4	92	51	33 5 0
	Upper Gwalchmai - 4	†*216	100	82 16 0
630	Tymawr - - - B. 4	60	48	36 13 0

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	BRECON.			
590	Abercrave - - - N. *c*	*		
607	Abergwessin - - - B. 4	*99	86	73 0 0
608	*Battle* - - - - 6	54	35	40 9 0
608	BRECON:—			
	Brecon - - - 6	117	118	98 10 6
	St. David's - - - N. *e*	†		
	St. Mary's - - - N. 6	*465	221	183 11 0
	Wesleyan - - - 6	338	271	251 18 0
610	Bronllys - - - N. 10	*72	36	38 15 0
609	Brynmawr - - - N. 10	258	163	119 19 0
607	Builth, Endowed - 7	232	144	102 16 0
608	Castle Madoc - - B. 6	*48	27	35 6 0
608	Cathedine - - - N. 6	120	72	59 3 0
608	*Cray* - - - - 6	58	36	40 15 0
607	Crickadarn - - - N. 7	91	31	25 16 7
609	Crickhowel - - - B. 10	*215	47	36 11 0
	Crickhowel - - - N. 10	232	130	111 11 6
609	Cwmdu - - - - N. 10	120	66	58 9 0
608	Devynnock, Sir J. Davey's, Endowed - 6	*94	61	53 0 0
610	Glasbury - - - P. 7	127	64	48 19 0
607	Gwenddwr - - - N. 7	60	36	35 9 0
610	Hay - - - - B. 7	197	139	105 15 0
	Hay - - - - N. 7	*240	144	111 2 0
607	Llanafon Fawr, Undl. 4	*123	85	79 16 0
609	Llanbedr - - - Ch. 10	68	46	35 15 0
607	Llanddewir, Cwm - N. 7	67	38	29 8 0
608	Llandefalle - - - N. 7	*90	30	28 11 0
608	Llandefnelog Garth-brengy - - - N. 6	*82	46	50 8 0
608	*Llandilofane, No.* 1 - 6	45	25	36 19 0
609	LLANELLY:			
	Brynmawr - - 10	*675	596	465 10 0
	Clydach - - - 10	205	121	90 19 0
	Darenfelen - - 10	253	126	101 5 0
	Gilwern - - - 10	130	100	74 4 0
	National - - - *c*	†*		
607	Llanfihangel and Llanddewi Aberg-wessin - - - Ch. 4	72	19	26 11 0
608	Llanfihangel-nant-Bran - - - N. 6	*67	33	41 11 0
608	Llanfihangel-tal-y-llyn Ch. 6	58	58	47 19 0
608	Llanfrynach - - Ch. 6	*96	63	48 15 0
607	LLANGAMMARCH (U.D.):			
	Garth - - - 4	60	43	39 7 0
	Llandulas - - - 4	45	13	22 0 0
	Llangammarch - 4	96	66	59 8 0
607	*Llanganten* - - 7	57	26	35 19 0
	Llanganten, Llanynis 7	39	14	23 10 0
608	Llangasty Taly-llyn - Ch. 6	43	38	47 1 0
609	*Llangattock, Beaufort Hill* - - - - 10	400	368	301 11 0
	Llangattock - - - Ch. 10	166	130	97 5 0
609	Llangenny - - - N. 10	*133	78	57 6 0
608	Llangorse - - - N. 6	67	43	28 9 0
609	Llangynidr - - - Ch. 10	136	99	75 15 0
	Llangynidr, Dukes-town - - - - 10	324	238	202 19 0
	Llangynidr, Rassau - 10	208	129	76 3 8
608	Llanhamlach - - N. 6	*50	44	40 9 0
610	Llanigon - - - N. 7	†63	43	31 8 0
608	Llanspythid - - - N.	*		
	Llanspyddid - - 6	80	62	55 7 0
608	Llanthew - - - N. 6	*61	31	34 17 0
608	*Llanvillo* - - - 7	63	26	23 16 0
612	Llanwrthwl - - Ch. 11	108	42	44 2 0
595	*Llanwrtyd* - - - 4	*156	106	95 6 1
610	Llyswen - - - N. 7	*85	29	30 18 0
608	Llywell - - - - Ch. 6	*163	42	36 4 0
607	*Maesmynis (U.D.)* - 7	48	25	33 10 0
608	MERTHYR CYNOG:			
	Merthyr Cynog - - 6	56	28	37 19 0
	Pontfaen - - - 6	45	30	29 1 0
	Upper Chapel - - 6	70	23	31 3 0
608	Nantddu - - - N. 6	45	14	27 4 0
590	Pencae - - - - N. 10	132	70	50 3 0
588	*Penderyn Pont Pren-llwyd* - - - - 1	114	57	49 3 0
608	Pentrefelyn - - - N. 6	*92	28	27 13 0
588	Pontsticcil - - - Ch. 3	*74	53	48 4 0
608	*Senny* - - - - 7	45	24	29 19 0
608	Talachddu and Trawscoed - - - - N. 7	53	24	36 16 0
610	*Talgarth* - - - 6	*219	140	98 1 0
	Talgarth, Penygen-ffordd - - - 7	48	22	35 17 0
608	Talybont - - - N. 6	*184	98	65 16 0
608	Trallong - - - N. 6	*76	62	58 3 0
608	Trecastle - - - B. 6	152	86	75 5 0
588	*Vaynor, Cefn Coed* - 3	483	354	300 18 0
610	Velindre (Glasbury) - P. 7	42	31	23 15 0
590	Ynyscedwyn, Iron Works *e*	*		
591	YSTRADGYNLAIS, LOWER:			
	Abercrave - - - 5	129	95	80 5 0
	Cwmtwrch - - - 11	244	149	111 5 0
	Cwmtwrch, Evening	—	26	8 6 6
	Ynyscedwyn - - 3	224	122	98 8 0
	Ystradgynlais - - 7	249	198	172 12 0
	Ystradgynlais - - N.	*		
590	*Ystradvelltey* - - 5	40	23	30 3 0
	CAERMARTHEN.			
597	Abergwili - - - N. 3	†*185	114	102 8 0
597	Abernant - - - N. 4	80	70	41 6 8
	Abernant, Penrhiwlas 10	73	33	35 8 0
596	Amman Iron Works - B. 11	412	372	286 13 0
597	Brooke - - - N. 5	98	37	33 14 0
597	CAERMARTHEN:			
	Blue Street - - 3	92	61	49 6 0
	Bridge Street - - N. 3	176	71	49 10 0
	Johnstown - - - 3	87	82	67 8 0
	Pentrepoth - - 3	*569	467	408 12 6
	Priory Street, St. Peter's - - N. 3	372	268	222 0 0
	Practising - - - N. 3	*558	353	308 17 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	78	47	38 13 0
595	Capel Cynfab - - N. 4	*90		
602	Capel Mair - - - N. 11	121	55	44 7 0
595	Cefnarthen - - - B. 4	76	44	48 10 0
602	*Cilrhedyn, Capel Evan* 11	74	57	39 8 0
	Cilrhedyn, Penwaun - 11	93	45	25 18 0
595	Cil-y-cwm - - - Ch. 4	*131	68	61 11 0
	Cil-y-cwm, Berrisbrook N. 4	122	34	45 10 0
595	CONWIL-GAIO			
	Crugybar - - - 5	81	51	45 12 0
	Cwmcothi - - - 5	73	35	48 15 0
	Farmers - - - 5	91	58	50 15 0
	Village - - - 5	*133	53	45 12 0
597	CONWIL IN ELVET:			
	Conwil in Elvet - 10	*169	86	75 13 0
	Cwmdued - - - 4	100		*d*
	Nantgwrhys - - 10	88	34	30 16 0
596	Cwmamman - - Ch. 11	161	100	79 15 0
595	Cwmdwr - - - Ch. 4	*101	20	31 11 0
594	Dafen Tin Works - N. 2	283	225	189 8 8
			30	7 10 0
594	Felinfoel, Trinity - N. 2	126	72	59 10 0
597	Ferryside, St. Thomas P. 5	*165	110	96 5 0
594	Gwendraeth - - B. 10	140	126	106 19 0

c School closed. *d* Date of inspection deferred. *e* School extinct.

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	CAERMARTHEN—*cont.*			
594	Hendy - - - N. 11	307	282	252 2 0
598	Heullan Amgoed - - B. 5	118	108	94 10 0
597	Idole - - - - B. 3	*113	59	47 13 0
602	Kenarth - - - N. 11	†121	37	22 16 0
	Kenarth Adpar - - 11	112	100	82 4 0
	Kenarth, Parkylan - 11	84	38	30 0 0
594	Kidwelly - - - N. 10	170	96	71 6 0
	Kidwelly - - - B. 10	*175	97	72 7 0
597	Laugharne - - - N. 5	233	70	39 13 0
597	Llanarthney - - - N. 1	64	61	54 18 0
598	*Llanboidy (U.D.)* - 5	126	97	84 17 6
	Llanboidy (U.D.), Whitland - - - 5	150	134	90 17 0
603	Llandarog - - - N. 3	*110	73	63 17 6
605	Llanddeusant - - B. 4	123	56	53 9 0
596	LLANDÉBIE:			
	Cross Inn - - - 11	248	155	125 16 0
	Drefach - - - 11	145	94	60 15 0
	Maesybont - - 11	77	63	44 16 0
	National - - - 11	*147	126	100 1 0
	Penegroes - - - 11	156	160	137 7 0
597	Llandefeilog - - N. 5	*110	67	54 13 0
596	Llandilo, Capel Isaac - B. 1	77	50	53 15 0
596	LLANDILOFAWR:			
	Bettws - - - 11	*112	68	59 19 0
	Brynlloi - - - 11	190	141	104 9 0
	Cwm Ivor - - - 1	66	65	45 5 0
	National - - - 1	262	192	159 11 0
	Salem - - - - 1	94	67	51 9 0
	Tabernacle - - 1	149	102	76 9 0
598	LLANDISSILIO (U.D.):			
	Dolvelvet - - - 5	108	75	65 12 6
	Ffynnon Wen - - 5	79	67	46 9 0
	Pantycaws - - 5	108	81	70 16 6
594	Llandovery - - - B. 4	*253	241	210 17 6
	Llandovery - - - N. 4	*205	82	60 8 0
597	Llandowror - - - N. 10	130	33	15 12 0
	„ - - - „ 5	—	32	17 19 4
594	Llanedy, Old - - Ch. 11	70	41	35 17 6
596	LLANEGWAD:			
	Brechfa - - - 11	91	53	50 19 7
	Court Henry - - 1	120	58	39 13 0
	National - - - 1	90	76	69 2 0
	Velingwm - - - 1	112	58	46 16 0
594	LLANELLY:			
	Begyn - - - 2	170	202	133 18 8
	Bryn - - - - 2	*112	83	56 10 0
	Copper Works - - B. 2	740	721	614 9 0
	Felinfoel - - - 2	*259	237	195 12 0
	Five Roads - - 2	*103	61	59 8 0
	Llwynhendy - - 2	*198	279	244 2 6
	Market Street - - 2	*607	477	378 8 0
	National - - - 2	†385	257	209 18 0
	New Dock - - -	*340	350	283 12 0
	Old Road - - - 2	300	293	248 9 0
	Park Street - - 2	276	269	238 5 0
			38	19 9 6
	Pontyates - - - 2	91	64	40 7 0
	Pr ect Place - - 2	*212	144	117 17 0
	Roman Catholic - 2	72	58	36 6 0
	Spitty - - - 2	108	93	77 1 0
596	Llanfihangel Aberbythic N. 1	111	87	77 4 0
594	Llanfihangel Abercowin:			
	Bankyfelin - - 5	*116	85	74 7 6
	Glasfryn - - 5	91	52	42 7 0
602	Llanfihangel-ar-Arth:			
	Altywalis - - - 12	59	49	15 12 6
	National - - - 12	78	64	47 18 0
	- - - 2	54	41	11 19 0
	Pencadar - - - 12	124	75	65 12 6
603	*Llanfihangel Rhosycorn, Gwernogle* - - - 4	81	51	47 5 0

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	CAERMARTHEN—*cont.*			
597	Llanfihangel Uwch Gwili N. 3	*74	13	20 9 0
596	Llanfynydd - - - Ch. 11	105	45	32 1 0
595	*Llangadock* - - - 4	*230	124	101 2 0
	Llangadock, Bethlehem 4	65	52	45 10 0
	Llangadock, Gwynfe - 4	93	66	60 6 1
597	*Llangain* - - - 12	76	42	23 9 0
596	*Llangathen* - - - 1	100	56	35 4 0
602	Llangeler - - - N. 11	*164	55	33 7 0
597	*Llangendeirne, Bankffosfelen* - - - 3	100	54	45 9 0
	Llangendeirne - - P. 5	149	73	67 5 0
594	Llangennech - - Ch. 11	*299	225	192 14 0
597	*Llanginning* - - - 4	81	71	67 7 0
597	Llangunnock, Vaughan's Charity - - - 5	124	82	77 2 0
597	Llangunnor - - - N. 3	93	51	33 15 0
	Llangunnor, Philadelphia 11	74	45	37 2 0
597	Llanllawddog - - B. 3	*72	37	30 14 0
593	Llanllwch - - - N.	*		
603	Llanllwne - - - N. 4	121	59	52 18 0
594	Llannon - - - N. 2	*151	66	43 17 0
589	*Llannon Bryndu* - 2	143	68	56 14 0
597	Llanpumpsaint - - B. 10	*138	62	36 2 0
594	*Llansadwrn* - - 4	174	86	75 3 0
597	Llansaint - - - N. 5	65	48	30 17 0
596	*Llansawell* - - - 5	132	113	84 6 0
597	Llanstephan - - N. 5	290	112	98 0 0
597	*Llanwinio, Cwmbach* 5	156	109	99 4 0
595	Llanwrda, Endowed - 4	117	79	61 6 0
597	Llanybri, Infant - - N. 5	51	42	22 6 0
600	LLANYBYTHER:			
	Abergorlech - - 4	78	36	36 8 0
	Llanybyther - - 4	195	104	91 0 0
	Rhydcymere - - 4	74	52	48 1 0
603	*Llanycrwys* - - 4	114	50	47 6 0
598	Login - - - - B. 5	55		
597	Merthyr - - - N. 11	*80	48	40 9 0
595	Mothfai - - - N. 4	95	89	77 17 6
597	Mydrim - - - N. 3	*180	54	42 11 0
602	Newcastle Emlyn - N. 11	*178	59	36 0 6
607	Newchurch - - - N. 3	141	66	57 15 0
597	Pantteg - - - B. 3	64	34	36 11 0
594	PEMBREY:			
	Copper Works - - 10	493	370	312 19 0
	National - - - 10	139	64	52 0 0
	Pwll - - - - 10	183	129	96 6 0
	Trimsaran - - 10	115	108	80 9 0
	Village - - - 10	165	159	130 9 0
602	Penboyr - - - N. 11	189	119	87 15 0
603	PENCAREEG:			
	Coedmore - - - 4	96	69	49 6 0
	Dolgwm - - - 4	85	46	42 14 0
	Esgerdawe - - 4	70	51	54 12 6
597	Peniel - - - - B. 3	80	67	52 6 0
596	Penygarn - - - N. 11	42	15	4 8 9
596	Pontamman, Chemical Works - - - B. 11	57	50	34 10 0
597	Pontyates - - - N. 10	135	99	58 16 0
595	Rhandirmwyn - - N. 4	*114	58	44 10 0
597	*St. Clears* - - - 5	180	113	93 2 0
602	Saron - - - - B. 11	118	70	53 3 6
596	*Talley* - - - - 5	140	71	56 3 0
	Talley, Cwmdu - - 5	66	33	28 15 0
597	Towyside - - - N. 3	111	55	40 5 0
596	Trap (Llandilofawr) - N. 1	*94	47	33 19 0
597	TRELACH-AR-BETTWS:			
	Alma - - - - 10	99	33	35 0 0
	Davies' Charity - - 5	98	46	30 15 0
	Village - - - 5	112	85	74 13 8
598	Tremoilet, Memorial - N. 4	*120	48	47 18 0
594	Tycroes - - - N. 11	138	112	98 0 0
597	Whitemill - - - B. 12	106	82	61 18 0
597	Yspytty - - - N. 7	81	33	29 14 0

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	CAERNARVON.			
628	Aber - - - - Ch. 2	106	51	41 13 0
626	ABERDARON:			
	Deunant - - - 7	163	83	57 11 0
	Llidiardan - - 7		34	18 13 6
	Rhiw - - - - 7	94	66	47 2 0
626	Abereirch - - - N. 10	85	58	37 4 0
628	BANGOR:	†155	100	66 0 0
	Garth - - - 2	*490	223	177 6 0
	National - - - 2	*499	294	248 10 0
	Infants - - - N. *c*	†		
	St. Paul's - - - 2	*649	314	242 15 4
	Upper - - - N. 2	186	149	110 5 0
625	BEDDGELERT:			
	Beddgelert - - 11	*181	97	69 7 0
	Nantgwynant - - 11	72	35	39 14 6
	Nantmor - - - 11	95	56	56 6 0
	National - - -	*		
	Rhyddu - - - 11	67	64	53 5 0
628	Bethesda - - - B. 6	389	269	221 10 0
627	Bettws Garmon - - N. *c*	*		
621	Bettws-y-Coed - - Ch. 8	76	42	31 17 0
621	Blaenan, Dolwyddelan N. 7	47	18	30 3 0
629	Bodafon - - - Ch. 3	120	31	21 9 0
626	Bodfean - - - N. 7	*58	17	20 17 0
628	Bodfeirig - - - N. 6	350	270	213 13 0
627	Bontuewydd - - N. 11	*161	119	94 13 0
627	Bottwnog, Girls - - N. 7	*54	13	16 3 0
627	Bronyfoel - - - N. 11	*116	102	67 16 0
626	Bryncroes and Rhyw - N. 7	†*45	33	21 2 0
629	*Caerhun, Roe Wen* - 3	*150	61	41 1 0
	Caerhun, Talybont - 3	147	84	65 9 0
627	*Caernarvon* - - - 1	*537	524	442 6 0
	Caernarvon, Model - Ch. 1	†*1,157	555	446 3 4
621	Capel Curig - - - N. 7	99	42	37 9 0
628	Cefnfaes - - - B. 6	424	188	136 1 0
627	Clynnog - - - N. 10	*123	63	34 8 0
			23	8 9 6
629	Colwyn - - - - N. 3	*87	86	62 15 0
629	Conway - - - N. 3	†*442	295	255 7 0
626	*Criccieth* - - - 10	372	143	79 13 0
621	Cwm, Penmachno - N. 7	99	61	43 7 0
621	Dolwyddelen - - N. 7	215	142	106 2 0
629	Dwygyfylchi - - N. 3	*348	180	142 13 0
626	Edeyrn - - - - N. 7	*146	140	104 13 0
629	Eglwys Rhos - - N. 3	123	74	55 7 0
628	Gerlan - - - - N. 6	145	139	93 13 0
627	Glan Llugwy Undl. - 7	95	49	39 17 0
628	Glan Ogwen, Boys - N. 6	241	111	82 2 8
	Glan Ogwen, Girls and Infants - - N. 6	*227	125	93 14 0
628	Glasynfryn - - - N. 2	90	48	26 0 0
626	*Llanaelhaiarn* - - 10	102	76	63 1 0
626	Llanarmon - - - N. 10	135	67	61 16 0
627	*Llanbeblig, Waenfawr* 11	272	222	174 13 0
629	Llanbedr and Caerhun N.	†		
626	Llanbedrog - - - N. 7	51	41	25 3 0
627	*Llanberis, Dolbadarn* 12	500	365	307 9 0
	Llanberis, Nant Peris 12	*132	90	69 4 0
627	LLANDDEINIOLEN:			
	Bethel - - - 11	174	126	60 1 0
	Deiniolen - - - 11	*363	247	208 14 0
	Dinorwic - - - 11	190	153	109 18 0
	Gorsbach, Undenoml. 11	*165	69	57 11 0
	Penisarwaen - - 11	186	162	133 12 0
	Rhiwlas - - - 11	250	170	129 10 0
628	Llandegai - - - N. 2	291	198	161 15 0
	Llandegai, Gelli Inft. - N. 2	90	58	44 8 0
627	Llandinorwig - - N. 11	*303	115	86 6 0
629	CAERNARVON—*cont.* *Llandrillo (U.D.), see Denbighshire.*			
629	*Llandudno* - - - 3	357	272	162 18 0
	Llandudno - - - N. 3	*268	205	164 8 0
627	LLANDWROG:			
	Nantlle - - - 11	152	89	69 9 0
	National - - - 11	*397	111	94 1 0
	Penffordd Elen - - 11	300	177	129 4 0
626	Llanengan - - - N. 7	*102	50	38 15 0
	Llanengan - - - B. 7	*156	53	30 6 0
627	Llanfair-is-Gaer - - N. 1	*252	149	120 15 0
628	Llanfair Vechan - - N. 2	*368	261	207 5 0
629	Llangelynin, Gyffin - N. 3	*78	47	32 12 0
626	Llangian - - - Ch. 7	172	135	103 0 0
626	Llangwnadle - - - 7	*106	55	39 5 0
629	Llangwstennin - - N. 7	117	41	31 0 0
	Llangwstennin, Glanwydden - - - 7	63	72	59 2 0
626	*Llangybi* - - - 10	96	48	34 13 0
626	Llaniestyn - - - N. 7	*138	70	39 16 0
628	Llanllechid - - - B. 6	208	152	108 4 0
	Llanllechid - - - N. 6	*254	83	54 8 0
627	LLANLLYFNI:			
	Evening - - -	—	39	12 16 0
	Llanllyfni - - - 10	*225	157	121 12 0
	Nebo - - - - 10	128	114	67 7 0
	Penggroes - - - 10	438	350	267 0 0
	Talysarn - - - 10	383	250	189 8 0
626	Llannor - - - N. 7	*122	53	33 10 0
			17	7 3 0
	Llannor, Rhydyclafdy 7	91	54	41 0 0
627	LLANRUG:			
	Bryn Eryr - - 12	*258	165	121 6 0
	Caethraw - - - 12	106	86	63 13 0
	Cwmyglo, Infant - 12	100	83	62 12 0
	Glan Moelyn - - 12	141	124	100 0 0
627	*Llanwnda, Bettws Garmon* 11	66	22	31 7 0
	Llanwnda, Rhostryfan 11	235	177	149 6 0
626	Llanystymdwy - - N. 10	*176	109	86 18 6
629	Llysfaen - - - N. 3	*191	84	58 0 0
621	*Maenan (U.D.)* - - 7	138	63	41 13 5
626	*Nevin* - - - - 7	*274	225	176 14 0
	Nevin - - - - N. *c*	†*		
627	Pantglas - - - N. 10	*146	53	30 16 11
629	Pendyffrin - - - B. 3	136	72	62 11 0
	Penygroes, Evening -	—	33	9 14 6
621	Penmachno - - - N. 7	*212	138	110 2 0
625	PENMORFA (U.D.):			
	Dolbenmaen Garn - 11	206	177	146 5 4
	Penmorfa - - - 11	121	79	72 14 8
	Pennant - - - 11	63	58	73 0 0
	Prenteg - - - 11	93	53	55 17 4
625	Pentrefelin - - - N. 11	120	32	29 2 0
626	*Pistil, Llithfaen* - - 7	138	80	55 15 0
627	Port Dinorwic - - B. 1	300	191	149 5 8
626	Pwllheli - - - N. 7	*274	133	103 9 0
	Pwllheli, Troedyr-Allt 7	*364	286	221 8 0
613	Towyn Deganwy - Ch.	100	33	13 4 10
			4	1 18 6
621	Trefriw - - - - N. 7	193	81	65 12 0
626	Trevor, Welsh Granite Co.'s 10	166	141	86 11 0
627	Twthill - - - N.	*		
626	Tydweiliog - - - N. 7	107	62	54 2 0
628	Tyntwr - - - - N. 6	401	96	70 10 0
628	Vaynol - - - - N. 2	*142	86	67 15 0
627	Waenfawr - - - N. *c*	†		
625	YNYSCYNHAIARN:			
	Borth - - - - 11	160	115	71 3 0
	Morfa Bychan - - 11	89	51	33 7 0
	Pormadoc, Chapel Street 11	†*312	190	146 5 0
	Portmadoc, Snowdon St. 11	*651	338	290 4 0
	Tremadoc - - - 11	*120	96	60 7 0

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	CARDIGAN.			
604	Aberayron - - - B. 1	198	126	146 17 7
	Aberayron - - - N. 1	*281	100	96 19 6
602	Aberbank - - - N. 11	*167	85	51 1 0
601	Aberporth - - - N. 7	*110	64	47 10 0
605	*Aberystwith* - - - 2	601	448	375 13 9
	Aberystwith - - - N. 2	680	338	285 0 0
605	Bangor - - - N. 3	*137	26	16 19 0
603	Bettws Bledrws - - Ch. 5	75	35	32 12 0
606	BLAENPENAL:			
	Bronant - - - 2	110	53	42 8 0
	Lledrod - - - 2	92	65	52 6 0
	Tanygareg - - - 2	84	65	53 19 0
601	Blaenporth - - - N. 7	114	68	43 9 0
605	Borth - - - - N. 2	*151	60	40 9 0
605	Capel Sion - - - N. 2	152	45	52 5 0
601	*Cardigan* - - - - 7	410	204	167 3 0
	Cardigan, St. Mary's - N. 7	*241	139	109 11 0
603	Cellan - - - - Ch. 5	103	39	38 11 0
	Cenarth, see *Kenarth*, Caermarthen.			
604	*Cilcennin* - - - 5	96	63	55 2 6
605	Clarach - - - - Ch. 11	94	31	14 18 0
605	CWMRHEIDOL:			
	Llwynygroes - - 3	102	32	38 3 0
	Ponterwyd - - 3	67	70	61 5 0
	Ystumtuen - - 3	120	67	36 12 0
605	*Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, Borth* 2	224	96	66 13 0
	Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, Rhyd-y-pennan - - - 2	201	113	97 2 8
605	Elerch - - - - Ch. 12	80	43	26 19 1
606	Gartheli - - - P. 5	46	48	18 13 6
604	Henfynyw - - - N.	†		
603	LAMPETER-PONT-STEPHEN:			
	Peterwell, G. & I. - 5	181	135	109 8 0
	St. Mary - - - 5	75	24	17 11 0
	St. Peter's - - - 5	*167	65	56 7 0
605	Llanafan - - - Ch. 12	201	79	60 14 0
604	LLANARTH:			
	Gwenlli - - - 1	72	20	23 15 6
	Llanarth - - - 1	112	125	164 1 3
	Llanarth and Llanina N. 7	*160	34	41 17 0
	Llwyndafydd - - 1	*78	53	71 5 0
	Mydroilin - - - 1	87	81	109 4 0
	Penlon - - - 1	87	77	91 16 0
	Talgareg - - - 1	93	76	107 12 6
605	LLANBADARN FAWR:			
	Comminscoch - - 2	49	36	26 18 0
	Compadarn, Infants 2	86	37	28 4 0
	Penyfron - - - 2	114	80	74 2 0
605	*Llancynfelin* - - 3	*263	146	127 7 0
605	Llanddeinol - - - Ch. 12	66	23	25 18 0
604	Llanddewi Aberarth - N. 1	†72	42	33 18 0
606	*Llanddewi Brefi* - 12	226	104	46 19 0
601	Llandygwydd - - N. 7	153	76	66 7 0
602	LLANDYSSIL:			
	Llandyssil - - 12	*99	82	56 13 0
	National - - - 12	*145	90	73 1 0
	Pontshaen - - - 12	70	58	37 10 0
	St. David's - - - 12	74	42	19 7 0
	Tregroes - - - 12	104	50	42 2 0
603	*Llanfairclydogau* - 4	120	83	62 16 0
605	Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin N. 3	162	102	67 1 0
	Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin, Upper:			
	Cwmystwyth - - 3	142	86	64 6 0
	Devil's Bridge - - 3	126	49	43 6 0
	Trisant - - - 3	70	58	50 9 0
604	LLANFIHANGEL YSTRAD:			
	Cilian Park - - 4	109	62	58 14 0
	Cribin - - - 4	98	45	27 14 0
	CARDIGAN—*cont.*			
604	Llanfihangel Ystrad—*cont.*			
	Dihewid - - - 4	90	52	49 19 0
	Felinfach - - - 4	133	82	85 2 0
606	Llangeitho - - - B. 12	154	74	45 9 0
	Llangeitho - - - N. *c*	*		
601	LLANGOEDMORE:			
	Llangoedmore - - Ch. 7	*108	36	26 11 0
	Llechryd - - - 7	114	55	42 13 0
	Pen-y-parke - - 7	117	75	52 0 0
605	Llangranog - - - N.	*		
603	*Llangybi* - - - 5	83	33	39 18 0
605	Llanilar - - - 12	151	46	32 1 0
604	*Llanllwchaiarn, Cross Inn* 1	84	53	69 11 3
	Llanllwchaiarn - - N.	†		
	Llanllwchaiarn, New Quay 1	256	223	292 13 9
605	LLANRHYSTYD:			
	Bryn Herbert - - 3	101	53	43 2 2
	Cofadail - - - 2	105	47	43 11 0
	Llangwyryfon - - 3	106	53	46 7 6
	Myfenydd - - - N. 3	164	107	88 5 0
604	LLANSAINTFFRAID:			
	Cross Inn - - - 4	135	55	44 11 0
	Llannon - - - 3	246	141	123 7 6
	Pennant - - - 4	81	47	30 3 0
603	Llanwenog - - - N. 5	85	64	14 2 8
	Llanwenog, New Court 5	138	117	117 6 0
603	Llanwnnen, Undenominl. 5	79	60	60 15 0
605	*Llanychaiarn, Chancery* 2	140	103	91 18 4
605	*Melindwr, Goginan* - 3	130	101	95 7 0
	Melindwr, Penllwyn - 3	215	93	84 13 0
606	*Nantcwnlle, Bwlchyllan* 4	108	58	48 17 5
	Nantcwnlle, Pennioch 4	139	54	37 14 0
602	Penbryn - - - Ch. *c*	*		
	Penbryn, Glynarthen 7	126	63	53 13 0
	Penbryn, Penmorfa - 7	126	74	50 7 0
605	Penrhyncoch - - Ch. 3	170	103	86 9 0
605	Pen-y-parke - - - N. 2	*218	53	29 12 0
602	Pontgarreg - - - B. 7	132	82	62 10 0
605	Rhosdu - - - N. 2	67	40	46 9 0
613	*Scybor-y-coed* - - 5	123	73	63 17 6
603	Silian - - - - 5	56	43	47 12 6
606	STRATA FLORIDA:			
	Abbey, Evening -	—	30	15 12 6
	Pontrhydfendigaid - 12	271	92	67 10 0
	Strata Florida - - 12	50	27	12 7 6
605	Talybont - - - B. 3	*218	166	144 3 0
605	*Trefeirig* - - - 3	208	95	77 0 0
603	Trefilan - - - Ch. 5	64	53	32 4 5
606	*Tregaron* - - - 12	181	67	58 3 0
	Tregaron, Castell Flemish - - - 12	69	38	20 11 0
	Tregaron - - - N. 12	145	97	80 16 0
602	Trewen - - - - B. 11	102	61	53 7 6
602	TROEDYRAUR (U.D.):			
	Brongest - - - 11	132	63	55 4 0
	Bryn Llangunllo - 11	69	47	33 19 0
	Bwlchygroes - - 11	61	55	50 15 0
	Rhydlewis - - - 11	132	73	60 18 0
601	*Verwick* - - - 7	75	60	40 11 10
606	*Ysputty-ystwith, Lisburn* - - - - 3	219	137	114 11 0
606	*Ystrad Meurig, Swyddffynon* - - - 12	80	75	70 4 0
	DENBIGH.			
618	*Abenbury* - - - 4	54	23	18 8 0
620	Abergele - - - N. 2	†428	295	262 2 0
618	Acton Park - - - N. 3	122	71	56 3 0
618	*Bersham, Village* - 10	*330	161	141 7 0
	Bersham, Pen-y-gelli - 10	*798	458	383 11 0
620	Bettws-in-Rhos - - Ch. 8	*99	61	43 16 0

c School closed.

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	DENBIGH—*cont.*					
621	Blaenau Llangerniew - B. 5	*182	61	62	4	0
618	*Broughton, Brynteg* - 11	480	277	189	5	0
	Broughton, Pentre - 11	*478	232	190	14	0
618	*Brymbo, Bwlch Gwyn* 3	174	135	87	9	0
	Brymbo - - - Ch. 5	*450	315	270	2	0
	Brymbo, Vron - - 11	174	135	102	19	0
622	Bryneglwys - - - N. 10	77	55	34	18	0
618	Burton (Gresford) - N. 3	*92	46	45	2	0
620	Bylchau - - - N. 6	72	27	34	9	0
620	Cefn Meriadog - - N. 4	62	36	41	1	0
622	Cerrig-y-druidion, Girls N. 6	*78	82	59	12	6
	Cerrig-y-druidion, Tynyfelin - - - 6	74	59	37	9	0
352	Chirk - - - - B. 3	153	88	86	3	0
	Chirk - - - - N. 3	*160	97	83	19	0
619	*Clocaenog* - - - 4	116	65	56	17	6
620	DENBIGH:					
	Fron Goch, Infants - 4	246	178	144	16	0
	Henllan - - - 4	185	124	108	10	0
	Love Lane - - - 4	*329	233	203	17	6
	National - - - 4	*336	270	204	17	0
619	Derwen - - - N. 6	*112	66	57	15	0
622	Eglwyseg - - - N. 11	93	58	58	7	0
621	Eglwysfach - - - N. 7	†170	111	82	15	0
618	Erbistock - - - P. 11	57	28	28	16	0
618	Eyton - - - - N. 4	93	54	38	19	0
618	Gresford - - - N. 3	†305	196	171	10	0
618	Gwersyllt, Cross Street, Infant - - - N. 3	125	41	28	10	0
	Gwersyllt - - - N. 3	*354	203	169	3	0
621	*Gwytherin* - - - 5	*87	45	42	11	0
619	Gyfylliog - - - N. 6	*108	51	40	6	0
620	*Henllan, Rhydgaled* - 4	48	32	38	19	0
618	Holt, Endowed - - 4	240	75	54	3	0
618	Isycoed - - - N. 4	93	51	38	13	0
618	Lavister - - - Ch. 3	60	47	30	2	0
622	*Llanarmon-Dyffryn-Ceiriog* - - - 8	73	55	48	14	0
	Llanarmon-Dyffryn-Ceiriog - - - N.	*				
622	*Llanarmon-in-Yale* - 6	262	154	156	11	4
619	Llanbedr - - - N. 7	*95	40	25	15	0
621	Llanddoget - - - N. 7	74	65	64	2	0
			32	13	15	6
620	Llanddulas - - - N. 2	192	73	41	17	8
	Llanddulas, Girls' - 2	50	50	36	12	0
619	Llandegla - - - N. 6	131	83	58	5	0
629	LLANDRILLO (U.D.):					
	Colwyn - - - 3	156	93	41	8	11
	Colwyn Bay - - 3	148	127	107	13	0
	Llwydgoed - - 3	62	28	30	7	0
619	Llandyrnog - - - N. 4	†*141	61	46	18	0
622	Llanelian - - - N. 3	86	67	71	17	0
619	Llanelidan - - - N. 5	*135	73	62	11	0
619	Llanfair-dyffryn-Clwydd N. 4	133	84	76	5	0
	Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwydd, Pentrecelyn 4	128	72	69	1	0
620	*Llanfair Talhaiarn* - 6	116	86	73	15	0
	Llanfair Talhaiarn - N. 6	†*81	59	43	6	0
619	Llanferres - - - N. 4	*133	62	47	13	0
616	Llangedwin - - N. 11	101	74	82	15	0
621	Llangerniew - - Ch. 5	130	102	89	5	0
622	LLANGOLLEN:					
	Garth - - - 11	126	81	68	14	0
	Llangollen - - 11	*370	209	161	0	0
	National - - - 11	*354	160	115	12	0
	Vron - - - - 11	*161	121	92	13	0
622	Llangwm - - - N. 6	68	37	39	18	0
	Llangwm Dinmael - 6	75	41	45	15	0
619	Llangynhafal - - 5	128	52	42	8	0
620	Llannefydd - - - N. 6	170	57	51	11	0
619	Llanrhaiadr - - - N. 4	*144	64	44	5	0

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	DENBIGH—*cont.*					
616	LLANRHAIADR-YN-MOCHNANT:					
	Cefn-hir-fach - - 11	48	25	13	19	2
	Cwmdu - - - 11	45	18	26	6	0
	Llanrhaiadr - - 11	*120	69	62	1	0
	Llanrhaiadr - - N. 11	*148	92	73	14	0
621	LLANRWST:					
	Capel Garmon - - 7	118	90	80	19	0
	Llanrwst - - - 7	*273	138	108	9	0
	National - - - 7	*232	168	143	6	0
	Watling Street Infant 7	181	89	68	0	0
629	Llansaintfraid Glan Conway - - - N. 3	†*216	114	88	2	0
622	Llansaintfraid Glyn Ceiriog - - - N. 8	†*130	99	83	4	0
620	Llansannan - - - N. 4	*211	81	63	6	0
352	Llansilin - - - N. 4	131	45	21	18	0
352	*Llansilin, Moelfre* - 4	73	46	46	1	0
	Llansilin, Rhiwlas - 4	92	52	51	4	0
622	Llantysilio - - - P. 11	*112	55	56	17	0
619	Llanychan - - - Ch. 5	*125	58	51	6	0
618	Marchwiel - - - N. 10	112	57	34	6	8
618	Minera - - - - N. 3	*314	206	180	5	0
619	*Nantglyn* - - - 4	*96	60	61	6	0
352	Pentre - - - - N. 3	142	139	121	12	6
621	Pentrevoelas - - N. 6	111	72	53	0	0
618	Penycae - - - N. 3	*172	112	92	0	0
			50	22	5	0
622	Pontfadog - - - N. 8	146	60	49	12	0
619	Prion - - - - Ch. 4	62	45	43	7	0
618	Rhos-Llanerchrugog - N. 3	*268	171	141	19	0
618	Rhos-y-medre - - N. 11	242	144	106	9	0
618	Rossett - - - - N. 3	179	152	119	2	0
618	RUABON:					
	Acrefair - - - 10	427	198	148	10	0
	Cefn - - - - 11	656	321	252	1	0
	National - - - 10	*364	190	147	8	0
	Penkey - - - 11	432	223	160	18	0
	Rhos Llanerchrugog 11	*534	379	309	2	0
619	Ruthin - - - - N. 4	*299	189	160	0	0
	Ruthin, Rhos Street - 4	*508	195	172	0	6
620	St. George (St. Asaph) Ch. 6	147	70	66	16	0
618	*Stansty, Rhosddu* - 11	191	104	83	15	0
624	Towyn - - - - N. 2	161	71	63	7	0
620	Trefnant, Trinity - N. 4	*83	79	64	7	0
622	Trefor - - - - N. 11	*149	105	81	7	0
620	Trofarth - - - N. 6	90	50	48	3	0
618	WREXHAM:					
	Boys and Infants - N. 10	†*410	151	113	14	0
			14	7	8	6
	Girls - - - - N. 10	329	215	160	6	0
	Brook Street - - B. 11	*613	390	364	6	0
	National - - - 10	219	171	125	4	0
	Roman Catholic - 10	165	167	133	14	0
621	Ysgytty - - - - N. 6	*119	79	59	16	0
	FLINT.					
617	Bagillt - - - - N. 2	*234	152	133	0	0
618	Bangor Monachorum, Boys - - - - N. 4	67	46	44	13	0
	Bangor Monachorum, Girls - - - - N. 4	112	60	49	17	0
617	Bistre (in Mold) - - N. 5	*202	97	62	5	0
620	Bod Elwyddan - - N. 2	131	63	73	0	0
620	Bodfari - - - - N. 5	*147	97	86	18	0
354	Bronington - - - Ch. 7	132	83	64	12	5
450	Broughton, St. Mary's N. 12	144	65	44	7	0
617	Brynford - - - N. 2	*114	94	79	10	0
450	Buckley, Lane End, Infant - - - N. 5	70	33	20	16	0

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	FLINT—*cont.*						
450	Buckley, St. Matthew's	N. 5	*342	310	243	12	4
				19	7	16	0
617	Caerwys	N. 5	160	122	96	13	0
617	Carmel	B. 5	163	79	69	17	10
617	Cilcen	N. 5	*113	70	59	17	0
620	Cwm	P. 4	61	25	26	13	0
620	Dyserth	N. 6	165	109	81	7	0
617	Flynnon Groew, Undl.	7	*145	106	57	14	0
617	Flint	N. 1	*439	377	324	13	0
	Flint	R. 1	211	137	90	8	0
	Flint Common, St. Thomas	1	136	58	40	4	0
617	Gorsedd	N.	*				
617	Gronant	B. 2	85	57	44	14	0
617	Gwaenysgor	N. 6	60	55	49	17	0
				19	9	6	0
617	Gwernymynydd	N. 4	64	62	53	11	0
617	Gwernafield	N. 5	†*218	123	108	5	0
617	Halkyn	Ch. 5	241	144	117	16	0
353	Hanmer	P. 7	176	89	76	12	0
450	HAWARDEN:						
	Ewloe	N. 12	123	53	34	5	0
	National	12	523	288	252	0	0
	St. John's	N. 12	†137	50	28	10	0
	Sandycroft, St. Ambrose	N. 12	80	44	26	19	0
	Shotton, St. Ethelwold	N. 12	199	128	101	13	0
355	Higher Wych, Mixed	Ch. 4	90	34	19	6	0
617	HOLYWELL:						
	Bagillt	2	480	264	221	5	0
	Holywell	2	*394	199	174	2	6
	National	2	*306	206	180	5	0
	St. Winifred	R. 2	176	243	128	5	4
	Spring Gardens, Infts.	2	150	66	51	8	0
450	Hope	N. 5	166	132	99	5	0
	Hope, Llanfynydd	5	186	124	90	1	0
	Hope, Penyffordd	5	206	139	113	0	0
617	Lime Bank	R. 4	162	110	93	10	0
617	Lixwm	B.	*				
617	Llanasa	P. 2	*157	81	52	11	0
620	Meliden	N. 1	*255	64	46	14	0
617	MOLD:						
	Buckley Bistre	5	503	302	264	5	0
	Leeswood	5	309	192	146	0	6
	Mold	1	*604	403	337	15	0
	National	1	*362	277	222	8	0
	St. David	R. 1	115	59	52	2	0
617	Mostyn	N. 12	*229	171	140	10	0
617	Nannerch	Ch. 5	102	60	50	12	0
				24	11	16	0
617	Nerquis	N. 5	218	132	115	1	0
617	Newmarket	P. 5	108	106	92	16	0
617	*Northop, Custom House Lane*	12	354	143	118	8	0
	Northop	N. 5	169	122	97	4	0
	Northop, Pentremoch	12	164	121	78	6	7
353	Overton	N. 7	253	97	79	13	0
617	Pantasaph	R. 4	267	132	121	5	0
617	Pentre	N. 1	177	108	77	13	0
617	Pont Bleiddyn or Leeswood District	Ch. 5	*†224	128	102	7	0
617	Pont Bleiddyn	N. 5	120	108	88	1	0
620	Prestatyn	N. 1	158	69	53	12	0
617	Rhewl Mostyn, Lady A. Mostyn's	B. 12	147	100	72	1	0
617	Rhosesmor	N. 5	*124	102	111	11	3
616	Rhuallt	B. 2	96	49	49	14	0
620	Rhuddlan, Boys	N. 1	*144	78	62	19	0
	Rhuddlan, Girls	P. 1	88	64	47	3	0
617	Rhydymwyn	Ch. 5	123	68	57	10	0

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	FLINT—*cont.*						
620	RHYL:						
	British	2	*227	149	116	19	0
	National	2	*538	206	173	5	0
	Vale Road	N. 2	125	64	44	14	0
	Wellington Road	N. 2	127	53	35	8	0
620	ST. ASAPH:						
	Boys	N. 1	*160	70	59	5	0
	Girls	N. 1	157	59	47	14	0
	Infants	N. 1	182	48	35	6	0
450	Saltney	R. 4	217	74	43	9	0
	Saltney Wood Memorial	B. 3	364	273	213	0	0
617	Talacre	R. 6	*310	134	102	17	0
353	Talwyn Green	Ch. 7	60	44	34	3	0
618	Threapwood	N. 4	164	55	51	10	0
620	Tremeirchion	N. 2	97	41	40	17	0
618	Treuddyn	N. 5	*157	143	114	4	0
617	Wepre, St. Mark's (Northop)	N. 12	†*282	250	218	15	0
617	Whitford	N. 6	185	95	81	1	0
618	Worthenbury	N. 4	*90	48	46	2	0
617	Ysceifiog	N. 5	*253	63	44	14	0
	GLAMORGAN.						
585	Aberaman	B. 2	*593	531	457	7	0
590	Aberavon	N. 3	*530	406	299	0	4
	Aberavon	R. 5	186	154	134	15	0
588	Abercanaid, Infant	N.	*				
588	ABERDARE:						
	Abernant	1	286	228	199	10	0
	Blaengawawr	1	669	492	430	10	0
	Capcoch	2	100	95	74	18	0
	Cwmbach	1	486	332	282	10	0
	Cwmdare	1	240	150	130	4	0
	Duffryn	12	*1,190	976	854	0	0
	Hirwain	2	674	478	418	5	0
	Llwycoed	1	271	142	131	2	0
	Park	2	*671	501	421	10	0
	Pen-y-waen	2	101	31	24	10	0
	Robertstown	1	154	106	90	17	0
	St. Margaret Convent	R. 1	87	64	41	10	0
	Town	2	930	569	497	17	6
	Town	N. 2	*609	564	493	10	0
590	Aberdulais Tin Works	10	150	50	40	12	0
590	Baglan, Lower	N. 11	98	79	61	19	0
589	Bettws	N. 4	*76	43	24	5	0
593	Bishopston	N. 11	*178	52	43	14	0
593	Blackpill	N. 12	66	41	15	4	0
590	Blaengwrach	N. 10	165	74	60	3	0
586	Bonvilstone Village	9	52	18	11	3	0
589	*Bridgend*	11	330	297	238	18	0
	Bridgend	N. 2	*246	246	196	10	0
	Bridgend, St. Mary	R. 5	*115	59	48	10	0
590	*Briton Ferry*	3	488	326	234	16	0
	Briton Ferry, Giant's Grave	3	*116	110	53	0	2
	Briton Ferry	N. 3	*316	218	158	5	0
589	Bryncethin	N. 10	*178	134	71	2	0
590	Bryncoch	N. 3	*153	163	139	4	0
586	*Cadoxton-juxta-Barry (U.D.)*	10	73	63	52	16	0
590	Cadoxton-juxta-Neath	N. 4	*309	156	127	9	0
586	Cadoxton, Merthyr Dovan	N.	*				
587	Caerphilly	N. 5	*152	126	105	9	0
586	Canton St. Mary's	R. 2	202	113	68	9	0
	Canton (Llandaff	N. 2	*483	428	347	16	0
				36	15	4	0
586	CARDIFF:						
	Adamsdown	9	689	635	551	7	0
	Bute Tow	N. 2	370	270	194	11	0

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	GLAMORGAN—*cont.*			
58	Cardiff—*cont.*			
	Conway Road - - 9	694	158	67 3 0
	David Street - - R.	*		
	Diamond Street - 9	128	110	89 8 4
	Eleanor Street - - 9	530	275	221 17 0
	St. David - - - R. 10	*763	478	397 16 0
	St. John the Baptist N. 3	*679	382	317 5 0
			65	25 10 0
	St. John's, Infant - N. 3	222	51	37 8 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 3	*594	324	245 2 0
	St. Mary's Mission - N. 1	97	93	55 11 0
	St. Paul, Tyndall St. R. 2	237	196	151 8 0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 2	574	311	240 18 0
	Sapphire Street - 9	1,015	200	131 1 8
	South Church Street 2	624	461	394 7 8
	Temperance Town - N. 3	151	90	54 8 0
	Wesleyan - - - 9	310	267	244 3 0
	Wood Street - - 9	636	413	334 0 0
586	Cathays - - - N. 11	*360	294	186 3 0
592	Cheriton, Llanmadoc - N. 7	*114	64	51 18 0
589	Colwinstone - - Ch. 2	82	15	26 5 0
589	*Cowbridge, District* - 4	331	166	141 7 0
	Cowbridge, Maindy - 4	96	49	39 12 0
	Cowbridge and Llanblethian - - - N. *c*	†*		
589	Coychurch - - - N.	†*74		
	Coychurch, Higher - 9	42	15	26 8 8
589	*Coyty, Higher* - - 3	95	67	45 19 0
590	Crynant - - - N. 10	*110	64	40 2 8
588	Cwmaunman - - - B. 2	*411	401	303 12 11
590	Cwm Avon Oakwood Works - - N. 11	266	241	183 19 0
	Cwm Avon Works - N. 4	978	682	489 0 0
588	Cwmbach - - - N. 1	*197	186	132 5 0
588	Cwmpennar, Duffryn Branch, Infants - 12	95	39	28 10 0
587	Dinas Colliery - - B. 6	*237	210	171 1 8
586	Dinas Powis - - N. 4	115	93	71 14 0
588	Dowlais - - - B. 3	2,023	1,501	1,310 12 0
	Dowlais - - - R. 3	*491	367	280 2 0
587	EGLWYSILAN:			
	Aber Mill - - - 5	192	58	43 1 0
	Caerphilly - - 5	246	262	229 16 0
	Coedpenmaen - - 5	323	222	184 13 0
	Hawthorn - - 5	250	149	126 17 0
	Taff's Well - - 5	526	218	177 4 0
589	Ewenny - - - Ch. 11	100	38	32 18 0
588	Gellifaelog - - - B. 3	648	457	364 8 0
588	GELLIGAER:			
	Bargoed Joint - - 11	270	183	159 6 0
	Bedlinog - - - 11	105	101	70 9 0
	Bontnewydd - - 11	89	87	63 14 0
	Cwmfelin - - - 11	78	31	23 18 4
	Cwm-ys-gwyddgwyn N.	*		
	Deri - - - - 11	166	154	120 5 0
	Fochrhiw - - - 11	252	186	158 5 0
	Fochrhiw - - - N.	*		
	George Inn - - 11	84	47	34 9 0
	Newtown - - - 11	108	94	55 12 0
	Pantywaun - - N. 11	81	62	44 7 0
	Penybank - - - 11	63	50	28 0 0
	Pontlottyn - - 11	*666	380	340 17 0
	Tir Phil - - - 11	197	168	137 10 0
	Troedyrhiwfuwch Infts. 11	103	56	41 1 0
	Village - - - 11	203	144	126 1 0
590	Glyncorrwg - - N. 4	180	181	106 10 0
			21	7 19 0
590	Glynneath - - - B. 5	189	166	129 4 0
587	Glyntaff - - - N. 5	*149	131	89 2 0
587	Graigberthlwyd - - N. 5	*110	101	78 1 0
586	Grange Town - - N. 4	*167	263	185 15 0
	Grange Town, St. Patrick's - - - R. 2	238	183	148 14 0

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	GLAMORGAN—*cont.*			
592	Hafod Copper Works - B. 6	1,038	787	662 7 0
592	Killay - - - - Ch. 1	66	40	23 16 0
591	*Killybebill* - - - 11	326	182	145 4 0
590	Kilvey Copper Works B. 6	608	486	354 4 0
589	Laleston - - - N. 3	87	62	30 8 0
589	Lisworney - - - Ch. 4	64	32	42 18 0
586	*Llancarfan (U.D.)* - 9	121	44	26 5 0
586	Llandaff - - - N. 3	*336	225	148 8 0
	Llandaff Maendu - Ch. 3	*162	132	109 3 0
	Llandaff Yard - - N. 3	139	103	71 6 0
592	LLANDILO TALYBONT:			
	National - - - 1	*171	78	54 17 0
	Penrheol - - - 11	115	85	44 10 0
	Pontardulais - - 11	280	258	205 2 0
586	Llandough - - - Ch. 3	*165	156	98 3 0
589	Llandough and St. Mary Church - - N. 4	42	32	40 5 0
589	Llandow - - - N. 4	29	28	38 0 0
589	LLANDYFODWG:			
	Craigrhiwglyn - 2	150	132	105 10 0
	Gilfach Goch - - 5	207	94	70 9 0
	Glynogwr - - - 5	123	65	53 8 0
	Nantymoel - - 2	438	186	122 1 2
			29	9 18 6
586	Llanedeyrn - - - 3	81	24	24 15 0
587	Llanfabon - - - N. 6	*314	187	103 4 0
589	*Llangan, St. Mary Hill* 4	72	27	17 10 0
590 & 591	LLANGUICKE:			
	Cwmllynfel - - 7	148	143	106 18 0
	Gwaen-cae-gerwen - 5	237	187	113 9 0
	Pontardawe - - 3	*522	412	287 16 0
	Rhydyfro - - - 7	130	87	54 5 0
	Ystalyfera - - 10	240	271	218 7 0
			49	14 3 6
	Ystalyfera Wern - 3	741	440	357 17 0
			75	29 2 6
592	Llangyfelach - - N.	*		
589	Llangynwyd - - N. 11	77	33	21 16 0
589	Llanharran - - - N. 4	149	65	65 18 0
586	Llanishen and Lisvane N. 3	121	77	54 17 0
589	Llanmaes - - - P. 4	58	23	32 12 0
593	Llanrhidian - - Ch. 7	92	56	58 0 0
	Llanrhidian, Higher, Penclawdd - - 7	330	278	213 14 0
	Llanrhidian, Higher, Three Crosses - - 7	85	75	50 2 0
592	LLANSAMLET, HIGHER:			
	Bethel - - - 10	186	190	160 13 0
	Birchgrove - - 2	131	127	91 19 0
	Llansamlet, Higher 5	213	172	140 18 8
	Llansamlet - - N. 10	241	129	91 13 0
589	Llansannor and Llanbarry - - - - N. 4	90	51	50 8 0
587	LLANTRISSANT:			
	Beddau - - - 6	150	61	49 6 0
	Cymmer - - - 6	*274	377	276 5 0
			38	13 2 0
	Dinas Infants - - 6	207	143	85 3 4
	Gilfach Goch - - 6	345	222	173 17 0
	Miskin Village - - 6	265	132	117 6 0
	National - - - 6	*427	262	202 19 0
	Station - - - N. 6	140	134	120 5 0
			49	19 6 0
	Tonyrefail - - 6	241	186	157 5 0
586	Llantrithyd - - - N. 4	82	32	31 14 0
589	*Llantwit Major* - - 4	234	106	80 14 0
587	LLANTWIT VAIRDRE:			
	Graig - - - 5	523	263	226 2 0
	Llantwit Vairdre - 5	326	162	148 4 0
	Treforest - - - 5	483	279	255 0 0

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	GLAMORGAN—*cont.*			
587	LLANWONNO:			
	Blaenllechin, Infant 6	155	117	90 6 0
	Ferndale - - - 6	496	570	498 15 0
	Hafod - - - 5	500	344	301 0 0
			53	23 19 6
	Miskin, Evening -	—	96	42 11 6
	National - - - 6	*160	79	43 17 0
	Navigation - - 6	110	57	48 0 0
			15	7 2 6
	Penrhiwceibir - - 5	360	155	112 8 4
			28	14 14 6
	Pontypridd, Mill St. 6	591	418	379 5 0
	Porth - - - - 6	316	247	227 3 10
			55	21 0 0
	Porth, Infants - - 6	204	161	124 2 0
	Ynysybwl - - - 6	*61	48	47 18 0
587	Llwynypia Colliery - B. 7	*569	568	436 9 0
594	Loughor - - - P. 11	*196	164	129 1 0
	Loughor, Gower Road 11	250	151	117 4 0
585	*Machen. See* Monmouth.			
589	MAESTEG:			
	British - - - 7	543	425	296 7 0
	Bethany St. - - R. 10	165	70	47 15 0
	Coegnant Branch - 4	162	119	79 2 0
	Garth Branch - - B. 7	181	168	126 8 0
	Llynvi Iron Works - B. 7	614	416	270 11 0
	Merthyr Colliery - 10	262	176	121 13 4
			29	13 1 0
	Spelter Works - - B. 7	236	206	111 14 8
589	Marcross - - - N. 10	*66	37	29 13 0
590	Margam Copper Works 5	537	454	327 12 0
	Margam Groes - - Ch. 10	145	77	64 4 0
	Margam Tin Works - 11	144	119	62 2 0
591	MAWR:			
	Garnswlt - - - 11	41	27	37 1 0
	Penclyn - - - 11	81	35	27 9 0
	Velindre - - - 4	118	97	85 6 0
590	Melyncryddan - - N. 10	545	482	404 1 0
			39	17 18 6
	Melyncryddan, Village, Infant - - - Ch. 10	227	124	91 16 0
589	Merthyr, Mawr - - 10	44	27	26 10 0
588	MERTHYR TYDFIL:			
	Abercanaid - - 4	399	202	176 15 0
	Abermorlais - - 4	*1,005	716	626 10 0
	Caedraw - - - 4	606	300	260 18 0
	Clydyfagwyr - - 4	93	66	52 16 0
	Georgetown - - 4	*464	383	349 18 0
	Merthyr Vale - - 4	338	264	227 12 0
	Pen-y-darren - - 4	854	506	434 10 0
	Penyrheolgerig - 5	163	144	123 6 0
	Roman Catholic - 4	612	354	244 7 8
	St. David's - - - N. 4	*710	460	402 10 0
	Treharris - - - 3	185	162	85 13 6
	Troedyrhiw - - 4	428	397	347 7 6
	Twynyrhodyn - - 4	757	322	296 2 0
587	Miskin, Dyffryn, Branch 12	396	264	213 2 0
592	Morriston - - - B. 7	††915	767	647 8 0
593	Mumbles - - - B.	†		
587	Nantgarw - - - N. *c*	*		
590	NEATH:			
	Abbey - - - - B. 5	*230	160	104 0 0
	Alderman Davies' Charity - - - 2	*930	586	401 4 0
	Higher - - - N. 5	*173	110	75 8 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 3	184	87	64 6 0
	School Society's - B. 11	*293	326	249 11 0
	Young Men's Christian Association, Evening	—	23	9 2 0
589	Newton Nottage - - N. 2	*90	49	38 16 0
588	Newtown, Mountain Ash, Infants - - 12	189	140	103 0 0
593	Oystermouth - - N. 12	387	133	78 19 0

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	GLAMORGAN—*cont.*			
593	*Oystermouth* - - 11	449	277	239 18 0
586	*Penarth* - - - 4	420	478	393 12 0
	Penarth - - - N. 4	*171	121	96 10 0
	Penarth, St. Joseph's - R. 4	156	49	34 11 0
593	Penclawdd - - - N.	*		
589	*Pencoed* - - - 4	218	101	86 13 0
			33	13 4 6
586	Pendoylan - - - N. 10	102	49	27 14 0
586	Pengarnddu, Infant - 3	100	54	39 0 0
589	*Penllyne* - - - 4	74	44	26 11 0
593	Penmaen - - - N. 10	73	27	36 17 0
586	Penmark - - - N. 10	*99	58	51 13 0
593	Pennard, Park Mill - 10	113	51	46 12 0
588	Pentrebach - - - N. 3	558	271	216 15 0
590	Pentrechwyth, Infant B. 6	167	107	73 2 0
586	PENTYRCH:			
	Gwaelod-y-garth, Infant - - - 4	60	31	17 17 0
	Village - - - 4	††267	137	99 3 0
	Works - - - 4	209	153	135 15 0
587	Penygraig Colliery - B. 7	523	547	367 19 0
586	Peterson-super-Ely - N. 11	43	35	35 4 0
588	Pontlottyn - - - B. 11	143	119	98 17 0
589	Pontrhydycuff - - B. 10	60	42	16 14 10
589	Pontycymmer Ffalda Colliery - - - 10	136	102	38 5 0
593	Port Eynon - - - 7	61	53	62 1 0
589	Porthcawl - - - N. 2	178	161	140 17 6
586	Porthkerry - - - N. 10	89	54	44 11 8
589	Pyle, Bryndu Colliery - N. 2	348	307	254 17 0
	Pyle, South Cornely - 10	165	129	115 1 0
586	Radyr - - - - N. 9	135	87	58 7 10
590	Resolven - - - N. 11	362	251	219 12 6
593	*Reynoldston (U.D.)** - 7	127	53	56 16 0
588	*Rhigos* - - - - 10	90	43	28 11 0
593	*Rhoscilly* - - - 7	76	45	17 14 7
591	*Rhyndwyclydach, Clydach* 1	*496	372	299 1 0
	Rhyndwyclydach, Craigcefn-y-parc - - 5	113	124	99 6 0
586	Roath, Croft St., Infant N. 9	214	126	53 11 4
	Roath, East Moor, Inft. N. 3	150	153	94 6 4
	Roath, Metal Street - Ch. 9	*729	667	496 2 0
586	Ruddry - - - N. 4	*67	48	31 4 0
589	St. Athan's, District - Ch. 4	131	66	52 11 0
589	St. Bride, Major - - N. 2	††164	52	28 3 0
586	St. Fagan's (Aberdare) N. 1	*434	328	279 3 0
586	St. Fagan's Castle - N. 4	143	76	55 6 0
586	St. Hilary - - - Ch. 4	57	21	30 0 0
586	St. Nicholas - - - Ch. 4	103	73	68 13 0
592	Sketty, St. Paul's - N. 1	264	191	101 13 0
590	Skewen - - - - N. 5	*586	486	387 9 0
586	Sully - - - - N. 9	44	24	30 14 0
592	SWANSEA:			
	Cwmburla - - - 11	587	273	192 17 2
	Dunvant - - - 1	160	128	92 12 0
	Waunarlwydd - - 7	220	235	199 5 0
592	SWANSEA (U.D.):			
	Aberdyberthi Street 6	179	169	123 18 0
	Back Street - - 11	265	159	88 6 0
	Bethany Branch - B. 6	150	138	94 18 0
	Brynhyfryd - - 6	947	701	600 2 8
	Cadle - - - - 5	163	119	88 3 0
	Cwm - - - - 7	386	320	248 1 0
	Danygraig - - 6	576	401	334 0 0
	Girls (Queen St.) - B. *e*	*		
	Gorseinon - - 11	110	64	29 1 4
	Llangyfelach - - 9	122	79	57 15 0
	Morriston - - - 9	416	296	199 9 8
	Parochial - - - 1	*511	504	437 19 0
	Plasmarl - - - 9	780	485	363 14 0
	Rutland Street - - 6	*942	479	441 1 4
	St. David's - - - R. 5	*182	160	114 15 0
	St. Helen's - - - 6	463	623	537 4 0

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	GLAMORGAN—*cont.*					
592	Swansea (U.D.)—*cont.*					
	St. Helen's, Infants - N. 11	241	152	108	0	0
	St. Joseph's, Greenhill R. 6	657	513	423	10	0
	St. Patrick - - - R. 5	295	177	154	17	6
	St. Peter's - - - N. 1	*384	354	282	2	0
	St. Thomas', Infants - B. 6	253	228	190	9	4
	South - - - - N. 2	*1,240	1,074	987	6	1
	Tirdeunau - - 6	455	276	214	11	0
	Town Hill - - - 11	75	24	5	0	0
	Trinity Place - - 2	414	418	338	3	0
	Waun Wen - - 3	675	492	422	4	0
	York Place - - - 10	328	185	129	10	8
	Ynystawe - - - 11	52	49	38	2	0
589	Tondû Iron Works - B. 7	648	519	415	12	0
	Tondû, St. Robert's - R. 5	126	123	91	0	0
590	Tonna - - - - N. 10	162	159	112	15	0
587	Tonypandy - - - N.	*				
587	Trealaw Evening -	—	61	28	4	0
586	Tredegarville - - N. 9	*507	360	280	3	6
587	Treherbert - - - B. 7	474	499	388	3	0
587	Treorky - - - - N.	*				
590	Tymaen (Cwm Avon) Inft. 4	261	172	133	6	0
589	Tynewydd - - - B. 2	190	190	136	17	0
			20	6	7	6
587	Walnut Tree Bridge (Eglwysilan) - - Ch. *c*	*				
586	Wenvoe - - - N. 4	86	34	26	11	0
586	Whitchurch - - Ch. 10	*296	179	98	19	8
589	Wick and Monknash - N. 10	*101	40	24	14	0
587	YSTRADYFODWG:					
	Blaenycwm - - 8	103	61	24	15	10
	Bodryngallt - - 7	472	481	419	6	0
	Cwmclydach - - 5	247	205	129	19	0
	Dunraven - - - 7	428	353	268	1	0
	Maerdy - - - 7	293	187	142	12	8
	Park - - - - B. 7	228	264	241	2	0
	Pentre - - - 7	654	508	430	11	0
	Trealaw - - - 7	481	273	232	2	0
	Treherbert, Libanus 7	80				
	Treherbert - - - N.	*				
	Treorky - - - 7	793	643	560	5	0
	Tylorstown - - 7	336	172	131	1	0
	Ynyshir - - - 8	101	98	67	0	2
	Ynyswen - - - 8	664	158	113	10	2
	Ystrad Rhondda - 7	508	399	262	19	0
	MERIONETH.					
613	Aberdovey - - - N. 5	*175	133	116	7	6
626	Abergynolwyn - - B. 7	120	128	83	12	3
624	Arthog - - - - N.	*				
623	Bala - - - - N. 5	*210	103	83	17	0
624	Barmouth - - - N.	†*				
625	*Beddgelert. See* Caernarvon.					
622	Bettws-gwerfil-goch - P. 6	47	46	44	10	0
624	Bryncoedifor, St. Paul N. 6	72	39	44	8	0
624	Corris - - - - N. 6	139	31	Art. 17		*d.*
			14	6	3	6
622	Corwen - - - - B. 6	*152	100	80	11	8
	Corwen - - - - N. 6	*155	106	91	15	0
622	Cynwyd - - - N. 6	135	112	99	5	0
624	DOLGELLY:					
	Brithdir - - - 6	123	61	50	5	0
	Dolgelly - - - 6	*275	210	173	4	0
	Islawrdref - - 6	87	43	42	19	0
	National - - - 6	*205	155	103	18	0
625	FESTINIOG:					
	Festiniog - - 10	224	169	145	14	0
	Glanypwll - 10	382	267	217	3	0
	Manod - - - 10	500	284	236	8	0
	National - - - 10	*71	65	28	14	2
	MERIONETH—*cont.*					
625	Festiniog—*cont.*					
	Slate Quarries - - B.	*				
	Slate Quarries - - 10	500	355	281	0	0
	Tanygrisiau - - 10	*395	262	159	16	0
624	Ganllwyd - - - N. 6	60	37	34	7	0
623	Glanrafon - - - B.	*				
622	Glyndyfrdwy - - B. 11	*101	46	33	10	0
	Glyndyfrdwy - - N. 11	90	27	19	10	0
622	*Gwyddelwern, Cynval* 6	69	41	39	12	0
	Gwyddelwern - - 6	109	93	80	4	0
625	Harlech, Llandanwg, Endowed - - - Ch. 7	181	119	89	12	0
624	Henfelin (Dolgelly), Infant - - - - 6	67	49	35	14	0
624	*Llanaber, Barmouth* 7	215	193	122	8	9
	Llanaber, Bontddu - 7	112	58	53	6	0
625	Llanbedr - - - P. 7	83	52	42	10	0
623	*Llandderfel* - - 5	233	124	107	0	0
625	Llandecwyn - - N. 10	67	50	28	4	0
622	*Llandrillo* - - - 6	*217	94	67	17	0
624	Llanegryn, Endowed - 7	137	90	47	10	0
624	Llanelltyd - - - N. 6	69	19	21	16	0
624	Llanenddwyn - - N.	†				
	Llanenddyn, Dyffryn 7	*204	121	109	13	0
624	Llanfachreth - - N. 6	101	73	41	14	0
625	Llanfair - - - N. 7	96	40	33	2	0
623	Llanfaur - - - N. *c*	†				
622	Llanfihangel-glyn Myfyr - - - N. 6	50	39	43	6	0
625	LLANFIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAU (U.D.):					
	Croesor - - - 11	92	55	54	0	0
	Llanfrothen - - 11	*101	74	60	1	0
	Penrhyndeudraeth 7	*506	303	166	6	0
	Talsarnau - - 7	*148	72	41	1	0
623	*Llanfor, Cwmtyrmynoch* - - - - 5	75	36	39	1	0
624	LLANGELYNIN:					
	Arthog - - - 7	153	96	72	6	0
	Llwyngwril - - 7	66	56	40	4	0
	Rhoslefan - - - 7	67	31	30	4	0
622	Llansaintfraid-Glyn-dyfrdwy - - - N. 6	*123	75	61	13	0
623	Llanuwchllyn - - B. 5	*146	59	37	14	0
	Llanuwchllyn - - N. 5	129	69	64	4	0
623	LLANYCIL:					
	Bala - - - - 5	*272	160	128	10	0
	Celyn - - - - 5	60	34	46	1	3
	Parc - - - - 5	66	27	36	9	0
	Maesywaen - - 5	102	27	33	5	0
624	Llanymawddwy - - Ch. 6	77	37	29	2	4
623	Llawr-y-Bettws - - N. 5	72	35	10	16	0
624	Llwyngwril - - - N. 7	51	37	25	10	0
625	Maentwrog - - - N. 10	165	53	32	9	0
624	Mallwyd - - - N. 6	*250	123	33	1	6
625	Penrhyn-deu-Draeth - N. 10	158	67	42	19	0
622	Plasada, St. David's - 6	60	20	30	14	0
624	TALYLLYN:					
	Aberlefenny - - 6	108	64	56	10	0
	Corris - - - 6	*157	110	75	11	0
	Tynyberth - - 6	162	111	72	3	0
614	TOWYN (U.D.):					
	Bryncrug - - - 5	*133	75	66	18	0
	National - - - 5	194	66	27	18	11
	Pennal and Towyn - 5	*138	81	72	14	0
	Towyn - - - 5	*138	64	60	14	0
625	Trawsfynydd - - B. 6	*155	86	59	19	0
	Trawsfynydd - - N. 6	*82	44	12	16	0
	Trawsfynydd, St. Thomas' N. 6	92	17	28	4	0
625	Tynant - - - N. 10	67	46	41	3	0

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	MONTGOMERY.			
614	Aberhafesp - - - Ch. 10	82	35	42 17 0
613	Aberhosan - - - B. 5	67	48	52 0 0
616	Arddlyn - - - P. 12	77	42	21 16 6
615	Belan - - - - Ch. 2	*81	42	33 2 0
615	Berriew, Endowed, Boys - - - - N. 2	100	60	64 19 0
	Berriew, Girls - - N. 2	100	52	37 14 0
614	Bettws Cadewen - - Ch. 10	56	41	43 15 0
615	Buttington - - - N. 2	†58	33	25 19 0
616	Bwlch-y-Ciban - - N. 12	*77	34	17 4 0
614	Caersws - - - B. 10	*162	99	92 8 0
614	*Carno* - - - - - 10	*197	117	101 15 6
615	Castle Caereinion - N. 2	76	73	82 9 0
613	Cemmes - - - P. 5	91	59	55 3 0
	Cemmes - - - B. 5	*88	64	63 17 0
615	Churchstoke - - N. 2	*190	114	99 15 0
351	Criggion - - - Ch. 4	38	14	23 14 0
613	Darowen - - - N. 5	*115	93	98 19 10
614	Dolfor - - - - N. 10	*77	37	44 19 0
614	Dolforwyn - - - Ch. 10	56	45	30 19 0
613	Dylife - - - - N. 5	*53	45	38 19 0
615	Forden - - - - N. 2	*120	78	80 1 0
615	Fron (Berriew) - - Ch. 2	60	58	48 14 0
616	Garthbeibio - - N. 11	109	91	80 19 0
616	Guilsfield - - - N. 11	145	75	66 18 0
615	Gungrog - - - Ch. 2	137	56	38 2 0
616	Hendrehen - - - 11	112	48	44 0 0
616	*Hirnant* - - - - 11	54	21	26 16 0
345	Hyssington and Snead 5	*69	36	26 1 0
613	*Isygarreg, Derwenlas* 5	161	76	70 16 0
614	Kerry, Charity - - 10	232	163	145 9 4
615	Leighton, Naylor's - 2	96	41	30 18 0
613	Llanbrynmair - - B. 5	*198	94	102 12 4
	Llanbrynmair - - N.	*		
614	LLANDINAM:			
	Llandinam - - 8	78	82	71 15 0
	Llidiartywaun - - 8	129	53	61 10 0
	Oakley Park - - 8	80	49	54 13 6
616	Llandrinio - - - P. 12	*121	67	58 12 6
616	Llandisilio - - - N. 12	†81	58	51 5 0
615	Llandyssil - - - N. 2	112	92	86 19 6
616	Llanerfyl, Endowed - 11	96	54	48 2 6
	Llanerfyl, Hafod - 11	63	39	49 0 0
616	LLANFAIR CAEREINION:			
	Llanfair Caereinion 11	*229	96	47 2 4
	National - - - 11	*100	66	51 0 0
	Rhiwhiriarth - - 11	72	34	47 17 0
616	Llanfechain - - N. 12	111	43	31 12 0
616	Llanfihangel-yng-Nghwnfa 11	66	32	18 18 0
616	Llanfyllin - - - B. 12	*160	110	96 5 0
	Llanfyllin - - - N. 12	*207	102	79 18 0
616	Llangadfan - - - N. 11	*58	59	47 3 0
614	LLANGWRIG:			
	Cwmbellan - - 8	123	35	32 1 0
	Pantmawr - - 8	48	15	27 14 0
	Village - - - 8	110	52	51 14 0
616	Llangyniew - - - N. 11	56	38	50 2 9
616	*Llangynog (U.D.)* - 11	140	78	50 3 0
614	LLANIDLOES:			
	Glandwr - - - 8	436	298	260 15 0
	Manledd - - - 8	120	78	71 14 0
	National - - - 8	*257	205	179 7 6
	Old Hall - - - 8	121	58	67 7 0
614	Llanllwchaiarn - - N. 10	224	178	155 15 0
616	*Llanrhaiadr in Mochnant.* *See* DENBIGH.			
616	Llansantffraid - - N. 12	150	53	44 19 0
	Llansantffraid, New - B. 12	87	41	35 17 6
616	Llanwddin - - - Ch. 11	85	27	27 8 0
614	Llanwnog - - - N. 10	*116	73	56 15 0
614	MONTGOMERY—*cont.* LLANWYDDELAN:			
	Cwm - - - - 10	70	27	35 4 0
	National - - - *c*	*		
	Pantycray - - 10	69	34	28 5 0
613	Llanwrin - - - 5	66	36	38 11 0
616	Llwydiarth - - - Ch. 11	56	25	24 13 0
613	Machynlleth - - N. 5	*291	225	212 18 0
			33	12 17 0
	Machynlleth Vane, Infant - - - - N. 5	68	55	42 0 0
			30	13 15 0
614	Manafon - - - Ch. 10	54	46	47 16 0
616	Meifod - - - N. 11	137	62	46 9 0
615	Mellington - - - Ch. 2	96	28	20 10 0
614	Mochdre - - - Ch. 10	99	43	40 19 0
615	Montgomery - - N. 2	221	136	121 10 0
614	Newtown - - - N. 10	*456	153	129 13 0
	Newtown, New Church Street - - - 10	431	290	279 1 0
	Newtown, Pengloddfa 10	*257	114	99 16 0
613	Penegoes - - - N. 5	123	45	39 0 0
617	Pennant - - - N. 5	81	37	47 7 6
616	Penybontfawr - - N. 11	*228	49	28 3 0
616	Pool Quay - - - N. 12	*94	85	90 17 0
616	Pont Dolanog - - Ch. 11	63	33	27 13 0
616	Pont Robert - - N. 11	95	58	46 12 5
614	Sarn - - - - Ch. 10	*115	96	84 0 0
614	TREFEGLWYS:			
	Gleiniant - - - 8	99	82	61 5 0
	Llawryglyn - - 8	101	62	48 9 0
	Staylittle - - - 8	111	39	35 6 0
616	Trefnanney, Capt. Mytton's - - - - Ch. 11	105	52	51 7 0
614	Tregynon - - - Ch. 10	119	61	51 19 0
615	Trewern - - - Ch. 2	84	58	50 0 0
613	Uwch-y garreg - - P. 5	58	41	42 2 0
615	Vaenor - - - - Ch. 2	56	37	40 10 0
615 & 616	WELSHPOOL: British - - - 2	179	85	77 7 6
	Ch. Ch., Infant - - 2	129	85	58 12 0
	National - - - 2	*318	171	169 4 0
613	Wern - - - - B. 5	105	76	68 19 0
	PEMBROKE.			
600	*Amblestone* - - - 3	131	48	27 14 0
599	Angle - - - - N. 9	108	66	35 7 0
598	*Begelly* - - - 4	118	82	68 5 0
598	Blaenconin - - - B. 5	131	115	98 17 6
601	*Blaenffos* - - - 7	159	89	77 17 6
600	Brawdy - - - N.	*		
	Brawdy - - - 3	100	56	45 13 0
599	Burton - - - N. 2	128	67	24 10 8
600	*Camrose, North* - - 12	116	73	63 17 6
	Camrose, South - - 12	98	30	37 12 0
599	Carew - - - - N. 3	*123	84	104 2 6
601	Cilgerran - - - N. 7	*199	132	93 13 0
602	*Clydey, Bwlch-y-groes* 11	198	44	34 19 5
	Clydey, Tegryn - - 11	166	85	74 1 0
599	Cosheston and Nash - N. 10	*116	65	56 3 0
598	Crumwere - - - Ch. 5	*57	34	38 3 0
600	Dale - - - - 3	70	50	48 16 0
601	Dinas, Undenl. - - 6	*177	138	82 1 7
601	*Eglwyswrw* - - 6	72	46	33 17 0
600	Fishguard - - - N. 6	*298	198	151 6 0
600	Freystrop - - - N. 2	81	42	29 11 6
600	HAVERFORDWEST:			
	Barn Street - - 1	†217	86	77 1 0
	National - - - 1	*495	251	185 10 0
	Prendergast - - 1	367	199	177 5 0
	St. Martin's - - 1	216	99	79 16 0
600	*Hayscastle* - - - 3	69	42	34 5 0
600	Henry's Moat - - B. 3	60	27	30 1 8

c School closed.

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	PEMBROKE—*cont.*			
600	*Herbrandston* - - 3	51	51	39 11 0
603	Hubberstone - - N. 9	*228	128	97 13 0
598	Jeffreston - - - N. 4	*95	65	55 14 0
600	Johnstone - - - N. 12	†42	30	30 16 0
600	*Lambston* - - - 2	54	26	28 3 6
598	Lampeter Velfrey - N. 4	62	46	43 4 0
	Lampeter Velfrey - 4	69	56	49 0 0
599	Lamphey - - - N. 10	81	36	21 14 0
599	Lawrenny - - - N. 10	52	40	40 7 0
600	Letterston - - - N. 3	*81	52	31 14 0
600	Little Newcastle - - 3	52	31	27 4 0
600	Llandeloy - - - N.	*		
	Llandeloy, Hendre Cross - - - - 3	151	25	20 1 0
598	Llandewi Velfrey - P. 5	140	62	33 8 0
598	*Llandissilio. See* CARMARTHEN.			
600	Llanfair Nant-y-Gof, the Barham - - 3	118	43	47 6 0
594	*Llanfyrnach, Glandwr* 5	105	66	44 15 0
602	*Llanfyrnach, Hermon* 5	117	87	63 5 0
600	Llangwm - - - Ch. 2	*145	121	74 2 0
600	LLANRHIAN (U.D.):			
	Croesgoch - - - 6	104	48	38 17 0
	Llanrhian - - N. 6	*87	53	43 2 0
	Trevine - - - 6	92	44	29 18 0
599	LLANSTADWELL:			
	National - - - 1	177	57	32 5 0
	Neyland - - - 1	417	329	284 4 0
	Waterston - - 10	75	53	35 13 0
600	Llanstinan and Manor Owen - - - N. 6	74	41	37 3 0
601	*Llantood, Bridell* - 6	69	28	23 17 0
	Llantood - - - 6	78	44	30 4 0
598	Llanvalteg - - - Ch. 3	67	20	18 5 4
600	*Llanwnda Henner* - 6	135	69	41 0 0
601	*Llanychlwydog (U.D.), Picton* - - - 6	70	34	33 0 0
598	Llawhaden - - - N. 5	*92	50	53 15 0
598	Llysyfran - - - B. 5	120	88	83 4 0
598	Longstone - - - B. 5	54	53	56 7 6
598	*Loveston (U.D.)* - - 3	72	32	36 14 0
598	*Maenclochog* - - 5	165	125	95 19 4
599	Manorbier - - - N. 4	*128 { 73 / 7	43 / 3	9 0 / 0 6
601	Manordeifi - - - N. 7	†124	51	44 0 0
	Manordeifi and Abercych - - - - N. 11	121	70	59 15 0
598	Martletwy - - - N.	*		
600	Mathry - - - Ch. 6	*113	48	37 17 0
601	*Meline (U.D.)* - - 6	94	54	41 19 0
600	Milford Haven - - N. 2	214	82	56 16 0
601	Moilgrove - - - B. 7	*106	63	55 2 6
598	Mynachlogddu, Bethel B. 4	92	86	80 4 0
598	Narberth - - - N. 5	145	93	72 1 0
	Narberth - - - 5	†218	138	112 6 0
	Narberth, South, Templeton - - - 5	†145	97	84 17 6
601	*Nevern* - - - - 6	139	60	46 11 0
	Nevern (Llwynhirion, Crossroad - - 6	106	51	45 15 0
599	New Hedges - - Ch. 4	*95	38	35 5 7
601	*Newport* - - - 6	206	139	113 13 0
600	Nolton - - - Ch. 3	41	47	32 19 0
599	Orielton Undenl. - 10	*130	71	55 17 0
599	PEMBROKE:			
	Dock, Meyrick Street 10	*708	506	441 6 0
	Dock - - - - N. 10	*561	497	397 10 0
	Dock, Pennar - - 10	251	149	112 17 0
	East End - - - 10	400	201	160 15 0
	Monkton - - - 10	*298	240	196 6 0
599	Penally - - N. 10	127	61	53 0 0
598	Penfordd - - B. 5	99	52	55 10 0
598	Picton Castle - - Ch. 2	85	59	61 6 0
600	Puncheston - - - N. 3	*122	59	25 3 1
598	Reynalton - - - B.	†		
599	Rhôsmarket - - Ch. 2	112	51	41 18 0
599	Rhydberth - - - N. 4	*144	90	83 16 0
598	Robeston Wathen - N. 4	*63	58	48 15 0
600	Rooh - - - - N. 3	*82	49	44 5 0
600	Rudbaxton - - - N. 12	*101	65	53 11 0
600	St. Bride and Marloes N. 12	*90	78	45 10 0
600	*St. David's* - - - 6	206	139	120 14 0
	St. David's, Carnedryn 6	87	52	41 12 0
601	*St. Dogmells* - - 7	*335	218	179 4 0
	St. Dogmells - - P. 7	141	85	46 15 0
599	St. Florence - - - N. 10	*123	49	36 4 0
600	St. Ishmael's - - P. 2	*103	68	50 3 0
598	ST. ISSELS (U.D.):			
	Amroth - - - 4	*101	61	59 1 0
	Pentlepoir - - 4	86 { 6	62 / 6	51 17 0 / 2 11 6
	Saundersfoot - - 4	*184	132	93 14 0
	Stepaside - - - 4	213	139	109 3 8
600	St. Nicholas - - N. 6	111	49	35 7 0
600	Solva - - - - N. *c*	†		
600	Spittal - - - - N. 2	*119	109	79 6 0
599	Stackpole - - - N. 10	105	54	51 3 0
600	*Steynton, Bolton Hill* 2	102	48	54 15 0
	Steynton, Milford - 2	243	196	165 0 0
600	Talbenny Branch - N. 2	*53	28	39 2 0
598	Tavernspite - - N. 4	*131	62	54 10 0
599	Tenby - - - - P. 4	*751	389	262 0 7
600	Uzmaston-cum-Boulston - - - - - N. 2	*110	30	25 9 0
604	Walwyns Castle - - Ch. 3	85	40	34 17 6
599	Warren, Agricultural - 10	193	81	60 1 0
600	West Walton - - N. 2	*100	72	47 16 0
600	*Whitchurch, Solva* - 6	94	107	84 19 0
600	Wiston - - - - N. 5	153	73	61 11 0
600	Wolfscastle - - - B. 3	†83	60	35 15 0
	RADNORSHIRE.			
612	Abbey-cwm-hir - - N. 11	81	40	46 12 0
607	Aberedw - - - N. 7	60	20	13 19 6
611	Beguildy - - - N. 10	*80	29	20 13 0
611	Bleddfa - - - - 8	42	24	33 17 0
610	Boughrood - - N. 7	*77	46	41 13 0
612	Bwlchysarnau - - B. 11	49	29	35 9 0
611	Cascob - - - - N. 8	*54	23	25 9 0
612	Cefnllwys and Llandrindod - - - - N. 11	*117	77	59 9 0
610	Clyro - - - - N. 7	*143	65	60 6 0
607	*Cregrina, Franksbridge* 3	60	45	46 19 0
	Cregrina, Lower Llanedw 7	69	23	34 4 0
611	Crugybyther - - N. 10	*80	36	25 8 0
612	Cwmtoyddur, Endowed Ch. 11	79	73	63 17 0
607	Disserth Penkerrig - Ch.	*		
612	Dyffryn Clerwen - - N. 11	72	40	39 16 0
343	Evancoyd - - - Ch. 3	84	68	59 16 8
343	Gladestry - - - N. 3	87	45	31 0 0
611	Glan Ithon - - - Ch. 11	*72	56	53 16 0
610	Glasbury Ffynongynid N. 10	*60	31	17 3 0
611	Heyhope - - - N. 10	*94	52	55 2 0
607	Howey Village - - N. 7	83	70	50 19 0
611	Knighton - - - N. 10	*392	258	119 4 1
612	Llanbadarnfawr - - N.	*		
	Llanbadarnfawr - 11	189	107	91 15 0
	Llanbadarnfynydd, Llaithdu - - - 11	63	40	35 17 0
611	*Llanbister Cantal* - 11	66	48	48 0 0
	Llanbister - - - 11	78	50	44 18 0

c School closed.

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	RADNORSHIRE—*cont.*			
343	Llandegley - - - N. 11	84	56	43 13 0
611	Llandewi-ystradenny, Private - - - 11	135	53	56 16 0
610	Llandilo Graban - - N. 7	*56	39	34 6 0
607	Llanelwedd - - - 7	62	51	42 14 0
611	*Llanfihangel, Rhydithon* 11	42	40	39 1 0
611	Llangunllo - - - N. 10	81	52	42 2 0
607	*Llansaintffraid-in-Elvel* 7	54	46	45 17 0
612	Llanyre - - - N. 11	138	124	104 19 0
610	Llowes (Hay) - - Ch. 7	56	34	25 13 0
612	Nantgwyn (St. Harmon's) - - - B. 11	42	29	26 9 0
612	NANTMEL:			
	Gaufron - - - 11	72	47	39 9 0
	National - - - 11	*127	54	55 9 0
	St. Mark's - - - Ch. 11	78	28	34 1 0
	RADNORSHIRE—*cont.*			
343	*Newchurch* - - - 3	81	37	39 12 0
614	Norton - - - - P. 8	45	43	42 18 0
610	Painscastle - - - N. 7	*117	32	36 15 0
607	Penkerrig - - - B. 4	89	45	48 14 0
611	PRESTEIGN:			
	British - - - 8	151	54	19 11 0
	Greenfields, Girls - 8	85	46	38 6 0
	Lady Brydge's - - Ch. 8	78	57	40 5 0
	National - - - 8	*127	48	38 2 0
343	Radnor, New - - - N. 3	121	88	60 2 0
	Radnor, Old, Endowed N. 3	*148	79	71 18 0
612	Rhayader - - - Ch. 11	116	117	97 13 0
612	St. Harmon's - - N. 11	*100	36	26 3 0
611	Stanage, Weston, and Stowe - - - - 10	47	42	48 4 0
611	Whitton, Dame Anna Child's Charity - - 8	87	91	87 1 0

ISLANDS.

Annual Grants (which are now made to Schools in Jersey and Isle of Man only) are paid together with the cost of inspection, out of the local revenue.

			£ s. d.
	CHANNEL ISLANDS.		
	Alderney - - - W.	*	
	Guernsey, St. John's - N.	*	
	Guernsey, St. Peter's Port B.	†*	
	JERSEY:		
	Gouray - - - N. 5	†90	35 20 19 0
	Gouray, Hilgrove - N. 5	120	47 34 11 0
	Grouville, - - - N. 5	*299	66 53 13 0
		10	2 12 6
	National - - - 5	†*623	236 163 10 5
	St. Brelade's - - P. 5	200	63 51 2 0
	St. Helier, Ragged - 5	155	103 70 8 4
	St. Helier's - - W. 5	423	99 56 3 0
	St. James' - - - N. 5	*506	218 161 0 0
	St. Luke's - - - Ch. 5	*327	230 144 15 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 5	*368	267 221 0 0
	St. Martin's, Rozel - 5	108	56 41 10 0
	St. Mary and St. Peter R. 5	114	47 25 7 0
	St. Matthew, Mixed - 5	106	50 26 8 0
	St. Ouen's, Central - Ch. 5	*310	81 61 9 0
			12 4 15 6
	St. Ouen's - - - W. 5	*238	97 46 17 10
	St. Paul's - - - N. 5	*458	339 261 15 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 5	*205	78 57 13 0
			8 2 4 6
	St. Saviour's - - N. 5	185	63 45 8 0
	St. Simon's - - - Ch. 5	187	68 30 9 0
	Trinity - - - P. 5	188	52 34 16 0
	ISLE OF MAN.		
	Arbory, District - - 7	†108	57 44 15 0
	Ballaugh - - - 7	188	93 71 13 0
	Conchan - - - 6	208	94 86 10 0
	Cronk-ne-Voddy - - 7	*104	48 42 4 0
	Dhoon Bridge - - N.	†	
	Dolby - - - - B.	†	
	Dolby - - - - N. 7	167	42 38 5 0
	DOUGLAS:		
	Cronkbourne - - Ch. 6	100	38 26 15 0
	Douglas - - - 6	514	367 316 9 0
	ISLE OF MAN—*cont.*		
	Douglas—*cont.*		
	Roman Catholic - 6	331	131 82 4 1
	St. Barnabas - - N. 6	*625	187 141 9 0
	St. George (Athol St.) N. 6	677	351 283 8 0
	St. Thomas - - Ch. 6	158	118 98 8 0
	Thomas Street - - W. 6	446	250 178 13 0
	Well Road - - - W. 6	187	72 55 8 0
	Foxdale - - - Ch. 7	*254	193 159 12 0
	Jurby - - - - Ch. 7	*89	57 44 15 0
	Kirk Andreas - - N. 7	*†195	78 72 10 0
	Kirk Braddan, Baldwin 6	114	46 35 5 0
	Kirk Braddan - - N. 6	*150	65 58 12 0
	Kirk Bride - - - P. 7	163	71 64 12 0
	Kirk German - - P. 7	*154	106 84 1 0
	Kirk Marown - - P. 6	138	53 36 4 0
	Kirk Michael - - 7	*132	88 68 18 0
	Kirk Onchan - - P.	*	
	Kirk Patrick - - P. 7	*157	97 89 17 11
	Laxey Glen - - - N. 7	†323	287 203 5 0
	Lezayre - - - P. 7	71	33 19 7 0
	Lonan Ballagawne - 6	118	76 60 19 0
	Lonan, South Cape - 6	164	104 87 11 0
	Malew, Ballasalla - N. 7	*154	91 45 15 4
	Malew, Castletown - 7	†*346	222 171 9 0
	Malew, Grenaby - - N.	†	
	Malew, St. Mark's - Ch. 7	*79	45 31 17 0
	Maughold, New - - 7	*138	44 26 4 0
	Maughold Dhoon District - - - - Ch. 6	118	55 36 4 0
	Peel - - - - N. 6	*764	525 472 10 0
	Peel, Mathematical and Nautical - - -	*	
	Peel - - - - W. 6	*185	123 107 12 6
	Ramsey - - - N. 7	†*702	329 273 0 0
	Ramsey - - - W. 7	159	91 69 8 0
	Rushen, Boys - - P. 7	*200	91 80 3 0
	Rushen, Girls - - N. 7	*207	132 99 14 0
	Rushen, Port St. Mary's - - - 7	†187	83 68 5 0
	St. Jude's - - - N.	*	
	Santon - - - - N. 7	*82	55 48 2 6
	Sulby - - - - 7	†185	66 47 1 0

GRANTS PAID TO SCHOOL BOARDS

under Sect. 97. Elementary Education Act, 1870, *during* the year ended 31st December 1882.

Name of Board.	County.	*For* Year ended 29th Sept.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Beddgelert - - - -	Carnarvon -	1881	40 16 1
Blaenpenal and Lower Lledrod, U.D. -	Cardigan -	„	25 15 1
Clanfield - - - -	Hants -	„	7 11 9
Cowling - - - - -	York -	„	40 6 9
„ - - - - -	„ -	1882	43 0 10
Criccieth - - - -	Carnarvon -	1881	21 19 9
„ - - - -	„ -	1882	33 10 5
East and West Looe, U.D. - -	Cornwall -	1881	55 12 2
Eckington - - - -	Derby -	„	6 1 6
Germansweek - - - -	Devon -	„	3 15 3
Glemsford - - - -	Suffolk -	„	80 2 0
Lambston - - - -	Pembroke -	„	3 11 1
Lampeter-pont-Stephen - - -	Cardigan -	1881	23 6 0
„ „ - - -	„ -	1882	19 11 4
Lanteglos-by-Fowey - - -	Cornwall -	1881	14 3 3
Llanarth, U.D. - - - -	Cardigan -	„	65 2 9
Llanbeblig - - - -	Carnarvon -	„	32 2 3
Llanddeiniolen - - - -	Carnarvon -	„	64 7 9
Llanfairclydogan - - -	Cardigan -	„	4 19 0
„ - - - -	„ -	1882	8 6 11
Llanfairpwllgwyngyll - - -	Anglesea -	1881	8 12 11
Llanfihangel-y-Traethan, U.D. - -	Merioneth -	„	87 2 6
Llanguicke - - - -	Glamorgan -	1881	348 4 6
Llangybi - - - - -	Cardigan -	„	9 11 9
„ - - - - -	„ -	1882	9 11 9

Name of Board.	County.	*For* Year ended 29th Sept.	Amount.		
			£	*s.*	*d.*
Llanllwchaiarn - - - -	Cardigan -	1881	73	7	9
Llanllyfni - - - -	Carnarvon -	„	246	9	1
Llanrug - - - - -	Carnarvon -	„	100	10	7
Llanybyther - - - -	Carmarthen -	„	34	14	6
Mevagissey - - - -	Cornwall -	„	60	9	9
Nantcwnlle - - - -	Cardigan -	„	10	2	9
Nettlebed - - -	Oxford -	„	14	7	0
Newborough, St. Peter's - -	Anglesea -	„	10	13	8
Pencarreg - - - -	Carmarthen -	„	24	12	6
Penmorfa, U.D. - - - -	Carnarvon -	„	51	0	9
Pirton - - - - -	Herts -	„	55	15	9
Shelley - - - - -	York -	„	7	2	0
St. Nicholas - - - -	Devon -	1882	19	2	1
St. Thomas-in-Pensford - - -	Somerset -	1881	10	7	4
Swyre - - - - -	Dorset -	„	6	7	6
Talyllyn - - - - -	Merioneth -	„	23	4	6
Thornley - - - -	Durham -	1882	54	11	7
Vaynor - - - - -	Brecon - -	1881	69	12	0
Warlingham - - - -	Surrey -	„	0	10	0
Wingate - - - - -	Durham -	1882	125	3	6
Ynyscynhaiarn - - - -	Carnarvon -	1881	156	19	9
Ystradgynlais, Lower - - -	Brecon - -	„	113	6	6

BIBL. LADIN. XIV.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.